The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7347. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

GRAIN ELEVATING CHARGES IN THIS CITY TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

SENATOR LORD INTRODUCES A RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE THAT THE PRICES CHARGED FOR ELEVATING, AND PRICES CHARGED TO THE BUYER AND SELLER OF GRAIN IN THIS CITY BE INQUIRED INTO—HIS REMARKS IN SUPPORTING THE RESOLUTION—IT IS ADOPTED, AFTER DEBATE—THE CANAL COMMITTEE TO MAKE THE INQUIRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 2, 1875.

After the transaction of miscellaneous business in the Senate to-day, Senator Ledwith introduced a memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce declaring that body to be in favor of the proposed reduction of canal tolls to the extent of 33⅓ per cent. on grain and flour, and Senator Lord then set on foot another canal investigation by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Canal Committee are hereby requested to ascertain and to report to this body the prices charged in the City of New-York upon the following transfers of grain at that port: Price charged for elevating grain from canal boats. Prices charged to the seller and to the buyer of grain, and to the vessel receiving the grain. Also, whether these prices are exacted by the rules and regulations of any association, corporation, or combination in that City. Also, what charges are collected from canal boats for the use of slips and wharves, or port charges. Also, that the same information be ascertained and reported by the Canal Committee in relation to the City of Buffalo.

In support of this resolution, Senator Lord said he had learned from very reliable sources that the following charges were made upon boatmen at New-York: For taking grain from boat to vessels, three-fourths of a cent per bushel; for putting the same in vessel, a charge upon buyer and seller of three-eighths of a cent each; charge on vessels, three-fourths of a cent, making the total charge per bushel two and one-quarter cents on all grain transferred at the City of New-York. Thus the charges at the two ends of the canal aggregated four and one-half cents, or more, while the total charge by the State, which had opened the great artificial waterway, 360 miles long, was but little over two cents for transportation. Upon the 90,000,000 bushels of grain arriving at New-York annually, a tax of $2,500,000 was paid, and nearly as much more at Buffalo, thus making a total of $5,000,000 swallowed up at the ends of the canal in the course of the year. He hoped the subject matter of his resolution would be report that fact to the Senate and get additional powers. The power to send for persons and papers ought not to be given before it was needed.

Senator Cole said the object he had in view in proposing to give the committee power to send for persons and papers was simply to save time. It was much better to give the committee that power now, and it certainly would not be exercised unless it was needed.

Senator Wood agreed with Senator Woodin. He thought the information which the committee was directed to obtain bore directly upon the recommendation contained in the Governor's Message that the canal tolls should be reduced. In former years he had yielded to the superior judgment of those directly intrusted with the care of the canals, and, against his inclination, had voted in favor of reduction. Now, when another reduction was proposed, he was in doubt whether legislation would not be necessary to control the exactions at both ends of the canal, and he thought it ought to be known whether the proposed reduction would benefit the State or would result in personal benefit to a class of operators who as the State put down its charges put theirs up. He thought that the committee should have power to send for persons and papers in order that it might extract the information if it was not given willingly.

Senator Jacobs said that inasmuch as the resolution contemplated an investigation into private matters, and into the concerns of individuals as well as of corporations, the committee must be given the power to send for persons and papers if the passage of the resolution was to have any effect; for otherwise anybody could refuse to answer any questions put to them about their affairs. He feared that so much was being given to the Canal Committee to do that it would be unable to finish its labor during the remainder of the session and then the Legislature must adjourn without having enacted any laws looking toward canal reform. He believed the people of the State were looking first to the purification of the canal contract system, and he feared that if this work was laid upon the Canal Committee instead of upon the Canal Auditor the people would complain that valuable time was being consumed in the pursuit of side issues.

Senator Lord denied that the resolution contemplated an inquiry into the affairs of private individuals. By its own terms it directed an investigation into the affairs of corporations, associations, and combinations. He had not at first thought that the committee would need the power to send for persons and papers, but after consideration he had concluded that that power would be necessary, and he therefore accepted the amendment proposed by the Senator from the Twenty-ninth [Cole.]

Senator Jacobs moved as an amendment that the proposed investigation be prosecuted by Senators Lord, Selkreg, and Booth, instead of by the Canal Committee.

Senator Lord thanked the Senator from the Third [Mr. Jacobs] for giving him a place on the special committee, but he must decline to serve, for if he and his associates went to New-York on this business together, the latter would be denounced by the press of that City as members of the Canal Ring.

Senator Woodin, in reply to what Senator Jacobs had said about side issues and adjournment before completion of the canal reform, said that the life of the Legislature only expired with the year, and he wanted to know who would move to adjourn before the work relating to the canals was entirely accomplished. He thought the Senator from the Third [Jacobs] need have no apprehension on the score that the Canal Committee would not be able to accomplish all that was intrusted to it, and he need not try to fix in the minds of the people the idea that there was any opposition to thorough reform in canal matters in the mind of any Senator. He had been so struck with the extortionate charges at the two ends of the canal that he had the intention of submitting a law enabling the State to take possession of the elevators at New-York and Buffalo, under the right of eminent domain and for the protection of the people.

Senator Bradley then said a few words expressing the idea that this question was already sufficiently before the Canal Committee, after which Senator Jacobs withdrew his amendment providing for the appointment of a special committee of three, and then Senator Lord's resolution was adopted.

THE STATE CAPITAL LARGELY DESERTED BY THE LEGISLATORS—THE GOVERNOR TO SEND IN THE NAMES OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSIONERS PROBABLY ON THURSDAY—THE HOUSE AND SENATE APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE ABOUT THE SAME TIME—JOHN KELLY VISITS THE GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—The capital seems almost deserted to-night, as nearly all the legislators left by the afternoon trains, as did also the Controller and other State officers. There is some doubt as to whether there will be a quorum in the Senate to-morrow, as some members who voted in favor of the Saturday session did not remain over. The contractors, and other members of the Canal Ring, have all taken their departure also, with the exception of Henry D. Dennison.

The Governor will send to the Senate the nominations for members of the Investigating Commission on or about Wednesday. He states that he has not yet made any selection, as in the first place he desires to obtain the services of the most competent men, and after having chosen them he will endeavor to learn whether they will accept before sending their names to the Senate.

Speaker McGuire and Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer had a consultation to-day as to the subject of the appointment in their respective branches of the joint Legislative Committee of Inquiry. They will certainly not name their committees before Tuesday, and perhaps not until Wednesday or Thursday.

John Kelly came up to the city from New-York this afternoon, and has been in consultation with the Governor. The precise object of his visit is not known publicly, but it is understood that he comes as a mediator to close the breach in the Democratic ranks, and restore harmony between the Speaker and the Governor.

SUITS TO BE INSTITUTED AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE CANAL RING.

It is said that the papers for suits against several members of the Canal Ring are already in process of preparation, and that the suits will probably be instituted very speedily.

GERMANY.

THE GUSTAV OUTRAGE—REFUSAL TO BOMBARD ZARAUZ.

BERLIN, April 2.—It is stated that Spain has repeatedly requested Germany to order the war vessels to bombard Zarauz for the Gustav outrage, but Germany has refused to do so because, in case of bombardment, innocent persons would suffer.

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS—THE PAPAL BLESSING.

BERLIN, April 2.—The conference of the Roman Catholic Bishops at Fulda has closed. A message was received from the Pope giving the Bishops his blessing, and urging them to persevere.

AN AMERICAN REVIVALIST IN BERLIN.

LONDON, April 3—6 A. M.—Pearsall Smith, of Philadelphia, a revival preacher, is holding crowded meetings daily in Berlin.

SPAIN.

THE ADHESION OF THE CARLIST GENERAL SABALLS PROBABLE.

MADRID, April 2.—The Carlist General, Saballs, has had an interview with Gen. Campos at Olot, under a flag of truce. There is reason to believe that he will soon give in his adhesion to King Alfonso, and in return, his present rank will be recognized by the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SUSPENSION OF WILSON, M'LAY & CO. THROUGH AMERICAN CONTRACTS FOR RAILS.

LONDON, April 3.—Wilson, McLay & Co., metal merchants, have suspended, owing to difficulties arising from their American contracts for rails. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at $1,000,000.

AUSTRIA.

THE EMPEROR'S JOURNEY TO ITALY.

TRIESTE, April 2.—The Emperor Francis Joseph reached here to-day on his way to Italy. He was received with great enthusiasm.

CUBA.

INCOME SUBSTITUTED FOR CAPITAL TAX—THE GULF SURVEY.

HAVANA, April 2.—The *Gaceta* publishes a decree abolishing the two and a half per cent. tax on capital, established in July, 1874, and substituting therefor an income tax of fifteen per cent., payable quarterly in advance in gold or its equivalent in notes. Incomes of $500 or less per annum are exempted. Persons paying the tax within fifteen days of the date on which it is due are allowed two per cent. discount.

The United States steamer Fortune arrived here yesterday and sailed to-day for Key West. She has completed her surveys along the coast of Cuba. Lieut. Commander Green remains here to finish the scientific work, and will re-embark on the Fortune, which returns from Key West immediately.

The officers of the Dutch fleet lying in the harbor visited Commander Green's portable observatory to-day.

UTAH.

TRIAL OF DELEGATE CANNON FOR POLYGAMY—THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 2.—George Q. Cannon, Congressional Delegate from Utah, was on trial to-day for polygamy. The defense was that he had contracted no polygamous marriage within two years preceding the indictment. The prosecution said they did not expect to prove marriage within two years. The court held that it was the act of consummating the second, or other marriage subsequent to the first, which constituted the offense under the statute. The prosecution is therefore barred by the United States statute of limitations. The defendant was discharged.

CALIFORNIA.

A VALUABLE PAINTING STOLEN FROM AN ART GALLERY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Toby Rosenthal's noted painting, "Elaine," recently purchased by Mrs. G. C. Johnson, of this city, and which has attracted thousands of visitors to the art gallery, where it has been on exhibition during the past week, was stolen last night, being cut from the frame.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A FAMILY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 2.—The house of Sylvanus Keller, in Jasper County, Mo., was blown down during the storm on the night of March 30, and Keller, his wife, and five children were buried in the ruins, Keller being fastened to the earth by a heavy beam. The ruins took fire, and for a while it seemed that all must be burned alive, but by superhuman exertions Keller managed to release himself, and rescued his family, with the exception of one girl, seven years old, whose head was crushed by the falling house and whose remains were badly burned.

THE ROCHESTER RING.

SOME OF THE PERSONAL FOLLOWING OF THE LORDS.

ACTION OF THE CITIZENS OF ROCHESTER IN REGARD TO THE RECENT EXPOSURES—THE LOCAL PRESS DENOUNCE THE RING—TUBBS, THE ENGINEER—HIS CAREER—WM. H. BOWMAN—ROSWELL HART—JOHN BOWER—CHARLES C. MORSE—GEORGE TAYLOR—MR. HART WILL MAKE A PUBLIC STATEMENT ABOUT THE WATER WORKS COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 2.—The Commissioners of Water-works are urged on every hand to resign. The press of both parties has come out against them, and demanded that they shall prepare and make public a full report of the work and expenditures, and then resign. Under no circumstances will the people stand trifling or whitewash. Even the *Union*, Lord's organ, has nothing to say, except that the Commissioners will report, and that they implore the public to suspend judgment until the allegations in THE TIMES are explained; but the business men have resolved to take the matter up and vigorously prosecute the war. They meet to-morrow night, and appoint a committee of arrangements, whose duty it shall be to prepare a call for a meeting, have it signed by the proper citizens, and expedite the demonstration of popular indignation. The case lies in a nutshell. The city is already in debt $6,000,000, which is rapidly increasing, as well as the rate of taxation. The appropriation for the construction of the water-works is almost exhausted, and very little has been done for it. The city and water-works are under the control of the Lords and their pliant tools, and the object is to get them out of power as speedily as may be. A word about members of the Ring: When charges are are preferred by anybody against the Water Commissioners, they take refuge behind the engineer, J. Nelson Tubbs, who is supposed to supervise and control the work. Really he is Lord's man, educated into Ring tactics by old Jarve and the Silent. He is a native of Schoharie, and early in his career was employed by George D. Lord on the Genesee Valley Canal, for the repairs of which Lord and Mead had the contract. Old Mr. Story, now dead, was the resident engineer, but Tubbs, as his assistant, had the management of the work, and ran it in the interests of the Silent. Through Tubbs, George D. Lord, it is alleged, was enabled to take advantage of the provision in the law which required the contractor to referred to the Canal Committee, and that they would investigate thoroughly.

The introduction of this resolution and Senator Lord's remarks awoke considerable fragmentary debate, which was opened by Senator Jacobs' pointing out that so much work was being assigned to the Canal Committee that there was danger that it would be unable to perfect the series of bills relating to canal matters, which it had been directed to prepare.

Senator Woodin thought that this additional duty would not overload the Canal Committee. It was simply a matter of inquiry, which probably could be conducted by correspondence, and in his opinion the information was very much needed to enable the Legislature to act intelligently upon the proposed reduction of canal tolls.

Senator Jacobs admitted that the information was very much needed, and that the resolution, intrinsically considered, ought to be passed, but what he objected to was that the valuable time of the Canal Committee should be any further overburdened. He suggested that the Canal Auditor be requested to furnish the information.

Senator Cole, the Chairman of the Canal Committee, asked that if the resolution was adopted the committee be given power to send for persons and papers. He thought that the power might not be needed, but that it nevertheless ought to be given as a precautionary measure. He therefore formally moved as an amendment to Senator Lord's resolution that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Senator Johnson agreed with the Senator from the Third [Jacobs] in thinking that the Canal Committee had quite too much to do. He also thought it quite likely that the information asked for might not be given merely upon application, and if that turned out to be the case he thought the committee should repair all breaches in the canal costing less than $7,000 at his own expense; any that cost more, the State to pay for. It is remarkable that all the breaches repaired by Lord at that time were reported by Tubbs as costing largely over $7,000. It might be well to add that the Genesee Valley Canal was an insignificant concern as a canal, but very expensive to the State under Lord's supervision. Thenceforward Tubbs was a Canal Engineer, until Lord wanted to use him in the Elmira Reformatory. He prepared all the statements, measurements, and calculations on which Lord and Aldridge obtained the contract for that very profitable job; and when he got in good running order he was called to another sphere of action, wherein his versatility was displayed by lobbying bills for Jarve at Albany. His most notable efforts were put forward in behalf of the act which created this Water Commission of Rochester, and since then he has managed its affairs to the entire satisfaction of his masters. His salary is nominally $5,000 a year, but he has other means of compensation provided by his taciturn employer, so he contrives to get along pretty well. For example, the commission permitted him to build the Holly Water-works, at vast additional expense to the city, when provision for the Hemlock Lake Water-works was made in the McDonald contract. The city's loss by this unnecessary work exceeds half a million of dollars. Double sets of machinery—one for steam and one for water—were put in for pumping purposes, and double pipes were laid in the same trench—one for the Holly Works, which takes its water from the Genesee River, and the other from Hemlock Lake. So proud were Mr. Tubbs' friends of this achievement that they sent his photograph to a New-York illustrated paper for publication.

The next personage of importance in the Ring is William H. Bowman, primarily George the Silent's friend and attorney, Water Commissioner, privy counsel to the city in the case of Abbott vs. the City of Rochester—an action for injury caused by the negligence of George D. Lord—Albany agent for Lord's Rochester jobs, and general factotum of the astute Bosses. He is just now, although Water Commissioner, engaged in prosecuting the suit of Lord and Donald against John R. Thomas, to compel the latter to put into their hands again the Elmira Reformatory.

Roswell Hart, as already stated, holds two offices, municipal and national.

John Bower is an Alderman, Water Commissioner, and Clerk to Mayor Clarkson, and is generally accredited with being the special agent of the Lords at the City Hall. Some of his acts were mistakes, not crimes.

Charles C. Morse, shoemaker, became the object of the Silent's special regard, and was appointed Water Commissioner, for what purpose no one could tell at the time. He has, however, developed the object of George's favor, and now goes about trying to defend that worthy and his schemes from exposure.

Gilman H. Perkins, the other member of the board, and a grocer, has not yet been charged with anything worse than conniving at the misdemeanors of his associates.

James McDonald is Lord's figure-head, but told a friend that he had realized $100,000 on the iron-pipe business alone, which is fair compensation for the use of his name.

George Taylor is Lord's Member of Assembly from this district, and is engaged at present in attempting to pass a bill to give George W. Aldridge, alias George D. Lord, relief for damages he has sustained in the construction of the Elmira Reformatory. He is not in very good repute here just now, since he obeyed the orders of his chief yesterday, and put through the Assembly the bill empowering the Common Council of Rochester to exchange $600,000 of first mortgage bonds, which the city holds against the Rochester and State Line Railroad, for second mortgage bonds on the same road. The citizens at the recent charter election were authorized to vote directly upon that question, and the majority against the change was nearly 5,000.

The following little incidents connected with the bids and contracts were related to me to-day. When the day arrived for opening the bids, the Water Commissioners declared that a bidder from Albany was detained by the storm, and that the bids would not be announced until the next day. Next day the contract was awarded, but it is asserted that in the meantime the bids were opened, and the successful contractor enabled to underbid all his rivals. It has been claimed that McDonald was allowed to substitute cheap pipe for brick conduit. A contractor of this city offered to furnish it for thousands of dollars less than what that part of the contract was sublet to Leighton for.

I met Roswell Hart to-day and conversed with him on the Rochester Ring frauds. He was very anxious that I should go and look over the records of the Water-works Commission, but as there was not much advantage to be gained by a peep at the complicated subject, I preferred to wait for the public statement he intends to make. He said that he did not know of the existence of any written consent of the Commissioners for McDonald to assign or sublet his contract or any part of it to George D. Lord. He supposed the thing was done by power of attorney, (which was strictly forbidden by the terms of the contract;) neither did he know anything about special legislation, under which the commission was empowered to oppress the city. He is about to prepare a reply to the TIMES article, but he will confine himself to the records of the commission rather than to the specific accusations of fraud, lobbying, misappropriation, and trickery, none of which he knows anything about.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Governor General of Canada will sail for England on the 1st of May.

The mills at Natick, R. I., closed yesterday owing to the strike of the operatives.

George Morris and Peter West, colored stevedores, of Philadelphia, quarreled yesterday. West stabbed Morris, it is supposed mortally, and is in custody.

Within the last ten days five vessels have been loaded with 223,000 bushels of grain at the International Elevator, Girard Point, Penn., and seventeen foreign vessels are waiting to receive over 600,000 bushels.

David Richley, recently arrived from Cork, Ireland, was found drowned near Wickford, R. I., on Thursday. He wandered into the marsh on Sunday night, and probably got mired and could could not escape the tide.

The Rhode Island Senate yesterday, by a vote of 17 to 11, passed a resolution instructing the Governor to forward to the President of the United States the facts concerning the recent collision between he United States Marshal and the State Constables.

Rufus M. Close, of Moravia, who has been in Auburn Jail, New-York, since Jan. 12, 1875, on a charge of poisoning his wife, died yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock. He made no confession, and considerable doubt exists as to his guilt. He was sixty-five years old.

A table of the entire amount of premiums paid to fire insurance companies represented in Boston shows that the total amount of premiums paid for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1874, was $1,705,812 70. The companies are assessed one per cent. on this amount for the support of the Insurance Protective Brigade.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire, involving losses aggregating $10,000, occurred at Port Henry, N. Y., yesterday morning. Several saloons and dwellings, Keenan's harness shop, and Morehouse's livery stable, were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The property is only partially insured.

Hutchinson's oil refinery at London, Ontario, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000.

WEAVERS' STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 2.—The striking weavers of Southwark held a large meeting to-night and reaffirmed their intention of remaining out until the reduction taken off their wages last Fall shall have been restored. The impression prevailed that they would succeed and that their services would probably be required on Monday next.

FATAL APRIL FOOLING.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 2.—Harry Brown, aged thirteen years, a son of Harry H. Brown, a well-known New-York Custom-house official, was found dead in the barn at his father's residence, near Bloomingburg, yesterday morning, having accidentally hanged himself while preparing to play a 1st of April trick, as is supposed.

NOMINATIONS IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—Rowland Hazard and Daniel E. Day have accepted the nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively by the Republicans of Rhode Island who are opposed to the proceedings of the late Republican State Convention.

FREAKS OF A LUNATIC.

LEWISTON, Me., April 2.—Yesterday Enoch Avery, of Farmington, was attacked by his half-crazy son, who severely wounded him with a shot-gun. The lad then went into the barn, set it on fire, and perished in the flames.

TWO MURDERERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 2.—Andreas Egner and George Rufer, who were convicted of the murder of Herman Schilling on the 7th of November last, were to-day sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday, July 13.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—A dispatch from Elliottsville, Jefferson County, Ohio, says that the boiler in Tunnel's mills, in that place, exploded yesterday, killing three men.

LOUISIANA SPRING MEETING POSTPONED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 2.—The Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club has been postponed until the 10th inst. on account of the rain.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

CLOSING MEETINGS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S SPEECH AT NEW-HAVEN—A ROUSING REPUBLICAN GATHERING—ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING OF THE EMINENT SPEAKER—GEN. KING, OF MARYLAND, FOLLOWS IN A SPIRITED ADDRESS—THE PRESENT SITUATION—A FULL VOTE EXPECTED ON ELECTION DAY—OUR ABSENTEE BARNUM AND THE BACK-PAY TRICK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, April 2.—Music Hall was crowded to-night to its utmost capacity with the awakened Republicans of New-Haven, who had been got together without the help of cheap music and fireworks. There was nothing but the announcement that Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine, and Gen. Adam E. King, of Maryland, would address the people; but it was more than sufficient; for late-comers had to be contented with standing-room. The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. J. Beers, and on his motion Judge Foster was chosen President. A large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries having been selected, Judge Foster made a few remarks and then introduced Mr. Blaine. The eminent gentleman was warmly welcomed, and throughout his speech was frequently interrupted with the heartiest applause. He spoke in substance as follows:

He said that Democratic papers were finding fault because the Republicans in the Northern States persisted in discussing the issues which grew out of the war and still remained unsettled, when, at the same time, it was undeniable that the Democratic Party in the Southern States, in every county and township, were discussing these same issues from precisely the opposite point of view. For the Republicans to abandon these issues which involve the questions of citizenship, of free suffrage, and the supremacy of the Constitution, with its amendments, would be to surrender and disband their organization before the legitimate ends of the great struggle had been fully attained. If he was pointed to expressions of Democratic acquiescence in these results, he must receive them with caution, because the condition of the South did not correspond to these assurances of acquiescence. In this remark he was not specially referring to personal outrages, elegantly termed the "bloody shirt" issue by the Democracy, but to that general condition of inequality and oppression under the law which prevailed in so many of the Southern States. Nor had he confidence in the efforts or intention of the Democratic Party to pacify and harmonize the South on the basis of submission to law and order. Look at the course of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives in the settlement of the Louisiana question. The final recommendation of the Louisiana committee—and it was certainly a very able committee, not rash or partisan, or prejudiced—was to do two things, viz., correct the errors of the Republican Enrolling Board and give the Legislature in its popular branch to the Democrats. Second, to recognize Gov. Kellogg as the *de facto* Executive of the State, as President Grant had wisely and necessarily done. This seemed to be not only a fair adjustment, but it was really the only adjustment practicable; any other would have involved wrong on the one hand or anarchy on the other. And yet every Democrat in the House, save alone Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, voted against permitting the subject to be even introduced, voted against allowing the committee to report the adjustment, voted against even giving Congress an opportunity to bring peace to that distracted State, voted to continue disorder, voted to invite a repetition of the audacious revolution of Sept. 14, voted that discord might hold high carnival in that riot-ridden State, if only thereby the prospect of a Democratic victory could be enhanced. And it to-day law and order have supremacy in Louisiana; if to-day revolution and anarchy are kept out, you owe the result wholly to the fact that the Republicans were enabled to outvote the Democrats in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Blaine said he had never sought to play the part of an alarmist, and had no possible desire to appear sensational, but he ventured to say to the people of Connecticut that it was a safe thing for this country not to put the Democratic Party in the way of obtaining control of the National Government. Such a result would be the beginning of a policy of reaction, of which no man could see the end—a policy so violent that, under the impetus acquired from victory and the confidence growing out of power, it would rush probably to the wildness of a counter-revolution, overturning or setting aside, or at least unsettling, many of the now accepted and most important points of public policy. The aim of the Democratic Party now is to consolidate the South, and then secure as much Northern support as may possibly be obtained. And it is a most startling fact that, with the united electoral votes of the former slave States, they need but a fraction of the Northern vote to give them the Government. Look at the figures: With Colorado admitted, the total electoral vote will be 369, of which 185 constitute a majority. The Southern States united can give 138 votes, leaving only forty-seven to be obtained out of the 231 that belong to the North. The three States of New-York, Connecticut, and California can give these forty-seven votes, and your own prosperous State is one that is always found on the list of those who wish to control the Government by this combination. And if this design could succeed it would only be history repeating itself. Against an overwhelming majority of the free States, in 1856, a small fraction of them united with the South and were enabled to fasten the Buchanan dynasty upon the country with all the unnumbered evils that followed. Are you in Connecticut—I speak to you not as Republicans, and not as Democrats, but are you as Connecticut men ready and willing to have the political strength of your State used in an "unholy alliance" by which the Government is to be taken from the men who fought for the Union and handed over to the control of those who fought to destroy the Union? For to this complexion will the impending issue come.

Mr. Blaine said he reposed no faith in any special form of additional coercive legislation by Congress, nor would he advise or consent to any interference with an existing State Government, except under the express terms of the Constitution, and under an exigency so pressing as to involve the public safety. What is wanted is not more law, but a better public opinion, and the only way to bring that about is for the Northern States to hold the political power of the country tenaciously and unwaveringly in the hands of those who held the country together in its hour of extremest peril. It is the belief of the South that a small section of the North can be detached, and this tends continually to consolidate the South on the issue of caste and color. Let Northern firmness be as conspicuous and as enduring in peace as it was in war, and the South will weary of the contest and divide on other issues. I make this appeal to the North, said Mr. Blaine, not from any unkindness or prejudice towards the South. God knows I have neither toward that people. I would do all in my power to restore kindly feeling, to recall prosperity, to build up her waste places, and to make every acre, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, fertile and productive and profitable. I would have every man in the North feel that the Union was formed as the Constitution declares "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and I would have every voter realize that it is impossible to exaggerate the extent and importance of his responsibility. When the name and authority of the Union shall be everywhere respected, when the majesty of the law is everywhere recognized, when the rights of the humblest are everywhere conceded, when freedom of speech is nowhere denied, when Wendell Phillips and Gen. Logan can speak as freely in Georgia as Gordon and Lamar can in New-Hampshire, and when every man entitled to suffrage shall be freely accorded the privilege of voting, the necessity for further appeals to the loyalty of the nation will have passed away. The great mass of the people in this country, of all parties, desire peace, cordiality, and kind feeling between the North and the South, and all wise statesmanship should look to that end. The Democratic leaders, anxious to prove the reconstruction policy of the Republicans a failure, have not lent their aid to bring about harmony, but, on the contrary, the Southern leaders of that party have sullenly refused their co-operation, and the Northern leaders, with ill-concealed delight, have made this refusal the basis of an arraignment and denunciation of Republican policy. It is to-day the evident interest and desire of the Republican Party to have peace, and it is quite certain that the Democrats think that disorder leads to their advantage. Moreover, the peace which the Republicans desire is based on right and justice and patriotism, and will necessarily be permanent, while the policy of the Democrats is one of reaction, if not of revolution, leading inevitably to fresh troubles, of which no man can see the end or measure the extent. Can the people of Connecticut, can the people of the Nation hesitate between the issues thus presented?

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's speech, Gen. King, of Maryland, was introduced, and he proceeded to make one of the most effective and eloquent speeches of the campaign. There was nothing defensive in his argument. He charged all the ills of the nation upon the Democracy, and delivered a brilliant panegyric upon Gen. Sheridan, taking as his text the assertion of a Democratic Senator, that Sheridan was not fit to breathe the air of a republic. All the sorrows and disturbances in Louisiana and other States, he declared, could be directly traced to Democratic hatred of equal rights, and of defiance of the supremacy of the law. For three-quarters of an hour Gen. King kept the closest attention of his audience, and, like Mr. Blaine, he was often compelled by bursts of applause to pause in his speech. This meeting, which is the last to be held in New-Haven, proves beyond doubt that the Republicans of the city are fully aroused, and that they will do all in their power on Monday to insure success.

There is little to be said concerning the general situation. The campaign will end to-morrow night with a grand rally by each party at Hartford. The Republicans will be addressed by Speaker Blaine, Postmaster General Jewell, and Gen. Hawley, while the Democrats must be contented with the political refuse of the last generation, which will be offered them by Senator Eaton. Nearly all that either side can do to win has been done, except that practical work on election day which is so effective, and which there is reason to believe the Republicans will not neglect this year. If they do, it will not be the fault of Judge Harrison, the Chairman of the State Committee, who is fully informed of what is necessary to be done. It is now certain that the roads will be in a horrible condition on election day, and the indications are that teams to take voters to the polls will be at a premium. If the Republicans have followed the wise advice of Judge Harrison, they have already secured an ample supply of these indispensable adjuncts of a Connecticut election. But notwithstanding the roads, there is reason to believe that a full vote will be polled, and especially in the First and Fourth Congressional Districts. In the former this will be due to the splendid canvass made by Gen. Hawley, which has thoroughly aroused the whole district, and the latter to the exertions which Mr. Barnum must make to avoid the consequences of the discovery in regard to the back pay. It is now conceded that until Tuesday last his share of the grab was as completely under his control as if it had been deposited to his credit in his own bank, and the restitution was made at this late day only to avoid losing votes. It was intended, of course, that the people should not know the date of the restitution, but this information having been supplied by THE TIMES, Mr. Barnum is left in a very lame condition. It is suggested that there is one more act of reparation for Mr. Barnum to perform, and that is to pay the Government the interest on $4,704 for two years and twenty days. By turning it over to the Treasury he has acknowledged that it all along belonged to the United States; but for the time named Mr. Barnum deprived the Government of the use of it, and it is possible that a legal demand for interest can be made upon him. But he will be so busy from now until the polls close in repairing the mischief done him by the exposure of THE TIMES that it would be cruel to ask him to attend to the other little matter until after the election.

CONGRESSMAN BARNUM'S BACK PAY.

THE MONEY UNDER MR. BARNUM'S ABSOLUTE CONTROL UP TO LAST TUESDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The facts about Congressman Barnum's back pay are substantially stated in the letter of Mr. Ordway, with the exception of the date when the $4,704 was covered into the Treasury, which was on Tuesday last. Up to that time the draft by which the Treasury made payment for the amount was left with the Sergeant at Arms, subject to Mr. Barnum's order. What his intentions were concerning it nobody can tell but himself, and his evidence on that point under the circumstances would hardly be admitted as conclusive. He has said that he did not intend to take the back pay, but in the face of that assertion is the fact that he kept the fund as much at his disposal as if it had been deposited in bank to his credit, and the signing of his name at any time would have transferred the greenbacks to his own pocket. If the election contest had not forced him to take very hasty action at last, the money would have continued to be held to his credit, and it is hardly probable that it would ever have found its way back into the Treasury. It is not long since he talked about distributing this money in some way in his district, which would be exactly equivalent to devoting it to his own use, for it would have been done for his personal political advantage. His action of last week is a badly concealed trick.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 3—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen and rain prevails in the districts on the Atlantic Coast. Generally clear and cool weather prevails in the remaining districts, with southerly winds. The barometer is highest in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and lowest in Minnesota.

The Allegheny, the Arkansas, the Ohio, and the Lower Mississippi Rivers have risen.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather, south to west winds, and slowly rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather, north to west winds, and rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, generally clear weather, rising temperature, easterly and southerly winds, and high barometer.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, clear or fair weather, slowly rising temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer.

For the North-west, the upper Mississippi, and lower Missouri valleys, partly cloudy and warmer weather during the day, with South to West winds, followed by lower temperature and rising barometer.

The lower Mississippi, the Arkansas, the Allegheny, and the upper Ohio rivers will continue to rise.

IN THIS CITY.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	31°	48°	3:30 P. M.	44°	64°
6 A. M.	31°	47°	6 P. M.	40°	56°
9 A. M.	35°	67°	9 P. M.	39°	52°
12 M.	39°	67°	12 P. M.	38°	49°

Average temperature yesterday.........55°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........27½°

THE SPRING FRESHET.

THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RIVERS.

THE WEST BRANCH OF THE SUSQUEHANNA RAPIDLY RISING—WILLIAMSPORT AND LOCK HAVEN INUNDATED—IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF LUMBER CARRIED AWAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., April 2.—All danger from the ice on the West Branch of the Susquehanna has now passed, but much damage to property will result from the Spring freshets, which this year threaten to be heavier than usual. Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning a rain-storm set in, accompanied by a cold wind from the east. The rain is still falling, and dispatches from up and down the river state that the Susquehanna was rising at an alarming rate. At this point the river is seventeen feet above low-water mark, and is still rising. It is expected that twelve hours from now there will be a flood of twenty or twenty-two feet. The lower part of this city is now under water. Early in the day the inhabitants deserted their houses and sought shelter on the high ground. The inundated portion of the city is inhabited principally by the poorer classes, and the houses flooded at present are for the most part cheap frame structures. At Lock Haven, also, the lower portion of the town is flooded, and the people have deserted their houses. The lumbermen will suffer severely by the flood. Millions of feet of lumber in logs are now floating down the river, and as none of the booms have yet been hung, most of it will be lost. In many of the creeks 100 and 150 miles above this point there is no water in Winter. The logs, when cut, are placed in these creeks, and when the Spring floods come they are carried down to the main stream and caught in the different lumber booms. This year, owing to the gorging of the ice in the rivers, the booms could not be hung in time to catch the logs, which are now being carried down the river in thousands. The lumber booms might be hung with an 11-foot flood, but the work could be done much better with lower water. While the river remains at its present height all the lumber coming down must be lost. Should the water in the river continue to rise at its present rate there will be much destruction to property all along the West Branch.

THE DAMAGE TO RAILROADS ON THE NORTH BRANCH OF THE SUSQUEHANNA—MASSES OF ICE TEN FEET HIGH LEFT ON THE TRACK BY THE RECEDING WATER.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 2.—The Owego ice passed here between 2 and 4 o'clock this morning without doing any damage. The river fell to thirteen feet above low-water mark afterward, and has been stationary since. The water has receded from the flats, leaving an immense amount of ice on the Kingston street railway and the public road. It is from four to ten feet in height. A force of men was set at work chopping it away from the street railway this morning. The track was washed away in several places, and the company have been damaged over $4,000 by the flood. It will be several days before travel can be resumed. The poles and wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the flats were torn down more than a fortnight ago, but they will now be repaired. Travel was resumed on the Lehigh Valley Road, between here and Pittston, this afternoon. The track was badly washed in places, but the damage was comparatively slight. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Road was also washed between Kingston and West Pittston, and it has not yet been repaired. The steamboat Hendrick B. Wright escaped injury, and made a trip to-day. The flats on the opposite side of the river are covered with ice for a mile in width and four miles in length, and great bowlders are piled up all along the banks. It is now raining hard, and there will yet be high water, but the people are in no particular alarm since the ice is all out.

THE DELAWARE FREE FROM ICE—THE WATER STILL RISING.

EASTON, Penn., April 2.—The ice stopped running in large quantities about midnight, and the danger is now over. The Delaware has fallen four feet since last night.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 2.—The water in the Delaware is thirteen feet above lower-water mark here, and is still rising. It is thought considerable damage will be done along the river. The Erie Railway has found it necessary to erect a breakwater at Saw-mill Rift bridge to protect the trestle-work. Several flats up the river have been overflowed.

THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER RISING—THE CANAL TOWPATH UNDER WATER.

READING, Penn., April 2.—The Schuylkill River rose rapidly last evening to eight feet above low-water mark, and is still rising gradually. The towpaths of the Schuylkill and Union Canals are under water. The lowlands along the river are covered, but no serious damage is apprehended unless rain falls. There is much snow and ice on the mountains.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—The ice is gorged six miles below here and teams yet cross the river near Hudson. The trains on the Hudson River and Boston Railroads are uninterrupted. Dispatches received here state that at Schenectady the ice is reported firm; at Tribe's Hill the water is rising, but no ice is moving; at Fonda the water is rising and the Mohawk River is beginning to overflow, but the ice has not broken up yet. Dispatches from Palatine Bridge, Fort Plain, St. Johnsville, and Little Falls state that the water is twelve inches higher than it was last night, and that some ice is moving.

In this city the water is over the pier and docks, and the blast furnace in the lower part of the city has suspended operations. On State street the water is nearly to Dean street, and at the Rensselaer and Saratoga Depot passengers are obliged to gain access to the depot by means of an improvised bridge over Maiden lane. The flats at Greenbush and back from the river are all under water, and the inhabitants are much inconvenienced in consequence. The water is still slowly rising, being now fifteen feet above low-water mark, and the steam-boat landing is entirely submerged up as far as Broadway.

THE LONG ISLAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The billiard tournament at Samuell's Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn, was continued last evening. The contestants in the first match were Maurice Daly and Albert Garnier. The former won the lead, but failed to score. Garnier followed with a run of 19, and continued to exhibit considerable skill, while Daly appeared to be nervous at the start, but improved as the game progressed, and at the fifteenth inning was only 18 points behind Garnier, whose score indicated 110. From this stage, however, Daly began to lose ground, and at the close of the game, had only made 150 points to 300 scored by Garnier. The second game was contested by A. P. Rudolphe and Joseph Dion. The latter won the lead and missed, while Rudolphe scored a run of 18 points in the first inning. The latter ran the game out on the thirty-ninth inning, Dion's score standing 238. The games to-night will be contested by Ubassy and Daly, and Cyrille Dion and Vignaux.

THE ILLINOIS THIRD DISTRICT.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says: "A rumor is current in the newspapers outside of Chicago that Mr. Le Moyne has abandoned his contest, and will allow Mr. Farwell to take his seat in the new Congress unmolested. There is no authority whatever for the statement. It doubtless originated from a misapprehension of the announcement through the Associated Press that the taking of evidence had been concluded and the case made up for the consideration of Congress."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE BONAPARTISTS—A STRANGE STORY.

AN IMPERIALIST DEMONSTRATION—THE ASSEMBLY AND THE PENSION QUESTION—THE ADVENTURES OF AN ECCENTRIC MAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 19, 1875.

"War upon the Bonapartists" has been the political cry of the week, and all the factions have been united in pursuing this crushed, defeated, down-trodden party. But the very energy of these attacks shows that no one believes a word of the clap-trap written about the Bonapartists being crushed. The principle is, that numbers of timid men will turn their coats on reading such assertions, and believe *que c'est arrivé*. But the party leaders relax none of their energies, and have to combat with vigor to keep the Bonapartists within bounds. They are by no means discouraged, and all that I have seen seem more hopeful than ever. And it must be confessed that they have certain reasons for rejoicing, since the recent action of the Assembly has cleared away the other parties and left them in presence of the Republicans alone. There is always hope for them where there is a Republic, for the Radicals always push the Republic into excesses that frighten the peasants, and the Bonapartists would vastly prefer this chance to the chances of getting back the power after it had passed into Orleanist hands. Hence they are not at all alarmed, and, despite present appearances, find many crumbs of comfort in the situation. The rage of their adversaries seems to them sufficient proof of the fear they inspire. And they greatly rejoice at the evident fact that the Orleanists, having been tricked, used, outgeneraled by the Republicans, now find no other outlet to their pent-up feelings than in bitter attacks upon the Bonapartists.

A BONAPARTIST DEMONSTRATION.

Tuesday was the 16th of March, the anniversary of the birth of Prince Louis Napoleon, and the stock of violets ran out at an early hour of the day. Every man of the party who could get a bunch of violets wore them proudly in his button-hole. Before night a louis was offered before the Café de la Paix for a small bunch worth ten sous. This was the only demonstration, but it was sufficiently significant. The number of persons wearing violets was really astonishing, and the sight of the *ouvriers* with little bunches pinned upon their blouses seemed to put the Radicals in a rage. This is a very harmless way of showing one's opinions, but it must be remarked that the Bonapartists alone have the courage to do so in the streets. In the saloons a few Legitimist ladies wear the fleur de lys, and Orleanist dames trim their dresses with the red rose; but in public these emblems are carefully avoided. I do not know how far the wearing of emblems is calculated to advance the interests of any party, but I am certain that the Bonapartist "violet demonstration" was grand enough to make a profound impression. Ever since the journals have been full of the "violet question." There was no other demonstration on the 16th. A few of the Bonapartist leaders, and intimate friends of the family, went over to Chiselhurst to see the Prince Imperial, but there was nothing like a public reception. Several thousands of letters were received, however, to ask if Monseigneur would receive the writers and their friends, should they go over. The reply—and the replies occupied several secretaries for a week—was that the Prince was still hard at work upon his studies, and hence could not receive his friends this year.

THE ASSEMBLY AND PENSIONS.

The Assembly has resolved to adjourn on the 21st of March for the Easter vacation, which is to last up to the 11th of May. A much shorter recess was proposed, and at the last moment an attempt was made to reduce the recess by a week, but the new Ministry was anxious to get the Deputies out of their way for as long a time as possible. Up to the third week in May, therefore, they will have a clear field. Yesterday and day before the Chamber was again discussing the question of pensions, or the half-pay given to "invalid civil officers." This is an attack upon the Bonapartist officials who receive pensions, and the objection to paying them is that these officials are not invalids at all, but strong and hearty men. John Lemoinne, who is trying to get into the Academy, feels bound to give his chances a push by entering this debate. He is naturally opposed to giving pensions to the functionaries of the Empire, and thinks it quite enough that they were not thrust into prison, as were the Ministers of Charles X. on the accession of Louis Philippe. But the writer does not say that these officials got their pensions when they got out of prison. Technically the law does admit of these objections, for it says that certain functionaries, if retired before a certain age, shall receive pensions on account of their "infirmities." Whenever it has been found necessary to retire an official who had not reached the legal age he was retired on the ground of "infirmity." This began under Napoleon I. and was continued under Louis XVIII., who kept a large number of the Emperor's officials, but retired on pensions, on account of their infirmities, all those he did not wish to keep. Charles X. did the same, and so did Louis Philippe, the Republic of '48, and the Second Empire. M. Thiers and the Government of September both availed themselves of the elasticity of this term. They wanted to get rid of a number of Imperial functionaries who had been long in the service, but who had done nothing to justify their dismissal, and so they were told to justify their right to retirement on a pension on the ground of infirmity. They were obliged to do so, since dismissal was the alternative, and received their pension from M. Thiers. It is these very men who are attacked to-day, the present majority in the Assembly wishing to take away those pensions on the ground that, literally speaking, these men have no infirmities.

THE CASE OF M. GRANDPERRET.

In point of fact, no one ever supposed that they had. Since the present Government means to stand upon the letter of the law, the law that has been used for three-fourths of a century must be repealed and a new law made. The case of M. Grandperret can be used as an example of the difficulties to be met. When he was young, active, and full of ambition and talent, he acted as substitute at the tribunal of Lyons, performing his duties in the most conscientious manner. When Louis Philippe fell M. Grandperret served the Republic, and when the Empire came he served it as well, or he served his country under each régime. During the Empire he raised himself to a very high position in the magistracy. Now comes a detail that must be noted. From the first moment that M. Grandperret became State's Attorney, or substitute, the State retains five per cent. of his pay as a sinking fund for his pension when he was ultimately retired. This money at compound interest, would now give M. Grandperret something like 4,500 francs a year, and his pension is only 6,000 francs. Hence, if his pension is taken from him on the ground that he has no infirmities, common justice demands the return of the money that has been taken from him during his long public career. The word "infirmities" gave rise to a great many jokes and epigrams during this debate, but I doubt very much whether a better word can be found to express a situation that is and must be, false, but which has to be designated in some fashion. It is a euphemism, I grant, but any Government would be greatly embarrassed without it or its equivalent, for none but the Radicals would like to establish the principle that the magistracy can be turned out with each change of Ministry, or establish the principle that you can take five per cent. of a man's pay in order to provide him a pension, and then dismiss him without a pension and without returning his money. After noting this view of the case, the plausible case made out by the other side will not appear so strong, and no one will wonder that Thiers, Grévy, Laboulaye, and the real Republicans are nearly unanimous in opposing this unjust and radical measure. There are some Prefects who have pensions who do not deserve them, perhaps, but they were granted by M. Thiers when he had to find some way of getting rid of them without public scandal.

AN AGED RED.

M. de Molé once said that "it was a delicious sensation to admire." I have never felt the force of the saying more than when the old, old Madier de Montjan appeared in the tribune of the Assembly to defend universal suffrage. He finds that it is menanced by the majority of the 25th of February. *Banquo's* ghost rising in a crowded room could hardly produce a greater sensation. Infirm with age, the old Red Republican mounted the steps, and shook, and mumbled, and stammered, while muttering a few words that read like an echo from the revolutions of the past. The sight gave the Assembly a terrible emotion. Madier de Montjan mumbled again about "the rights of man," "universal brotherhood," and "the Republic of the world," and pleaded for the right of popular suffrage that is about to be destroyed as it has been for so many years in his opinion. It was pitiful to see this old man, shaking and drooling with age, trying to make himself heard, but when we read his speech in print we have M. De Molé's delicious sensation of admiration. It is a sensation that brings moisture to the eye, as the reader can see by remarking his own sensations when he is suddenly struck by the recital of noble deeds, or by the repetition of lofty thoughts and words. Evidently there are convictions so strong that they can never be eradicated, and we find an example in this old "Red," who will go to his grave pleading with his last accents for "universal suffrage" and "the rights of man."

THE STORY OF AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

At Val-de-Grâce, the other day, there died a man who was destined to continue the legend of Chodruc Duclos. He was an eccentric fellow of the first water, but not without reason. Perhaps some who read these lines, who have been accustomed to roam about the Palais Royal to look into the shop windows, may remember the man in question. He was old, dirty, bloated, and dressed in the most sordid fashion. His long overcoat, his only outer garment, was greasy and dilapidated; his vest was made of sheep-skin, with the wool outside; his lower garments were dirty and in rags, and his hobnailed shoes were out at toe and heel. But in the button-hole of this horrible coat there was the fresh rosette of an officer of the Legion d'Honneur. The contrast was so striking that every one turned to look at this singular personage, who walked about the galleries with his hands behind his back, seemingly unconscious of the attention he attracted. This eccentric person was no other than the famous M. de Puyparlier, military intendant, and officer of the Legion of Honor, who was shut up in a mad-house at the request of his wife. The case created a vast amount of excitement at the time. M. de Puyparlier who, despite his eccentricities and personal slovenliness, was full of intelligence, good sense and even of real wit, fought against this sequestration in the courts of law. He said that it was an arbitrary measure, and that he had in nowise justified it. Of the legal battle I need not speak. After a long fight M. de Puyparlier was taken from the asylum to the Tribunal under guard. When in court, the alleged madman said that he wanted to speak to the Judges in their private room, abruptly stepped away from his guards and entered the door, quickly dashing down the staircase reserved for the Judges. The Police ran after him and surrounded the palace yard, which was searched in every nook and corner, and they did not give up watching it until they heard from M. de Puyparlier in England. How he managed to escape is a mystery, and he would never tell. The guards swore that he did not pass the gates, and there is no other known way of getting out. The affair caused a great deal of excitement. The false lunatic was too shrewd to lay himself again liable to the tender mercies of his wife, and lived quietly in London until the Empire fell and until his amiable better half had died. He raised a monument to her memory and wrote her epitaph:

> Ci-gît ma-femme ! Oh ! qu'elle est bien,
> Pour son repose et pour le mien !

M. de Puyparlier had a small income, but, as I have remarked, seemed to enjoy continuing the legend of Chadruc Duclos. The only part of his wearing apparel renewed since his escape, judging from appearances, was the red wreath of the Legion d'Honneur, which he had honestly won before he incurred the displeasure of his wife. He died at the public hospital, and his body was sent to his native department, Corrèze, for burial.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS—CARLIST PROSPECTS.

The Empress of Russia has left us, but has not carried the rest of Winter in her train. Indeed, we seem to be still in the month of December, and since the beginning of the year Paris has seen very little of the sun; hence distinguished guests do not stay long. So far as I know, we have only one this afternoon, and that is Don Ramon Cabrera, who is sick with disappointment and disgust at the failure of his plan for settling the war in Spain by *convenio*. He got up an elegant article of the sort, granting the Basques more extra privileges than they had ever enjoyed in their lives, but after all they turned up their noses at it. Don Carlos not only refused to sign but denounced Cabrera as a traitor. He would have been shot if caught; and as Spain is an uncertain country at all times, and particularly just now, Don Ramon thought it prudent to put the frontier between him and danger. But no sooner had he arrived in Paris than some one stole his famous *convenio*, and it appeared in the *Univers* the next morning. Seeing this, some of the English journals hinted that there was a hope of an arrangement, since one of the strongest of the Carlist organs was selected to publish this document; but the paper was stolen, and published in derision, before Cabrera had even had time to show it to Queen Isabella. He denounces this "disloyal" manœuvre on the part of the *Univers*. On the whole, the affairs of Don Carlos are looking up, and if he can succeed in getting the million sterling for which he is now trying to negotiate, he may go on a little nearer to Madrid.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations:

Ophir, 99; Mexican, 27¾; Gould & Curry, 19¼; Best & Belcher, 51¾; Savage, 130; Chollar, 63½; Hale & Norcross, 45; Crown Point, 38; Yellow Jacket, 89¾; Imperial, 9⅛; Empire, 6⅞; Kentuck, 17¼; Alpha, 21½; Belcher, 36¾; Confidence, 22½; Consolidated Virginia, 455; Sierra Nevada, 12½; California, 69½; Bullion, 45½; Exchequer, 330; Segregated Belcher, 100; Overman, 58; Justice, 130; Caledonia, 17¾; Union Consolidated, 9.

ALBANY.

THE "RESPONSIBLE MAJORITY" IN REVOLT AGAIN.

THE SUPPLY BILL DEFEATED BY DEMOCRATIC VOTES IN THE ASSEMBLY—"TIM" CAMPBELL LEADS THE REVOLTERS—THE EMEUTE CAUSED BY A SECTARIAN QUESTION—A CALL OF THE HOUSE ATTEMPTED—THE STREET-CLEANING BILLS—THE SENATE REFUSES TO ADJOURN OVER TO-DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 2, 1875.

The "responsible majority" of the Democratic Assembly gave the people to-day another specimen of that harmony of action which has been the great feature of the session thus far on all the important measures which have come up for consideration. The entire day was consumed in the third reading and passage of bills, the most important of them being the act providing for a rifle range for the use of the National Guard at Sing Sing, which passed by a unanimous vote, and the Supply bill. When this bill was in Committee of the Whole last week, among the many appropriations asked to be inserted was one devoting $100,000 to the Westchester Roman Catholic Protectory, for the completion of the female department building, which was burned some time ago, and another giving $40,000 to the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton. Timothy J. Campbell, of New-York, and the New-York delegation generally, sought to carry the Westchester appropriation through, and Mr. Husted managed the parliamentary business for the Asylum on behalf of Mr. Sherwood, the Temperance member from Broome County. After considerable debate, the amendment offered by Mr. Campbell was lost; but the Inebriate Asylum was more fortunate in the consideration accorded it, and the appropriation was inserted. To-day, when the bill came up for its third reading, everything passed pleasantly until Mr. T. J. Campbell offered as an amendment a clause appropriating $50,000 for the Catholic Protectory. It would be remembered, he said, in speaking to his motion, that when the bill was up before they had asked for $100,000. They would compromise that request now by making it $50,000, being willing to accept one-half of the amount originally asked. He trusted the House would let them have that amount, as this was a good institution, and was one of the most charitable institutions in the whole State. He hoped members would support his motion. Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, moved as an amendment to the motion to strike out the clause giving $40,000 to the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, and a lengthy debate ensued, in which Messrs. Alvord, Lincoln, Hammond, and others opposed the Campbell amendment, and Messrs. T. Cooper Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Dessar, and Petty sustained it. Mr. Petty thought that if the State could appropriate money for the care and reformation of juvenile delinquents there could be no objection to this being included for the Protectory. Mr. Hammond made the point that the gist of this whole proposition was in the statutory definition as to what constituted a juvenile delinquent. It was idle to claim that homeless orphans or children taken from the streets were juvenile delinquents. Finally, a vote was reached on the amendment, and, after much log-rolling by Messrs. T. J. Campbell, McGowan, Kirk, Dessar, and others, the motion was lost by a vote of 50 nays to 48 yeas, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barkley, Bennett, Berry, Broas, Brogan, T. C. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Christopher, Cleary, Cole, Costigan, Daly, Dessar, Faulkner, Fream, Gallagher, Griffin, Hanrahan, Hauschel, Keenan, Kirk, Kshinka, Lawrence, Lewis, Mackin, McGowan, McGroarty, J. W. Miller, Muller, Oakley, O'Keefe, Petty, Pierson, Rawson, Reilly, Rich, Schenck, Schuyler, Shiel, Slingerland, Smith, Stauf, Stephens, G. Taylor, Vosburgh, Waehner, Worth, Wurts—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Alvord, Badger, Barrow, Benedict, Bishop, Bordwell, Bowen, Braman, Burtis, Calkins, Clark, Comstock, Cooke, Daggett, Decker, Farrar, Fay, Gedney, Green, Hepburn, Hess, Hinckley, Holmes, Houghton, Hussey, Husted, W. A. Johnson, Lincoln, McAfee, Merwin, W. Miller, Page, Peck, Roscoe, Russell, Sanford, Schieffelin, Scudder, Seward, Shattuck, Sherman, Stacy, W. F. Taylor, Tewksbury, Tremain, Vedder, West, Willis, Witbeck—50.

To say that T. J. Campbell and the New-York delegation generally were mortified would be putting it mildly. Almost immediately a vote was taken on Mr. Alvord's motion to strike out the asylum appropriation, and it was stricken out by a vote of 47 yeas to 42 nays. Then Mr. Hammond secured the adoption of an amendment in some "merely verbal" forms, as he put it, which were passed by consent. On looking at these changes of a few words it will be seen that they annul an original clause providing that the building of the Elmira Reformatory shall be carried on under the superintendence of a commission consisting of six members, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and continue the work under the supervision of the present commission. This was the last amendment made, and the question occurred on the final passage of the bill, a two-thirds vote being required. There did not appear to be more than ninety members in the House, and before the roll-call had proceeded one-third through the list there were seven or eight negative votes cast. Eighty-six votes would be required to pass the bill, but "Tim" Campbell and his friends were at work busily endeavoring to kill the bill. Hammond, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who had reported the bill, displayed intense anxiety. Tim Campbell was one of the first members on the list, and as he answered to the call he emphatically voted "no." "That's all right," responded Hammond. Costigan's name was shortly after ward called, and he rose in his seat and said "Inasmuch as the leader of the House had just indorsed the way in which Mr. T. J. Campbell had voted, he also desired to vote correctly on this question, and would therefore vote 'no.'" As the call proceeded it became quite evident that the bill was defeated. When Mr. Worth, of Kings, was called, he said he did not like to vote against a supply bill, but thought it was evident that this bill had been much manipulated in the interest of certain institutions to the detriment of others. He would nevertheless vote "aye." When the call was completed, there was much confusion in the House, half the members being out of their seats and gathered in groups in the aisles and about the Clerk's desk. The absentees were called and three or four more votes on each side were obtained. Then another call for the absentees from Mr. Hammond, which the Clerk proceeded to call. Then a counting of votes on the division list, and before the vote was announced, Mr. Waehner moved a call of the House. This was a startling surprise, and there loomed up visions of the Sergeant at Arms scouring the city and the hotels, and probably an all-night session. Meantime the friends of the bill were sending everywhere to bring in members before the vote was announced. Tim Campbell rose to make a motion to amend Waehner's motion for a call of the House. Mr. Husted made the point of order, which was sustained, that the only motion to amend which could be entertained was a motion to adjourn. "Tim" Campbell moved to adjourn, but it was decided out of order, as there was a question pending on the announcement of a vote. Calls arose for the "question" on Waehner's motion, and again "Tim" Campbell came to the rescue with a motion to lay the Waehner motion on the table. Mr. Husted made the point that "Tim's" motion was out of order, as a motion for a call of the House was a privileged motion, and could not be laid on the table. The point was sustained by the Speaker. Finally a count was ordered on Waehner's motion for a call of the House, and it was lost by a vote of 46 nays to 42 yeas. The vote on the main question had not yet been announced, and Waehner and Hammond alternated with requests that the absentees be called. "Tim" Campbell arose and protested that the announcement of the vote should not be delayed by these means. Already, he said, there had been four calls of the absentees. "Will the Clerk announce the vote?" he repeated over and over again. The Speaker announced that he was in doubt as to whether this was a two-thirds or three-fifths bill, and this was the reason why he permitted the delay. Mr. Husted rose and said it was a two-thirds bill, as he had himself offered as an amendment, which was embodied in it, making an appropriation of a local or private character. After another demand from Tim that the vote should be announced, the Speaker decided that the bill required a two-thirds vote. The vote was announced 83 yeas to 17 nays, and it was therefore lost. Mr. Alvord moved a reconsideration of the vote, and that his motion lie on the table which was adopted, and shortly afterward the House adjourned until Monday evening. This is the second or third time only in the history of legislation in this State that a majority has been so divided against itself as to defeat its own Supply bill. The gentlemen who voted against the bill are as follows:

Mr. Bennett, Mr. Brogan, Mr. T. J. Campbell, Mr. Costigan, Mr. Hauschel, Mr. Keenan, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Muller, Mr. Reilly, Mr. Smith, Mr. Stauf, of the Tammany delegation; Mr. Cleary, of Rensselaer; Mr. Hanrahan and Mr. Ransom, of Erie; Mr. J. W. Miller, of Orange, and Mr. Schenck.

THE STREET-CLEANING BILLS.

The House Committee on Cities to-day reported favorably the Hess and the T. J. Campbell bills to provide a system of street-cleaning in New-York. Both bills were subsequently recommitted to the committee so as to afford an opportunity for parties interested to be heard.

SENATE GENERAL BUSINESS.

The General Savings Bank bill, which has been so long pending before the Senate, was to-day ordered to a third reading, with the further amendment that the banks may invest in bonds guaranteed by, as well as those issued by, the United States. Senator Gross tried to have a clause inserted allowing these institutions to invest in vacant lots along the improved streets in New-York City, and Senator Wood tried to reinsert the clause which had been stricken from the bill and which gave the Superintendent of the Banking Department the power to grant savings bank charters at his discretion, and without application to the Legislature. Both propositions were unsuccessful.

An unusual number of bills were passed by the Senate to-day, of which the following are the more important:

Senator Lowery's bill excepting savings banks from the provisions of the act of 1870 regulating legal proceedings against corporations by injunction or otherwise.

Senator Woodin's bill, giving the consent of the State of New-York to the purchase of 2,120 acres of land at West Point now occupied by the Military Academy, and also ceding to the General Government the jurisdiction over the property.

Senator Kings bill prohibiting the throwing of refuse matter into Long Island Sound, or any waters opening into it, under a penalty of $200 for each offense, of which sum one-half is to be recovered by the informer and one-half is to go to the poor of the county in which the action is brought.

Senator Jacobs' bill providing for the payment of the persons employed in extending Washington avenue, Brooklyn, to Flatbush, by the raising of assessment bonds by the City of Brooklyn.

The bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Oakley, and providing for the increase of Coroners in Queen's County to seven, of whom one must reside in each town in the county, and also one in Long Island City.

The bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. T. C. Campbell, and providing for the forfeiture of any implements or animals used in violation of the laws relating to fights among animals. The bill refers especially to cock-fighting and dog-fighting, and delights the heart of Mr. Bergh.

Senator King's bill, allowing any three persons to form themselves into a corporation for using and constructing machines for dredging and dock-building according to the general corporation law of 1848.

Senator Roberson's bill extending the provisions of the act governing the incorporation of companies for the navigation of the ocean to companies formed for the navigation of sounds and rivers navigable for ocean steamers.

A COMMISSIONER OF FORESTRY.

Among the bills introduced to-day the following, offered by Senator McGowan, is the only one of interest:

SECTION 1. The Governor is hereby authorized and required to appoint some person who has given special attention to the subject of forestry in its historical, scientific, and practical bearings, to be a Commissioner of Forestry.

SEC. 2. The duties of the said Commissioner shall be to investigate the subject of timber supply within this State, the most approved methods of timber cultivation as practiced in foreign countries, and the various scientific and practical questions depending on this subject.

SEC. 3. The office thus created shall continue one year, and the results of research shall be reported to the Governor, and be by him laid before the Legislature at its next session, together with such recommendations with regard to the future as may be deemed most desirable.

SEC. 4. The sum of $3,000 is hereby appropriated for services and expenses of the commission appointed under this act, to be paid in quarterly sums during the year beginning from the date of this act.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading last night, with amendments generally unimportant, but with a single exception was offered by Senator Wellman, and reads as follows:

The appropriation made in this act for academies shall be applied exclusively to that class of institutions; and for the benefit of the Academical Department of union schools the like sum of $81,000, or so much as may be derived from a tax of 3-100 of a mill upon each dollar of the taxable property of the State; the said sum to be distributed as provided in this act for the academies, which is hereby ordered to be levied for each and every year.

This amendment was offered in accordance with the recommendations of the Regents to the Legislature, and is thought to be in accordance with a wise and liberal public policy.

A SATURDAY SESSION.

The usual buncombe talk about adjourning over until Monday took place this morning, but with the very unusual result of ordering that a session be held to-morrow. There may be a quorum present, but those who voted loudest for the Saturday session are said to have had their traveling-bags packed and arrangements made for spending a quiet Sunday in the bosom of their families and among their appreciative constituents.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

ARGUMENT IN THE GRANT PARISH CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—During the argument yesterday before the Supreme Court in the Grant Parish case, involving the constitutionality of the Enforcement act, Attorney General Williams contended that by the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments and the Civil Rights bill the people of the United States intended to secure to the colored man, under the protection of the General Government, the right to make contracts, to sue, to hold property, and the various other rights of citizenship. On the other side it was contended that the fourteenth amendment was nothing more than an empty formula, and amounted to nothing but empty and vain words. Even before the adoption of the late amendments, Congress had the power to protect the right to vote for Presidental Electors.

Mr. Justice Bradley said: Suppose Congress should enact a law making it a felony to steal the property of another. Congress has the undoubted right to punish the stealing of the property of the Government, or of property in the service of the Government; but beyond that the law would be unconstitutional. Now, when a law is so framed that one part is constitutional and the other unconstitutional, and the two are so blended as to be inseparable, can you hold one part constitutional and the other part unconstitutional?

The Attorney General replied that the law could be enforced as to those offenses which it is admitted are within the legitimate power of Congress to provide for. As to the power assumed in the Enforcement act to provide penalties for interference with voters at Congressional elections, the very existence of the Government depends on these elections. If Congress has no power to protect the voters, then the White League of Louisiana, a minority of the people, can stand around the polls and prevent the majority from voting. The fifteenth amendment confers upon the colored people the right to vote, and unless Congress has the power to enforce that guarantee it is of no value whatever.

Mr. Justice Clifford said that in his State (Maine) the colored man always had the right to vote. He would ask the Attorney General whether, if two indictments were found of conspiracy, one to prevent a colored man and the other a white man from voting, would the Circuit Courts of the United States have jurisdiction in both cases?

The Attorney General disclaimed having asserted that negroes have greater rights than whites, but these amendments took the negroes from a condition of slavery, guaranteed them equal rights with the white man, and undertook to protect them against all discriminations. An indictment for depriving a white man of the right to vote at a Congressional election could be maintained in the United States Courts, but he could not insist that it could be maintained if the deprivation of the right to vote was at a State election.

Mr. Justice Strong asked if a conspiracy was formed to prevent a man from voting because he was the son of an Irishman, would the United States Court have jurisdiction of that? It would certainly be a race discrimination.

The Attorney General said he had no doubt that Congress had the power to provide for such a case, but he did not say that it would come under this act.

Mr. Justice Strong—Suppose the State of South Carolina, where the majority of the people are colored, should change its Constitution and say that no white man should vote, would a remedy against that lie in the United States Courts?

The Attorney General said that he had no doubt that it would. His idea in the main of these amendments was that any and every right guaranteed by them may be protected in the courts of the United States.

COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL REUNION.

The annual social reunion of the Alumni Association of Columbia College Law School was held last evening at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. About 150 guests sat down to the table. Among them were Hon. Bradford L. Prince, ex-Assemblymen Deering and Leo C. Dessar, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Surrogate Hutchings, and Police Justice Smith. James R. Adams presided. The music was furnished on the occasion by Bernstein's band. Mr. Adams delivered the opening address of the evening, and the following toasts were responded to: "The Bench," by Prof. Theodore W. Dwight; "The Bar," Frederick L. De Peyster; "The Ladies," Robert A. Van Wyck; "Our Alma Mater," "The Press," "The Law Makers," Hon. Bradford L. Prince; "The Law Breakers," "The Empire State," and "The Public," William Dudley Foulke. A poem, entitled "We Lawyers," was read by Oscar S. Strauss.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

On Thursday night the house of John N. J. Monks, at Boardville, N. J., took fire and was entirely destroyed. Two children were burned to death, and two were saved by being thrown from the window. Mr. Monks, in the effort to save his family, received injuries which caused his death yesterday.

THREE MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 2.—On Saturday last a party of men hunting in Ness County, Kan., seventy-five miles south-west of Fort Hays, found the dead bodies of three men in a roofless cabin. It is supposed they took refuge there during a severe snow-storm in January last, and perished from cold and hunger. A yoke of oxen and a wagon, which probably belonged to the men, were found near by.

RECENT ARMY CHANGES.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 47, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT BY AND WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE SENATE—RESIGNATIONS, DEATHS, DISMISSALS, CASHIERED, AND OTHER CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The following order relating to Army promotions, appointments, &c., is promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 47.—The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the publication of General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874, and up to April 1, 1875, are announced.

PROMOTIONS—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel, March 3, 1875, vice Nicholls, deceased.

Major William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, March 3, 1875, vice Fry, promoted; Major Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, March 3, 1875, vice Hartsuff, retired from active service.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Judson D. Bingham, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, March 31, 1875, vice F. Myers, deceased; Major Alexander J. Perry, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, March 3, 1875, vice Tyler, deceased.

Capt. Charles A. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, March 3, 1875, vice Bingham, promoted; Capt. George B. Dandy, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, March 3, 1875, vice Perry, promoted.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Colonel, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Shiras, appointed Commissary General of Subsistence. (Instead of from May 1, 1874, as announced in General Orders No. 77 of July 6, 1874.)

Major William W. Burns, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Simpson promoted. (Instead of from May 1, 1874, as announced in General Orders No. 77, of July 6, 1874.)

Capt. John P. Hawkins, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Burns, promoted, (instead of from May 1, 1874, as announced in General Orders No. 77, of July 6, 1874.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Franklin D. Callender to be Colonel, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Maynadier, deceased, (instead of from July 3, 1871, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874.)

Major James J. Benton to be Lieutenant Colonel, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Kingsbury, retired from active service, (instead of from Dec. 31, 1870, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874;) Major John McNutt, to be Lieutenant Colonel, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Rodman, deceased, (instead of from June 7, 1871, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874;) Major Julian McAllister, to be Lieutenant Colonel, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Callender, promoted, (instead of from July 3, 1871, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874.)

Capt. James M. Whittemore to be Major, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Edson, deceased, (instead of from Nov. 17, 1870, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Capt. Adelbert R. Buffington to be Major, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Benton, promoted, (instead of from Dec. 31, 1870, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Capt. Daniel W. Flagler to be Major, to date from June 23, 1874, vice McNutt, promoted, (instead of from June 7, 1871, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Capt. Richard M. Hill to be Major, to date from June 23, 1874, to fill a vacancy, (instead of from Jan. 12, 1872, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Capt. Alfred Mordecai to be Major, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Porter, resigned, (instead of from Dec. 31, 1873, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874.)

First Lieut. George W. McKee, to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Buel, deceased, (instead of from July 22, 1870, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874;) First Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Harris, honorably discharged, (instead of from Sept. 21, 1870, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874;) First Lieut. James W. Reilly to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Whittemore, promoted, (instead of from Nov. 17, 1870, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874;) First Lieut. George D. Ramsey, Jr., to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Myers, honorably discharged, (instead of from Dec. 31, 1870, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874;) First Lieut. John A. Kress to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Flagler, promoted, (instead of from June 7, 1871, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874;) First Lieut. Otho E. Michaelis, to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, to fill a vacancy, (instead of from July 3, 1871, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874;) First Lieut. William Prince to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Schaff, resigned, (instead of Dec. 31, 1871, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874;) First Lieut. Clarence E. Dutton to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Hill, promoted, (instead of from Jan. 12, 1873, as announced in General Orders No. 117 of Oct. 1, 1874;) First Lieut. John G. Butler to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Mordecai, promoted, (instead of from Dec. 31, 1873, as announced in General Orders No. 117 of Oct. 1, 1874.) First Lieut. Cullen Bryant to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, to fill a vacancy, (instead of from Jan. 1, 1874, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874;) First Lieut. Almon L. Varney to be Captain from Oct. 29, 1874, vice Edie, deceased.

Second Lieut. Almon L. Varney to be First Lieutenant, to date from June 23, 1874, vice McGinness, promoted, (instead of from Feb. 19, 1869, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874;) Second Lieut. Joseph C. Clifford to be First Lieutenant, to date from June 23, 1874, vice McKee, promoted, (instead of from July 22, 1870, as announced in General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874;) Second Lieut. Edward M. Wright to be First Lieutenant, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Reilly promoted, (instead of from Nov. 17, 1870, as announced in General Orders No. 117 of Oct. 1, 1874;) Second Lieut. John E. Greer to be First Lieutenant, to date from June 23, 1874, to fill a vacancy, (instead of from Dec. 31, 1870, as announced in General Orders No. 117 of Oct. 1, 1874;) Second Lieut. John Pitman to be First Lieutenant, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Ramsay, promoted, (instead of from Dec. 31, 1870, as announced in General Orders No. 117 of Oct. 1, 1874;) Second Lieut. Charles Shaler to be First Lieutenant, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Smoot, honorably discharged, (instead of from Dec. 31, 1870, as announced in General Orders No. 117 of Oct. 1, 1874;) Second Lieut. Henry Metcalfe to be First Lieutenant, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Kress, promoted, (instead of from June 7, 1871, as announced in General Orders No. 117 of Oct. 1, 1874.)

CAVALRY.

Second Regiment of Cavalry—First Lieut. James T. Peale to be Captain, March 3, 1875, vice Bates, appointed Paymaster (Company B); Second Lieut. William A. Dinwiddie to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1875, vice Peale, promoted (Company M).

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry—Second Lieut. Wentz C. Miller to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 29, 1874, vice Jones, resigned (Company D); Second Lieut. Robert G. Carter to be First Lieutenant, February 21, 1875, vice Lynch, deceased, (Company B).

Sixth Regiment of Cavalry—First Lieut. William Harper, Jr., to be Captain, Jan. 27, 1875, vice Irwin, dismissed (Company D;) Second Lieut. Charles C. Morrison to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1875, vice Harper, promoted (Company K;) Second Lieut. Henry P. Kingsbury to be First Lieutenant Jan. 27, 1875, vice Chickering, cashiered (Company D.)

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry—Second Lieut. Louis H. Orleman, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 16, 1874, vice Hepoon, deceased, (Company B.)

First Regiment of Artillery—First Lieut. Chandler P. Eakin, to be Captain, Oct. 1, 1874, vice Meade, resigned, (Company F;) First Lieut. Joseph P. Sanger, to be Captain, Feb. 7, 1875, vice Silvey, promoted to the Fifth Artillery, (Company A;) Second Lieut. Robert A. Patterson, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1874, vice Eakin, promoted, (Company A, since transferred to Company K;) Second Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1875, vice Sanger, promoted, (Company H;) Second Lieut. George W. Deshler, to be First Lieutenant, March 1, 1875, vice Dillenback, appointed Regimental Quartermaster, (Battery K, since transferred to Company A.)

ARTILLERY.

Second Regiment of Artillery—First Lieut. John H. Calef, Regimental Adjutant, to be Captain, March 16, 1875, vice Benjamin, who resigned his regimental commission only, (Company K;) Second Lieut. John H. Gifford, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1874, vice Storring, transferred to the Ordnance Department, (Company A, since transferred to Company I;) Second Lieut. William Stanton, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 16, 1874, vice Derussey, resigned, (Company I.)

Fourth Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, to be First Lieutenant Nov. 1, 1874, vice Smith, transferred to the Ordnance Department, (Company I.)

Fifth Regiment of Artillery—Capt. William Silvery, of the First Artillery, to be Major Feb. 7, 1875, vice Hays, deceased; First Lieut. John R. Brinckle, to be Captain Oct. 7, 1874, vice Rittenhouse, retired from active service, (Company L;) First Lieut. Julian V. Weir to be Captain Nov. 10, 1874, vice Hascall, retired from active service, (Company B, since transferred to Company M;) First Lieut. William E. Van Reed to be Captain from March 1, 1875, vice Dupont, resigned, (Company B;) Second Lieut. Garland N. Whistler to be First Lieutenant from Oct. 7, 1874, vice Brinckle, promoted, (Company D, since transferred to Company E;) Second Lieut. J. Estcourt Sawyer to be First Lieutenant from March 10, 1874, vice Weir promoted, (Company M;) Second Lieut. David D. Johnson to be First Lieutenant from March 1, 1875, vice Van Reed, promoted, (Company A;)

INFANTRY.

First Regiment of Infantry—Capt. Henry M. Laselle, of the Eighth Infantry, to be Major from Dec. 15, 1874, vice Mack, promoted to the Twenty-first Infantry.

Second Regiment of Infantry—Lieut. Col. Frank Wheaton, of the Twenty-first Infantry, to be Colonel from Dec. 15, 1874, vice Woods, retired from active service; Capt. David P. Hancock, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Major from Oct. 24, 1874, vice Swaine, promoted to the Fifteenth Infantry.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieut. Daniel H. Murdock to be Captain Oct. 7, 1874, vice Bryant, promoted to the Fourteenth Infantry, (Company D;) Second Lieut. Stephen W. Groesbeck to be First Lieutenant Oct. 7, 1874, vice Murdock, promoted, (Company I.)

Seventh Regiment of Infantry—First Lieut. William Logan to be Captain Oct. 24, 1874, vice Hancock, promoted to the Second Infantry (Company A;) Second Lieut. William L. English, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1874, vice Logan, promoted, (Company I.)

Eighth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieut. Daniel T. Wells to be Captain, Dec. 15, 1874, vice Lazelle, promoted to the First Infantry. (Company H;) Second Lieut. John W. Summerhays to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1874, vice Wells, promoted, (Company C.)

Tenth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. Walter T. Duggan to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 13, 1874, vice Hoffman resigned, (Company D.)

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. George W. Kingsbury to be First Lieutenant, July 3, 1874, vice Eagan, who resigned his regimental commission only, (Company I.)

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. Frank Baker to be First Lieutenant Nov. 1, 1874, vice Blunt, transferred to the Ordnance Department, (Company G.)

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry—Capt. Montgomery Bryant, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Major Oct. 7, 1874, vice Blunt, promoted to the Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieut. Thomas Tobey to be Captain Nov. 23, 1874, vice Dost, cashiered, (Company F;) Second Lieut. Albert Austin to be First Lieutenant Nov. 23, 1874, vice Tobey, promoted, (Company D.)

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry—Major Peter T. Swain, of the Second Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Oct. 24, 1874, vice Roy, deceased; First Lieut. John W. Eckles, to be Captain, March 31, 1875, vice Willard, appointed Paymaster (Company K;) Second Lieut. David R. Burnham, to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 11, 1875, vice Stafford, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry—Company I—First Lieut. William H. Clapp, Regimental Quartermaster, to be Captain, Dec. 25, 1874, vice Bartholomew, deceased; Second Lieut. George M. Love to be First Lieutenant, March 1, 1875, vice Ward, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry—Company G—Second Lieut. George S. Hoyt to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 5, 1874, vice Schultze, deceased, of Company A.

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry—Major Oscar A. Mack, of the First Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel Dec. 15, 1874, vice Wheaton, promoted to the Second Infantry.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. John L. Clem, to be First Lieutenant Oct. 5, 1874, vice Neeley, dropped for desertion, (Company H.)

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Major Matthew M. Blunt, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Oct. 7, 1874, vice Bootes, retired from active service; First Lieut. Michael L. Courtney, to be Captain, March 31, 1875, vice Coxe, appointed Paymaster, (Company H); Second Lieut. Henry P. Ritzins, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1875, vice Courtney, promoted, (Company F, of the Second.)

APPOINTMENTS—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Samuel N. Benjamin, of the Second Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, March 3, 1875, vice McKeever, promoted.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Col. Alexander E. Shiras, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Brigadier General, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Eaton, retired from active service, (instead of from May 11, 1874, as announced in General Orders No. 77, of July 6, 1874.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant—Charles K. Winn, of New-York, late Assistant Surgeon, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Frederick C. Ainsworth, of Vermont, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Vallery Havard, of New-York, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; John R. Hoff, of New-York, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Holmes O. Palding, of the District of Columbia, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; George W. Adair, of Michigan, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Paul R. Brown, of New-York, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Edward B. Mosely, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Donald Jackson, of Texas, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; B. G. Lenng, of California, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; John O. Skinner, of Maryland, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; James A. Fenler, of Pennsylvania Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Augustus Delaffre, of Louisiana, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Silvester S. Bedall, of Minnesota, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; John B. Hamilton, of Illinois, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Timothy E. Wilcox, of New-York, late Assistant Surgeon, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Louis M. Mans, of Maryland, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

To be Paymasters, with the rank of Major—Capt. Frank M. Coxe, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, March 3, 1875, vice Ihrie, resigned; Capt. John P. Willard, of the Fifteenth Infantry, March 3, 1875, vice Taggart, resigned; C. Irving Wilson, of New-York, late Captain of Fourteenth Infantry, March 3, 1875, vice Morrow, deceased; John E. Blaine, of Montana Territory, late Captain and Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, March 3, 1875, vice Kinzie, deceased; William H. Eckles, of Pennsylvania, March 3, 1875, vice R. C. Walker, resigned; James R. Roche, of the District of Columbia, March 3, 1875, vice Brua, retired from active service; Albert S. Tower, of Michigan, March 3, 1875, vice Burbank, retired from active service; Reginald H. Towler, of Oregon, March 3, 1875, vice Means, retired from active service.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieut. Frank Heath, of the Third Artillery, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1874, vice Dutton, promoted; Second Lieut. Daniel M. Taylor, of the First Artillery, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1874, to fill a vacancy; Second Lieut. David A. Lyle, of the Second Artillery, to be First Lieutenant from Nov. 1, 1874, vice Maclay, resigned; Second Lieut. James Rockwell, Jr., of the First Calvary, to be First Lieutenant from Nov. 1, 1874, vice Butler, promoted; Second Lieut. William B. Weir, of the Fifth Artillery, to be First Lieutenant from Nov. 1, 1874 vice Bryant, promoted; Second Lieut. James C. Ayres, of the Third Infantry, to be First Lieutenant from Nov. 1, 1874, vice Poland, promoted; Second Lieut. Marcus W. Lyon, of the Thirteenth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant from Nov. 1, 1874, vice Varney, promoted.

CAVALRY.

Eighth Regiment of Cavalry—Quincy O. M. Gillmore, late Second Lieutenant of the Tenth Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant from March 19, 1875, vice Coxe, resigned, (Company G.)

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.—William H. Tiffany, from at large, to be Second Lieutenant from March 10, 1875, vice Harmon, promoted, (Company —.)

INFANTRY.

Third Regiment of Infantry—Arthur Williams, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenant from Oct. 31, 1874, vice Hanndy, promoted, (Company I.)

Fourth Regiment of Infantry—(Q.) A. Burnley Crittenden, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenant Oct. 31, 1874, vice Price, promoted, (Company G.)

Seventh Regiment of Infantry—(17) George S. Young, of West Virginia, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice English, promoted, (Company —.)

Eighth Regiment of Infantry—(10) Sergt. Nathaniel F. Cunningham, of the general service, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Carter, transferred to the Sixth Cavalry, (Company C.)

Tenth Regiment of Infantry—(14) James S. Jouette, of Maryland, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Gotshall, cashiered, (Company B.)

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.—Christopher H. Garrings, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1874, vice Speer, dismissed, (Company F.)

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.—(15) Charles W. Mason, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Lyon, appointed First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, Company D, since transferred to the Fourth Infantry.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.—(19) Frederick L. Calhoun, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, March 10, 1875, vice Briggs, promoted to Company ——.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—(12) Hospital Steward James Breman, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Chance, promoted to Company D; (16) Charles St. John Chubb, of the general service, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Burns, promoted to Company H.

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry.—(1) Frank X. Kinzie, of Illinois, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1874, vice Rodman, appointed Regimental Adjutant; Company F, (18,) George L. Rosseau, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenant, March 10, 1875, vice Wood, promoted to Company H.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry.—(4) Sergt. Major Andrew T. Miller, of the Sixth Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1874, vice Broderick, promoted to Company E, since deceased; (6) E. De Russy Nichols, of Kansas, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1874, vice Poil ou, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—(5) Company G. John J. Kane, of New-York, to be second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1874, vice Leggett promoted; Company K, (13,) James S. Marsteller, of West Virginia, Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Bullis, promoted.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Company D, George G. Mullins, of Illinois, to be Chaplain, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Barr, resigned; (7) Walter S. Scott, of California, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1874, vice Wilson, promoted; Company H, (8,) Charles G. Ayres, of New-York, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1874, vice Sweet, promoted; Company B, Corporal Charles L. Hodges, of the general service, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Tear, promoted, Company G.

REAPPOINTED—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

With a view to his being placed on the retired list of the Army, in conformity with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, Nathaniel H. McLean, late Major and Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, March 3, 1875, that being the rank he would have attained at the date of the passage of the act had he remained continuously in service.

ARTILLERY.

First Regiment of Artillery.—In conformity with a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, approved March 3, 1875, Lowell A. Chamberlain, First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Artillery, to be First Lieutenant in the First Artillery, with date of commission and relative rank in the Army from Aug. 28, 1867.

TRANSFERS.

Major James M. Robertson, from the Second Artillery to the Third Artillery, Feb. 1, 1875, vice Howard, deceased; First Lieut. William S. Starring, from the Second Artillery to the Ordnance Department, Nov. 1, 1874, vice Michaelis, promoted; First Lieut. Charles S. Smith, from the Fourth Artillery to the Ordnance Department, Nov. 1, 1874, vice Stockton, resigned; First Lieut. Stanhope E. Blunt, from the Thirteenth Infantry to the Ordnance Department, Nov. 1, 1874, vice Prescense, promoted; Second Lieut. William H. Carter, from the Eighth Infantry to the Sixth Cavalry, Nov. 28, 1874, vice Kerr, promoted; (Company E;) Second Lieut. Charles W. Mason, from the Thirteenth Infantry to the Fourth Infantry, Feb. 15, 1875, vice Longshaw, resigned. (Company I.)

THE RETIRED LIST.

Retired for incapacity, resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of Aug. 3, 1861: Col. Charles R. Woods, Second Infantry, Dec. 15, 1874; Major John P. Brua, Paymaster, Feb. 8, 1875; Major Jacob E. Burbank, Paymaster, March 3, 1875; Capt. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, Fifth Artillery, Oct. 7, 1874; Capt. Herbert A. Hascall, Fifth Artillery, Nov. 10, 1874.

By direction of the President, in conformity with section 12 of the act of July, 1863: Lieut. Col. Levi C. Bootes, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Oct. 7, 1874; Major James R. Mears, Paymaster, March 3, 1875.

Under authority conferred by an act entitled "An act for the relief of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, and to fix the rank and pay of retired officers," approved March 3, 1875, Col. Samuel W. Crawford, United States Army, retired, (late of Second Infantry,) March 9, 1875, with the rank of Brigadier General, to date from Feb. 19, 1873, and with the pay of that grade from March 3, 1875.

Under authority conferred by an act entitled "An act for the relief of Major N. H. McLean, late of the Adjutant General's Department, United States Army," approved March 3, 1875, Lieut. Col. Nathaniel H. McLean, under his appointment as Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, (that being the rank to which he would have attained in service at the date of the passage of the act,) to date from March 3, 1875.

CASUALTIES.

Resigned.—Capt. Samuel N. Benjamin, Second Artillery, March 16, 1875, (his regimental commission only); Capt. Henry A. Du Pont, Fifth Artillery, March 1, 1875; First Lieut. Rene E. De Russy, Second Artillery, Nov. 16, 1874; First Lieut. Alexander W. Hoffman, Tenth Infantry, Nov. 13, 1874; First Lieut. Charles P. Eagan, Twelfth Infantry, July 3, 1874, (his regimental commission only;) Second Lieut. Quincey O. M. Gillmore, Tenth Cavalry, Nov. 12, 1874, (since appointed Second Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry;) Second Lieut. Frank P. Reap, Tenth Cavalry, Nov. 18, 1874; Second Lieut. Eugene O. Fechet, Second Artillery, March 15, 1875; Second Lieut. Edwin T. Howard, Twelfth Infantry, Jan. 1, 1875; Second Lieut. Charles H. Ribbel, Twentieth Infantry, Dec. 31, 1874; Post Chaplain Charles W. Pethbridge, Oct. 24, 1874.

Commissions vacated by new appointments—By Brig. Gen. Alexander E. Shiras, Commissary General of Subsistence, his commission as Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel, June 23, 1874, (instead of May 1, 1874, as announced in General Orders No. 77, of July 6, 1874;) by Major Frank M. Coxe, Paymaster, his commission as Captain Twenty-fifth Infantry, March 3, 1875; by Major Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster, his commission as Captain, Second Cavalry, March 3, 1875; by Major John P. Willard, Paymaster, his commission as Captain, Fifteenth Infantry, March 3, 1875; by First Lieut. Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, his commission as Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Nov. 12, 1874; by First Lieut. Daniel M. Taylor, First Artillery, Nov. 1, 1874; by First Lieut. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, his commission as Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry, Nov. 1, 1874; by First Lieut. William B. Wier, Ordinance Department, his commission as Second Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, Nov. 1, 1874; by First Lieut. Joseph C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, his commission as Second Lieutenant, Third Infantry, Nov. 1, 1874; by First Lieut. Marcus W. Lyon, Ordnance Department, his commission as Second Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry, Nov. 1, 1874.

DIED.

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, United States Army, retired, at Washington, D. C., March 2, 1875; Col. Caleb C. Sibley, United States Army, retired, at Chicago, Feb. 19, 1875; Lieut. Col. Robert O. Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster General, at Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, 1874; Lieut. Col. James P. Roy, Fifteenth Infantry, at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 24, 1874; Lieut. Col. Benjamin S. Roberts, United States Army, retired, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, 1875; Major Eugene, H. Abadie, Surgeon at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22, 1874; Major Robert V. W. Howard, Third Artillery, at Fort Wood, New-York Harbor, Feb. 1, 1875; Major William Hays, Fifth Artillery, at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Feb. 7, 1875; Major Thomas J. Leslie, United States Army, retired, New-York, Nov. 25, 1874; Capt. Augustus W. Wiggin, Assistant Surgeon, at Fort Stevens, Oregon, March 7, 1875; Capt. John R. Edie, Jr., Ordnance Department, at Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C., Oct. 29, 1874; Capt. William H. Bartholomew, Sixteenth Infantry, at Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 25, 1874; First Lieut. Dominick Lynch, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, at Fort Clark, Texas, Feb. 21, 1875; First Lieut. Silas Pepoon, Tenth Cavalry, near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, Oct. 16, 1874; First Lieut. Jacob H. Counselman, First Artillery, at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 21, 1875; First Lieut. Thilo Schultze, Eighteenth Infantry, at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 5, 1874; First Lieut. William Burns, United States Army, retired, at Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1874; Second Lieut. Richard H. L. Alexander, Seventh Cavalry, at Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 9, 1875; Second Lieut. Albert V. Amet, Seventh Infantry, at Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, Dec. 16, 1874; Second Lieut. William R. Hoag, Twenty-first Infantry, at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, Jan. 16, 1875; Second Lieut. G. Geddes Smith, Twenty-third Infantry, at Fort D. A. Russel, Wyoming Territory, Feb. 13, 1875; Second Lieut. Andrew T. Miller, Twenty-third Infantry, at Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming Territory, March 7, 1875.

DESERTION.

Dropped, in conformity with section 17 of the act approved July 15, 1870, First Lieut. Robert Neely, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Oct. 5, 1874.

DISMISSED.

Capt. John A. Irwin, Sixth Cavalry, Jan. 27, 1875.

CASHIERED.

Major Virgil S. Eggleston, Paymaster, Nov. 4, 1874; Capt. George W. Dost, Fourteenth Infantry, Nov. 23, 1874; First Lieut. John W. Chickering, Sixth Cavalry, Jan. 27, 1875; Second Lieut. Samuel K. Thompson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Aug. 10, 1874.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Under section 3 of the act of July 15, 1870, Second Lieut. Albert F. Bayard, Fourth Cavalry, Feb. 23, 1875, to date from Oct. 29, 1870. (Instead of resigned, as announced in official Army Register for Jan. 1, 1871.)

6. Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies and batteries to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

7. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birth-place of the officer appointed, his age, and residence when appointed, and his full name correctly written will, in all cases, be promptly reported to the Adjutant General.

8. In case of the death of an officer, it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once direct to this office, stating the cause, date, and place. When an officer away from his command dies in hospital or under treatment, the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required. If not under treatment by an Army medical officer, the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact. By order of the Secretary of War,

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

THE LATEST BETTING RATES.

The following are the latest quotations in the betting books of Mr. Morrissey, at the rooms of the American Jockey Club:

WITHERS STAKE.

	Taken.		Taken.
Aristides	5 to 1	Volcano	15 to 1
Chesapeake	6 to 1	Gyro	15 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Warwick	15 to 1
Ascot	10 to 1	Lord Zetland	15 to 1
Relentless colt	10 to 1	Babylon	20 to 1
D'Artagnan	10 to 1	Examiner	20 to 1
Rhadamanthus	10 to 1	Ascension	20 to 1
Meco	12 to 1	Probability	25 to 1
Jo Cerns	12 to 1	Helen Ward	30 to 1
Sangara	12 to 1	Miss Austine	30 to 1
Invoice	15 to 1	Douglass	35 to 1
Alton	15 to 1		

BELMONT STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Ozark	15 to 1
Chesapeake	6 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
Aristides	7 to 1	Lelaps	15 to 1
Bayminster	8 to 1	Relentless colt	15 to 1
Nellie Burke	8 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	15 to 1
St. Martin	10 to 1	Warwick	20 to 1
Ascot	10 to 1	Scramble	25 to 1
Sangara	10 to 1	Gyro	35 to 1
Milner	12 to 1	Gasconade	35 to 1
Rhadamanthus	12 to 1	Young Bonnie	35 to 1
Jo Cerns	12 to 1		

WESTCHESTER CUP.

	Taken.		Taken.
Ballankeel	5 to 1	Reform	10 to 1
Shylock	6 to 1	Emma	15 to 1
Saxon	8 to 1	Botany Bay	15 to 1
Vandalite	8 to 1	Satire	15 to 1
Madge	10 to 1	Fadladeen	20 to 1
Culpepper	10 to 1	Limestone	20 to 1
Grinstead	10 to 1	Dead Head	25 to 1

JUVENILE STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Dallgasian	8 to 1	Mollie Carew	10 to 1
Nubia filly	8 to 1	Knapsack	12 to 1
Faverdale	8 to 1	Paraplute	12 to 1
Julietta	8 to 1	Lillie Belle	15 to 1
Beniform	8 to 1	Warlock	15 to 1

TRAVERS STAKE (SARATOGA.)

	Taken.		Taken.
Hyder Ali	7 to 1	Jo Cerns	15 to 1
Chesapeake	7 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
Willie Burke	8 to 1	Bonnet colt	15 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	D'Artagnan	15 to 1
Aristides	8 to 1	Ozark	15 to 1
Caroline	10 to 1	Lord Zetland	20 to 1
Sangara	10 to 1	Heatherbell colt	20 to 1
Ascot	10 to 1	Milner	25 to 1
Bayminster	15 to 1	Holbrook	25 to 1
St. Martin	15 to 1	Douglass	30 to 1

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENDANT'S VERSION OF IMPORTANT INTERVIEWS.

THE NATURE OF MR. BEECHER'S VISITS TO THE TILTON HOUSEHOLD—HIS ACCOUNTS OF THE MIDNIGHT INTERVIEWS WITH TILTON AND MRS. TILTON—INDIGNANT DENIAL OF MR. MOULTON'S TESTIMONY—FREQUENT APPLAUSE IN THE COURT-ROOM.

When the proceedings were begun yesterday morning Mr. Beecher made a slight correction in his evidence of the previous day. The examination was then resumed in reference to the visit made by Miss Turner in which she communicated to Mr. Beecher the domestic relations of the Tilton family. This visit, he said, was in the early part of December, 1870. She called about the middle of the forenoon, and requested him to go down and see Mrs. Tilton, making a statement in reference to her leaving her home. In answer to Mr. Beecher as to the cause of her leaving, she said that Mrs. Tilton was worn out with ill-treatment, and that she herself was cognizant of Mr. Tilton's violence. She also stated on that occasion that Mr. Tilton had sought her (Miss Turner's) company in his own bed or in hers, urging that such expressions of love were as natural as kissing or caressing. Some general topics which had been passed over on Thursday were then referred to. He was asked to what extent he had been instructed in morality in his father's house, and he replied that he was never instructed, adding, "I never thought of anything else; the atmosphere of the house was as pure as crystal." He was then examined as to his visits to Mrs. Tilton, and he said he could recall no specific visit. He could not recall a visit when Mrs. Carey was there in the capacity of nurse. No scene, he said, ever occurred in which Mrs. Tilton ever sat upon his knee. She never called him "father, dear," or "dear father." She used to call him "Mr. Beecher," and would sometimes, in discussion or argument, say "well, my friend." He had no recollection of any interview with Mrs. Tilton calling for the intervention of Mr. Richards, nor did he remember any occasion when he was on the stoop of Mr. Tilton's house at 7 o'clock in the morning. He was questioned as to the character of his visits to Mr. Tilton, and he described them as quite informal. His manner on such occasions was, he said, pretty much as in his own house, very simple and without conventionality. A great portion of many of these visits, and in some cases the whole of them, were devoted to the children. The difference in religious opinions between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton were then inquired into, and were admitted to a general extent. She consulted him, he said, on her husband's defection from what was called orthodoxy, and with respect to her duty to her children. She asked him whether she could bring them up under the influence of a parent who denied the divinity of Christ, and he told her not to make any difficulty on that ground, that time would right things. The examination next touched on the estimate which Mr. Beecher had formed concerning Mrs. Tilton's character, and he said that he first regarded her as a very simple and pure woman with a good intelligence, and he afterward came to admire the development of her religious character, which took the direction of ecstatic devotion, combined with serenity and peace and trust in God, generous social sympathy and excitement. He described her as always actively engaged in charitable works. Her affection for him he believed to be as for her Pastor and her friend, and he never suspected anything else. His sentiment for her was one of life-long affection and respect as a Christian woman, a wife, and a mother surrounded with a beautiful family. He never entertained an affection for her in any other sense. He had no recollection of any transaction with Mrs. Tilton on Oct. 10 or 17, 1868. He was then questioned specifically as to whether he had ever made improper advances to Mrs. Tilton, whether she had ever granted him her favors, and whether he ever had had carnal intercourse with her. His denials were indignantly emphatic. When he said in response to one of these queries, "No, Sir, it was impossible to her," a large section of the audience applauded, bringing about the severe rebuke of the Judge. Mr. Beecher's attention was next directed to a letter from Mr. Tilton, which was conveyed to him by Mr. Bowen. When he read the letter he said to Mr. Bowen, "This is sheer insanity; this man is crazy." He made some further remark which was in its nature an expression of indignant surprise that Mr. Tilton should write him such a letter. Mr. Bowen fell in with him, and said that he had dismissed Mr. Tilton from the editorship of the *Independent*, as his views were not acceptable; that when he had reduced him to a subordinate position "clouds" of people came in with stories concerning Mr. Tilton. One of those was that Mr. Tilton locked up a lady who was employed in the office, stating that he had the opportunity which he was long waiting for, and that he there and then began to make improper advances. Witness said that in that conversation he stated that Mr. Tilton could not be retained on the *Independent*, and, with reference to the *Union*, that he was an impracticable man and would get his paper into trouble. He referred Mr. Bowen to his wife concerning a separation between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton.

The interview with Mr. Tilton in Mr. Moulton's house was the next point of inquiry. Mr. Moulton, he said, locked the front door, and directed witness to the room up stairs in which Mr. Tilton was. He wished to have Mr. Moulton with him, but Mr. Moulton thought he had better see Mr. Tilton alone. Mr. Tilton, he said, met him in a stately manner. He recalled his attention to the letter forwarded through Mr. Bowen, demanding his resignation. Witness went in detail through the charges which Mr. Tilton then made against him, the most prominent of which was that he had made improper advances to his wife. He produced on that occasion what purported to be the confession of Mrs. Tilton. He stated that he had destroyed the original, and he then tore up and threw upon the floor the fragments of what purported to be the copy. Witness was staggered. He said that this was a dream, and that Mrs. Tilton could never have have written anything so untrue. Mr. Tilton then asked him to go and see Mrs. Tilton to verify the charge, stating that she was waiting for him. He went to Mrs. Tilton's, and was admitted and sent up stairs by a woman who appeared to be the housekeeper. Mr. Beecher then described his interview with Mrs. Tilton. Her eyes were closed when he went into the room. "Was she asleep," asked Mr. Evarts, and Mr. Beecher replied, "She was as one dead, and yet she was living." A consultation here took place between plaintiff's counsel as to the admissibility of this evidence, and it was admitted subject to exception. Witness then went on with the interview, stating how he detailed to Mrs. Tilton the charges made by Mr. Tilton. Mr. Beecher was very much affected in giving this portion of his testimony. Mrs. Tilton said that she could not help it; that she was wearied with Mr. Tilton's importunity. She admitted that the charge was not true. He asked for a written retraction of that written charge. She consented, if he would not use it against her husband. He then brought her writing materials from the secretary in the other room, and she raised herself upon the bed, wrote the first part of the retraction, and signed it. She then added the other portion, making an explicit statement that Mr. Beecher had never made any improper advances to her, but had always treated her as a Christian and a gentleman. He never suggested that addition, but he did represent the possibility of the charge becoming public as a reason why he should have the retraction as a defense. He also said that no woman could make such a charge without injuring herself. After leaving the house he went back, he said, to Mr. Moulton's. He went into the parlor for a few moments and sat down. Mr. Moulton accompanied him home, but not at his request. Mr. Moulton spoke nearly all the way, and he answered in monosyllables. His responses, he said, were answers of courtesy to show that he was attending, when he was not. Recess intervened at this stage of the proceedings.

After recess Mr. Evarts, with the consent of plaintiff's counsel, tendered a letter from Mr. Isaac H. Bailey fixing two dates, the arrangement being that the letter was to have the same effect as if Mr. Bailey appeared in court and gave his sworn testimony. Mr. Bailey's letter was addressed to Mr. Fullerton, and fixed the date of his departure for Europe as June 3, 1871, and the dinner given to him in view of his departure as on June 1. Mr. Evarts then called attention to and righted an ambiguity in the record of Mr. Redpath's testimony, after which Mr. Beecher's examination was resumed. He contradicted Mr. Moulton's statement that he had asked him if he had seen Elizabeth's confession. There was nothing said on the subject between them. He did not recollect having said "this will kill me," but he might have said so. He did not say that Theodore had given him permission to see Elizabeth. He did not speak to Mr. Moulton concerning sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, nor did he speak on the subject to any one. Witness added to this response "loathsome stuff, that I don't talk about." He also denied having asked Mr. Moulton to be a friend to him. A subsequent interview with Mr. Moulton was then inquired into, in the course of which Mr. Moulton took a letter from his pocket, purporting to come from Mr. Tilton, charging witness with having taken advantage of his interview with Mrs. Tilton to procure a retraction from her. Mr. Moulton, he said, charged him with having acted an indiscreet, a dishonorable part, and stated that it would increase all the difficulties. Witness claimed the right of self-defence. Mr. Moulton then took a letter from his pocket, purporting to come from Mrs. Tilton, asking Mr. Moulton to procure and bring her both the retraction and confession, that they might be burned. He was for a moment perplexed, Mr. Tilton having left him under the impression that the note had been destroyed. Witness thought he should not be left without some means of defense, but Mr. Moulton represented that he would stand between him and a renewal of the charge, and that he would keep the documents, or burn them if witness so desired. Mr. Beecher then gave him the retraction. Mr. Moulton tried to persuade him that it would be a mean thing to procure the retraction from a sick woman, but he did not know how precisely the "pinch" was made. There was, however, some imputation of meanness. The pistol scene was disposed of in a few words. Mr. Beecher stated that as Mr. Moulton was taking off his overcoat the hilt of the pistol was sticking from the pocket, and he took the weapon out and laid it on the table. He was then questioned *seriatim* as to several of the statements made by Mr. Moulton in his testimony. Most of these he denied absolutely, and others in part, but in all cases where the statements pointed to the guilt of the defendant the contradiction was unqualified. He denied, for instance, having stated that he stood "on the brink of a moral Niagara," and when questioned in reference to having spoken of the sexual expression of his love, his denial was indignant, as he added that such language was impossible to him. When the same query came up again his answer was, "Did *I* say that? no, Sir." A general and exhaustive denial of any suggestion, insinuation, or implication of sexual intercourse between the defendant and Mrs. Tilton, or supposition of sexual intercourse, brought this portion of the examination to a close. A later interview with Mr. Moulton, in which the relations between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen were discussed was then inquired into. Mr. Moulton, the witness stated, spoke of Mr. Tilton's acerbated feelings in consequence of the loss of his place, and said that it was not in human nature that he should not be indignant against witness if he thought he had anything to do with the matter. Mr. Beecher testified that in that interview he narrated to Mr. Moulton the details of the interview with Mr. Bowen, and with Mrs. Tilton and her mother. He then testified in a husky voice, and with the tears standing in his eyes, to his own agitated feelings, his regret and self-condemnation at having been in any way instrumental in breaking up the Tilton household, and his self-reproach at having injured him with Mr. Bowen, remembering, as he did, how Mr. Tilton had served him in respect to his son. All their other meetings, he said, were diplomatic, but on this one he gave vent to his pent-up feelings. His evidence on this point was a long narrative, uninterrupted by a single question, and full of eloquence and feeling. He then described how Mr. Moulton suggested to him that he should write some of those statements which he had then made to Mr. Tilton; how he declined; how he consented to Mr. Moulton's writing them; how he declined to sign a document which he had not written, and how he signed a statement at the end committing the letter in confidence to Mr. Moulton. The document, which in the nomenclature of the trial is known as the "letter of contrition," was here shown to the witness, who stated that he did not see its text till it was published in June, 1874. Mr. Moulton, he said, in the course of the interview frequently said to him that he was putting it too strong, that the matter was not so bad, and that the relations of the Tilton family might with kindly care be repaired. When Mr. Moulton took the letter with him, he stated that it was to be either burned or returned after it had been used with Mr. Tilton. Mr. Moulton stated that it was a memorandum indicating Mr. Beecher's feelings as he then understood them, and that the points which it contained were to be expounded to Mr. Tilton. There was nothing said about crime at that interview, and nothing about reparation for any other wrongs than those he had stated. The contradiction of Mr. Moulton's testimony in respect to this interview was continued, and again Mr. Beecher's emphatic denial of having stated that he had prayed with Mrs. Tilton for strength to discontinue their sexual intercourse brought forth the subdued applause of a portion of the spectators. At this stage the court adjourned until Monday morning.

POINTS OF THE TESTIMONY.

The vindication of his own honor and good name, begun by Mr. Beecher on Monday, was continued by him yesterday with marked effect. The court-room was crowded to excess, and the counsel were compelled to ask that the windows be lowered and better ventilation secured. Mr. Beecher came into court with his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Scovell, his daughter-in-law, and his sons. All the counsel were present. Mrs. Tilton was absent, but her place was filled by her friend, Mrs. Anna Field, the Quaker lady, Mrs. Putnam and some other ladies who made their appearance in court for the first time. On the bench with Judge Neilson were Hon. John A. Bigelow, late Minister to Paris; Rev. Dr. Cummings, President of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.; Hon. W. Auger, Speaker of the Virginia House of Representatives; United States District Attorney Tenney, and others.

The examination began with an account of the interview between the defendant and Bessie Turner. It was expected by the ordinary audience that there would be a prurient recital of Bessie Turner's charges against Tilton. They were disappointed. Mr. Beecher, who came on the stand with a bunch of violets in his hand, evidently studied his words to avoid as far as possible any too broad references, and gave his testimony in a most careful and judicious manner. When asked by Mr. Evarts in what manner he received moral instruction in his father's home, he fired up and said he never was instructed; that the atmosphere of his father's household was as pure as crystal and he needed no instruction. This declaration, delivered with vehemence and fire, excited some applause. The next point made was when he was asked, referring to the testimony of the woman Kate Carey, whether Mrs. Tilton had ever called him "dear father." He smiled for a moment, but, realizing his position, answered the question with an emphatic "Never." When asked to define the growth of Mrs. Tilton's religious character as revealed to him by his visits at her house, he gave a categorical answer, so full of thought and beauty as to excite much admiration in the court-room. Mr. Beecher declared that he entertained life-long sentiments of affection and respect for Mrs. Tilton. His sympathies were attracted to her as a Christian woman and wife, because he was her Pastor and friend. He never had had undue familiarities with her, never solicited improper favors, and when in clarion tones he said that he never had received such favors, as it would be impossible, the audience indulged in a long-continued burst of applause, which Judge Neilson, with all his stern observance of decorum, found it difficult to repress. Mr. Beecher's style while thus vindicating Mrs. Tilton's character was superb. His voice, clear and distinct, was raised to its highest pitch, he threw back his head, and his cheeks were flushed with feeling and pride, and he looked every inch a man.

Then he was examined regarding the delivery by Bowen to him of Tilton's letter demanding his retirement, and related how he told Bowen Tilton was crazy, and how they exchanged confidences regarding the stories of Tilton's immoralities. When asked to describe the interview with Tilton in Moulton's house on the night of Dec. 30, Mr. Beecher gave a ludicrously perfect imitation of Tilton's style, and after describing the interview, said Mr. Tilton asked him to go down to his house and verify the charges. He was then asked to describe his interview with Mrs. Tilton. This, as was expected, was objected to by Mr. Beach, but Judge Neilson gave the lawyers and auditors a genuine surprise by admitting the testimony on the ground that Mr. Beecher had the interview with and by the authorization of Tilton. The ruling of the court was objected to by Tilton's counsel. At this stage of the case the most interesting part of Mr. Beecher's testimony was reached. He told how, on reaching Mrs. Tilton's room, he found the bed covered with pure white, Mrs. Tilton dressed in pure white, her arms folded on her breast, her face pale as the snow, and looking like one dead although alive; how he spoke to and upbraided her, and how she wrote the retraction without his suggesting one word of the contents of the letter. This narrative was given with the most exquisite tenderness and pathos—every word told; and when, at a portion of the story, Mr. Beecher's voice broke, and his eyes filled with tears, the ladies in the audience and some of the jury also cried. It was a triumph for the defendant, and he finished the picture by saying that the interview seemed to him of ten hours' duration, while it really lasted but half an hour. Then he described how Moulton got Mrs. Tilton's letter of retraction by promising to burn both accusation and retraction, or to return them, and, in this respect, the story regarding Mr. Moulton's drawing a revolver was, for the first time, plainly described. It would seem that Mr. Moulton felt the warmth of the weather, and in taking off his overcoat Mr. Beecher saw the hilt of a pistol in his pocket. Moulton took out the pistol and laid it on the bureau. Mr. Beecher humorously added that the pistol was not fired off. When asked whether Moulton said to him that he had obtained the retraction when he had committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Beecher answered that Moulton was not a fool. Mr. Fullerton said there was no necessity for the witness to swear to that. Mr. Beecher then answered, "Never," that there never was any insinuation or supposition of the kind made. This created another round of applause, and several men were removed from the gallery by the Police.

Mr. Beecher then described the manner in which his so-called letter of contrition had been written. He told how Moulton had played on his feelings by representing him as having helped to break down Tilton in business and disrupt his family, how he was ashamed and mortified to think that he had laid himself open to such a charge, how Moulton asked him to write down his spoken thoughts to pacify Tilton, how he refused, how Moulton from time to time jotted down memoranda, and how he, when his dinner bell rang, refused to sign as having been written by himself, but signed "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence." He was then asked whether he had told Moulton he had prayed to God with Elizabeth for help to discontinue their sexual relations, and answered "Never." When asked whether Moulton had ever conveyed such an expression to him, he half rose in his seat, and with the utmost warmth and decision said that no such assertion, in any form whatever, had been made by Moulton or any other human being. This occasioned another murmur of applause, and at this dramatic point in the examination Mr. Evarts announced that the hour for adjournment had arrived.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 11:12 o'clock Mr. Evarts rose to resume the examination of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher [pausing to consult with Mr. Shearman]—

The Witness—Mr. Evarts, I wish to make a slight correction in my statement of yesterday. When you asked me whether the families in which I was intimate were all of them within the circle of my own congregation, I replied that they were, with the exception of Dr. Storrs' family. I should also have said the family of Rev. Prof. Conant, of the Baptist denomination, in whose family I was very intimate.

Mr. Evarts—Who, and whose family, came within the circle of intimacy of yourself and your family of which you spoke? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They still are on such terms of intimacy? A.—They are.

Q.—Your relations are still— A.—Of the most intimate character.

Mr. Beach—Are Dr. Storrs and his family included in that statement?

Mr. Evarts—He mentioned Dr. Storrs yesterday as the only exception.

Mr. Beecher—I mentioned Dr. Storrs yesterday as the only one. I add this morning one other.

Mr. Beach—I ask if he included in this statement that these family relations continued with Dr. Storrs.

The Witness—I was not speaking of Dr. Storrs at all, but only in answer to Mr. Evarts' question said that my relations with Prof. Conant's family were as intimate.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Beecher, the subject which we introduced, objection being made to the evidence as inadmissible, and the objection now being withdrawn, I call your attention to it. Do you recollect Miss Bessie Turner coming to see you in the early part of December, 1870? A.—I do.

Q.—Did she call more than once upon you in that period? A.—She may have called more than once, but I remember only once.

Q.—Do you remember about when it was in December? A.—I should say it was not far from the middle of December; rather earlier than later.

Q.—You have already stated it was before your call at Mrs. Morse's? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Now, will you be so good as to state, as you recollect, the interview that occurred between you and Miss Turner, giving the words, if you can, or the substance, as you remember them? A.—Allow me to say that in every interview I shall narrate I profess to give only the substance, and if there be an exception I will mention it. In regard to the visit of Bessie Turner, she called upon me, I should think, about the middle of the forenoon, as I recall it, and said that she was requested—she was sent to ask that I would go down and see Mrs. Tilton at her mother's house; that she had left her husband and did not intend to return, and they wished to see me; I expressed amazement, and she then—perhaps I asked her, "What is the occasion of such a step?"—she told me that she was worn out with ill-treatment in her family; that Mr. Tilton had been for a long time, to her personal knowledge, treating her with great severity; she was not a little excited—

Q.—Do you mean Miss Turner? A.—Miss Turner was not a little excited in narrating to me some few incidents of this treatment; she spoke of—when I rather expressed surprise—she replied as if interpreting it into a doubt of her, that she was herself cognizant of his violence. I think she told me that he had struck *her*; but she certainly told me that he had on two occasions sought her company in her own bed or in his, and that he had told her that such expressions of love were as natural as kissing or as caressing; that, I think, is the substance of our interview, but in a few words.

Q.—Had you heard from any other source anything of this kind concerning Mr. Tilton and Miss Turner before then?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

Mr. Evarts—Why is that objectionable?

Mr. Beach—Why, Sir, because it is immaterial what he heard.

Mr. Evarts—It is whether he had heard it I am asking for.

Mr. Beach—I don't know what you are asking for, excepting what is implied in the question.

The Court—I think this is immaterial; besides, he very clearly and definitely stated that he had not.

Mr. Evarts—I don't care for exactly what he heard; the answer is yes or no; I don't call for what he heard.

Mr. Beach—You do in your question.

Mr. Evarts—All I ask for is what he heard, and the answer is yes or no.

The Court—I don't think I will take it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, we suppose the state of knowledge of the witness is an important fact, and while the evidence itself is not introduced it is important to know whether he had that knowledge, and if the witness had no knowledge or intimation otherwise than from hearsay, it is admissible.

The Court—His knowledge is a matter of fact which may be derived from hearsay; it may be scandalous.

Mr. Evarts—It is for that reason that the inquiry is properly limited to an answer yes or no, without drawing further upon the source of the evidence; that is the point I wish to make.

Mr. Beach—I think, Sir, the gentleman's object can be accomplished by a proper question. The objection to this question is that it asks the witness, and the objection to this question is that it asks for the witness' knowledge from other sources of the same character as that made to him by Miss Turner, and the answer, if it should be affirmative, would be given as hearsay in regard to the accusation and the truthfulness of the statement. The object of the counsel is simply to prove that the witness had received no communications of that character; that may be very easily reached, I think, by a question which cannot be objectionable, as, for instance, whether he had heard any communications from any other source in regard to the relations of Mr. Tilton with his family in some such form which may be admissible.

Mr. Evarts—That would be too broad an inquiry.

Mr. Beach—No, no.

Mr. Evarts—The one point and the only point I desire information about is whether he had heard of this matter respecting Mr. Tilton and Miss Turner from any other source.

Mr. Beach—I don't make any objection to that.

The Court—Well, answer that; it is perfectly immaterial to the evidence anyhow.

Witness—I had not.

A FEW GENERAL POINTS IN MR. BEECHER'S LIFE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, I take up a few general points that I passed over. When did you become a professor of religion, and what church did you join, and what church have you continued connected with? A.—I joined the Hanover Street Church in 1828 about.

Q.—In Boston? A.—In Boston.

Q.—Your father's church? A.—My father was then pastor of that church.

Q.—You were about fifteen years old then? A.—About fifteen years old; yes.

Q.—And from that time onward have you continued that connection with the church until your more important connection with it as a clergymen? A.—I have not always been with the same religion, but either with the Presbyterian or Congregational church I have been in communion ever since.

A.—And maintained an active connection with the church as a communicant? A.—Yes, Sir; I have never been anything else but active.

Q.—Now, in regard to your bringing up as a youth in your father's family and up to the period of your ordination and marriage, in what degree of strictness of personal morality had the family been instructed? A.—I never was instructed at all, the thought never entered my head or anything else; the atmosphere of the house was as pure as crystal, and it was—it needed no instruction.

PAUL'S DEATH.

Q.—Now, do you remember the occasion of Paul's death and the funeral at the house? A.—I do.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think in 1848—in 1868.

Q.—Midsummer? A.—Midsummer.

Q.—Did you come down from your farm? A.—I think it was in August; my impression is that I came down; I think it was August, because I was beginning to suffer hay fever; I came down on account of my affection for the family, ahough I did not usually attend services during the period of my vacation.

Q.—You then saw both Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, I suppose? A.—I did.

ALLEGED FACTS OF WHICH MR. BEECHER HAS NO RECOLLECTION.

Q.—Now, in the subsequent Summer—in June—the birth of the youngest child—Ralph—as is in evidence, occurred, and something has been said in respect to the flowers sent by you, and some visits made by you in the sick chamber. What, Mr. Beecher, is your recollection or knowledge on the subject of any such visits? A.—I don't recall any specific visits; very likely, very probably I might have; I do not recollect any of them.

Q.—And how in regard to gifts of flowers at that particular occasion or time? A.—Neither do I recall any of them; it is most likely I sent flowers.

Q.—Was the sending of flowers to this family, as to others, an ordinary occurrence with you during the season of flowers. A.—During all seasons.

Q.—Well, you kept up a conservatory of flowers during the Winter, I suppose? A.—No, Sir; during the Summer I used to bring down bushel baskets of flowers from my grounds, and distribute them right and left, and in the Winter seasons I not unfrequently bought flowers, and sent to friends.

Q.—Now, mention has been made in the evidence of a visit you made to that household while the wet-nurse for that new-born child was in attendance—Mrs. Carey or Smith—do you remember any visit that you made at that time? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did any scene occur between you and Mrs. Tilton in which she sat on your knee or in your lap? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton, on any such visit at that period, address you as "Dear father?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or, "Father, dear?" A.—No, Sir; I do not recall—ah! I have answered your question.

Q.—In what form of address did Mrs. Tilton, in your visits, accost you? A.—"Mr. Beecher," and "my friend."

Q.—Was there any other form of address between you—. A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—(Continuing)—On her part toward you? A.—Only "Sir;" "Mr. Beecher," ordinarily; but if we were talking or discussing, she would frequently turn and say, "Well, my friend," and go on with it.

Q.—Do you remember any occasion of an interview between yourself and Mrs. Tilton at which her brother, Mr. Joseph Richards, intervened in any way? A.—Do you mean, hindered us?

Q.—No; I mean came upon you in any way that you— A.—(Interrupting)—No, Sir.

Q.—(Continuing)—That you noticed or remember? A.—I do not remember any time when he was present at any visit of mine there.

Q.—Now, Sir, something has been said of your being seen on the stoop of that house between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning—a gentleman, Mr. Brasier—a passer-by in the street, spoke of it. Have you any recollection or knowledge on the subject of that visit? A.—No, Sir; I have no recollection of the visit; if I made one, and Mr. Brasier was passing by and looked at me, I have no doubt he saw me.

Q.—There was no errand or occasion of such a visit— A. (Interrupting)—Might have been—

Q. (Continuing)—That impressed itself on your mind? A. (Continuing)—But not that I remember.

THE FREQUENCY OF HIS VISITS TO TILTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—During the period, say from the residence in the house No. 174 Livingston street, up to the year 1870, with what degree of frequency are you able to state that you made any visits, either upon invitation, set occasion, or ordinary calls, at the house of Mr. Tilton? A.—Do I understand you to limit it from 1867 to 1870?

Mr. Evarts—I will take from 1866 on to the time they went into—I think it was in the Fall of 1866 they went into that house—during their residence at No. 174 Livingston street—that seems to be the period—down to the Summer of 1870—Spring and Summer—until you went into the country; you went into the country in the Summer of 1870? A.—I should say that, speaking of averages, I saw them from once in ten days to once in three weeks.

Q.—That is averaging during the times— A. That I was in town.

Q.—That you were in town? A.—My visits were not more than about thirteen times a year, according to best computation that I can make of them; but that leaves out my Summer vacations, my lecturing, and so forth.

Q.—Now, during these visits what was the manner of them, and what were the subjects of conversation in general? Q.—There are two questions in one.

Q.—Well, we will take the answer, then, for both? A.—May I ask you to explain as to the manner?

Q.—What was the manner toward Mr. and Mrs. Tilton during the visits, and what were the topics of conversation? A.—Well, the manner was very much such as is my manner in my own house, in my own family; it was very simple, without the slightest formality; they kept open and hospitable house, and left all their friends the utmost personal freedom; there was great propriety, with as little convention as I ever saw in a family, and therefore I felt perfectly free to go in and out as I chose almost.

Q.—How was it in regard to the presence of the children and their participation in your visits? A.—They were almost always present; at any rate, I felt I had lost a visit if they weren't.

Q.—Were your visits in part devoted to them? A.—No inconsiderable part of many of my visits, and sometimes altogether.

THE SUBJECTS OF CONVERSATION.

Q.—Now, the subjects of conversation? A.—As various as the interests of the church, and the phases of Bethel experience—of the reformatory movements of the time in which we were all engaged, of books, of lectures, and, above all, of Theodore Tilton. [Sensation.]

Q.—Now, was the subject regarding her husband's religious opinions on any particular points, or in general, a matter of conversation between Mrs. Tilton and yourself? A.—It was; to my surprise, Mrs. Tilton—

Mr. Beach—One moment, Sir. We object.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't care for the details of the conversation.

The Court—He is free to state the subjects.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, the subject. A.—I was only about to say, in explanation of my word "surprise," that Mrs. Tilton habitually, speaking of her husband, was so eulogistic and so fond, that I felt that she was but a shadow that he cast, at that time.

Mr. Beach—This is inadmissible.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. Well, we don't care for it. A.—When, therefore, she disclosed to me the very serious difference between her and him, I was surprised.

Q.—On religious opinions? A.—On religious subjects. I found her very firmly grounded.

Mr. Beach—I do not think, Sir, that this is admissible.

Mr. Evarts—Well, the matter has been gone into very much, if your Honor please. I wish to show by this witness how far he participated in this grief and grievance on the part of Mrs. Tilton. It has been abundantly proven by Mr. Tilton himself, in regard to Mr. Tilton's departure from orthodox faith, on the subject of the divinity of Christ. Your Honor will remember, Mr. Tilton has gone into that very distinctly, and I have no doubt very fully, in that regard.

The Court—He went into it largely on your examination, but still, this witness may state the general features.

MRS. TILTON ASKED HIM FOR ADVICE.

Q.—Now, what passed between yourself and Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Beecher, in these interviews on that subject? A.—I cannot tell the detail; I can only say that she consulted me as to her duty and as to her duty toward her children, on account of the growing defection of her husband from those views which are called orthodox, and her mind was seriously troubled as to her duty, and I attempted to enlighten her.

Mr. Beach—Attempted to what? A.—Enlighten her.

Mr. Evarts—And did she ask you distinctly on any point for your advice or opinion? A.—She did.

Q.—How was that?

Mr. Fullerton—That is descending into particulars again.

Mr. Evarts—I mean on this occasion; I do not intend to go any further.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well.

The Court—She asked for advice; I think he can say whether or not he gave advice; would not that cover the ground, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—Was it in regard to the conduct and supervision of the children in that relation?

Mr. Beach—One moment.

The Witness—I think it was in reference to the children.

Mr. Beach—I think we should have the complaints Mrs. Tilton made and what advice he gave.

Mr. Evarts—That is exactly what I am trying to get at; it is very brief. A.—She asked me if I thought it was right for her to bring up her children under the influence of a parent who had given up the divinity of Christ and who seemed to be losing faith in the Bible, and I said that I thought that she ought not, on that ground, to make any difficulty; I believed time and growth and the guidance of God would bring things right.

Q.—During this time—

Mr. Beach—When was this?

Mr. Evarts—These conversations?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Can you fix, Mr. Beecher, the period of these consultations or confidences? A.—I cannot fix them with very great definiteness; I think it was in the year—not far from the year 1867.

Q.—During this long acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton, did you come to have, as you supposed, an intimate knowledge of her character, her temperament, and her intelligence? A.—I think I did.

HIS ESTIMATE OF MRS. TILTON'S CHARACTER.

Q.—Now, what estimate did you form, Sir, concerning her mental and moral character? A.—At first, I thought she was a woman of great simplicity and purity, and of a fair intelligence. As I became better acquainted with her, I admired her domestic traits, and that which only, after some considerable acquaintance, was a very deep and unusual religious nature, developing itself so differently from that which we see ordinarily, that it struck me very much.

Q.—In what regard did it so strike you—what form of development? A.—Well, it was—I do not know that I can tell it exactly, unless by giving the usual form that I perceived. Some religious characters develop themselves in ethical strains, and conscientiousness in all duties; some persons develop themselves in their religious nature, more largely in social enthusiasm and generosity; some persons develop themselves in veneration and awe. Now, in her case, it was a very unusual sight for me to see a person whose religious character developed itself in the two forms of ecstatic devotion, serenity, and peace and trust in God, and also in the form of generous, social sympathy and excitement.

Q.—Was Mrs. Tilton under your observation actively engaged in benevolent work? A.—Incessantly.

Q.—And were you aware of it all the while it was going on? A.—Hardly a visit that she was not talking to me about some case that she had in hand—some poor man or some family, or something of the class of married women which she was superintending—which she was then superintending in the Bethel, or some parts of the time was in connection with—

Q.—During this period of your acquaintance did any alienation of affection from her husband disclose itself to you? A.—The very contrary, the very contrary; it was a matter of some gentle ridicule—her excessive devotion to her husband;—it was a theme above all others that she seemed to love to talk about.

Q.—Now, during this acquaintance of yours, did you become aware in any way, from Mrs. Tilton's manner or conversation with you, that her feelings or affections were specially enlisted toward you? A.—Yes, Sir; I thought they were.

Q.—In what form and degree? A.—As her Pastor and as her friend.

Q.—Did you observe, or entertain any surmise, that she had any other sentiments toward you of affection or regard than you have thus described? A.—Never, not in the slightest.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, during this acquaintance did you form sentiments of regard, esteem, and affection for Mrs. Tilton? A.—Life-long sentiment of affection and respect for her.

Q.—In what regard did those affections form themselves in your mind and feelings? A.—I do not understand you.

Q.—What character or form of affection that you have now—as you have named it—had you toward her? A.—I had the utmost affection and respect for her, as a Christian woman and a mother and wife, surrounded by a lovely family; I felt proud of her confidence and affection.

Q.—Had you any sentiment of affection or love toward her as a woman otherwise than in these connections? A.—No, Sir.

WAS BEECHER IN BROOKLYN ON CERTAIN DAYS IN OCTOBER, 1868?

Q.—Two dates—the 10th and 17th of October, 1868—have been specially referred to; are you able to say whether you were in the City of Brooklyn on both of those days? A.—On one, I am pretty sure I must have been, namely, on the 10th.

Q.—What occurred on the 9th, that you remember as fixing it in your mind? A.—The Friday prayer-meeting and a meeting in the Academy of Music, to which I went after that.

Q.—Do you remember seeing Mrs. Tilton at that meeting at the Academy? A.—I think it was at that meeting; that is my best recollection—that I saw her after the meeting.

Q.—And did anything occur between her and yourself then that fixed itself at all in your memory? A.—That was the meeting; she spoke to me about being present at either a dinner or a reception that was to be given to Rev. Morley Punshon, an English Methodist clergyman, who was then living in the country; I think he was living here for a time.

Q.—Yes; and that was the suggestion as to your taking part in it or attending it, or— A.—It was the expression of—statement that there was to be such, and to know if I had been invited, and to hope that I would go if I was.

Q.—Yes; he was known to you, was he? A.—I never met him except to shake hands with him after a public preaching. I think it was in my own church that he stopped and shook hands with me, but beside that I had never met him; I much desired to do so.

Q.—The 17th of October—of course the 10th was Saturday, and the 17th was the Saturday after. Now, as to your being in town on the 17th, have you any recollection? A.—I have no recollection about that, Sir; I presume I was.

Q.—You were at that season, that month, still living in the country, were you? A.—In October, yes; my family was, and I spent usually a portion at any rate of the week at Peekskill, coming down on Friday afternoon, being Friday night conference meeting.

Q.—Yes; and— A.—Usually.

Q.—And remained over the Sabbath, I suppose? A.—Usually only in very busy seasons there did I go back again Saturday morning.

Q.—And then you returned again, did you, then? A.—If I did; but there was seldom a busy season in the Fall.

Q.—You mean busy at Peekskill? A.—Busy on the farm.

Q.—On the farm. So that so far as you have any recollection, both those days, the 10th and 17th, you were in Peekskill? A.—It is probable that I was, Sir.

Q.—Now, what is the ordinary mode in which you spend your Saturdays? A.—Well, it is my day for rambling in New-York, usually, or making excursions to the park or to the greenhouses, or something of that kind. I always make it a vacation-day of the week.

Q.—And that period of recreation—that day of recreation, how was it usually spent by you? A.—I spent it either in—most generally in New-York book-stores, print-shops, and all up and down the street, in matters of curiosity; and if not that, then very frequently at the park, or Flushing, or at—somewhere where there were green-houses.

Q.—Was Saturday in which you made these usual or ordinary calls among your circle of friends here, or was it otherwise employed? A.—Well, as a general thing, not.

Q.—Now, Sir, have you any recollection of seeing Mrs. Tilton either at your own house or at her house on either of those days? A.—I don't remember it.

Q.—Did anything occur between you and her on either of those days or during either of those weeks that has impressed itself on your mind at all? A.—Nothing.

Q.—During your entire acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Beecher, and up to this month of December, 1870, had there been any undue personal familiarities between yourself and her? A.—Never.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL OF ANY IMPROPRIETY OF CONDUCT.

Q.—Had you at any time, directly or indirectly, solicited improper favors from her as a woman? A.—Never. [The witness shaking his head and speaking with emphasis.]

Q.—Had you ever received improper favors from her? A.—It was a thing impossible to her. *Never.* [Applause.]

The Court—Wait a moment, Mr. Evarts. This must not occur again. Mr. Rogers, you will see to this. If you find any gentleman disturbing the peace of the house, you will have your men remove him, no matter who he is.

Mr. Evarts—Did you ever during this period have carnal intercourse or sexual connection with Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir, never. [Speaking with emphasis.]

A pause here ensued; Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton regarded Mr. Beecher steadfastly. Mr. Fullerton gazed at him as if amazed, and Mr. Pryor leaned back in his chair, his lips tightly compressed, his thumbs placed in his armholes, and looking unutterable daggers of scorn at the witness.

THE INTERVIEW WITH BOWEN.

Mr. Evarts—Do you remember, Mr. Beecher, on or about Christmas day, or the day celebrated as Christmas in that year—the 26th of December—a call from Mr. Bowen and the presentation of a letter to you? A.—I do, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Exhibit No. 4.

Mr. Evarts—Exhibit No. 4, Mr. Morris.

Mr. Morris searched among his papers and produced the exhibit referred to.

Mr. Evarts (handing paper to witness)—Did you receive that letter, Mr. Beecher? A.—I received such a letter; I cannot say that this is the very one; I received a letter in Mr. Tilton's handwriting.

Q.—This is all in Mr. Tilton's handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir; it is "signed," [referring to the word preceding the signature;] I don't know whether that is a copy—

Q.—Yes; this, I think, was produced as the original. [To Mr. Fullerton.] This is understood to be the original?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—This is understood to be the original? A.—If this is the original, I received it; I received a letter of this purport.

Mr. Shearman—This is only a copy.

Mr. Evarts—This is the one that was put in evidence, I understand.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—No; this is only a copy marked as original.

Mr. Evarts—I think this is the original. Well, [handing back the paper to the witness,] yes. Mr. Moulton produced it. Mr. Moulton was recalled, and Mr. Fullerton asked:

"In your letter yesterday you spoke of a letter of December 27, said to be written by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, of which Mr. Bowen was the carrier. Look at the paper I now show you, and see whether it is the letter to which you then referred, [handing witness the letter.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to read it."

And then he reads it, and it is marked Exhibit 4, and—

Mr. Beach—I think from the indorsement on the back of it, Mr. Evarts, by Mr. Moulton, that this is the original.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; there is a peculiarity. I remember exhibiting to Mr. Tilton the envelope and showing him that it had been sealed, and asking him if he intended to leave it open, which he said he did. [To witness]—Now, Mr. Beecher, when and by whom was that letter brought to you? A.—By Henry C. Bowen.

Q.—Where were you? A.—At my present residence, on Brooklyn Heights.

Q.—Please state what Mr. Bowen said in bringing it and handing you the letter? A.—He said that he had a letter for me from Mr. Mr. Tilton; that he was not aware of its contents; but, as he was coming home, or "coming this way," he had offered to bring it to me for Mr. Tilton.

Q.—And did he sit while you opened it? A.—He did.

Q.—You opened it and read it? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you say to Mr. Bowen on reading it? A.—I said substantially this: "This is sheer insanity; this man is crazy."

Q.—Well, what did Mr. Bowen say to that? A.—He said he didn't know exactly what was in it; that—and with that I handed it to him, and he read it.

Q.—He took it and read it? A. (In a low tone)—No doubt was surprised.

Q.—Then what passed between you? A.—I made some expression, but I cannot recall even the substance of it, except as an expression of a sort of indignant surprise that Mr. Tilton should write me such a letter as that; and he then proceeded to say—

Q.—Mr. Bowen? A.—Mr. Bowen then proceeded to say that he and Mr. Tilton had had some differences themselves, and without standing on the order in which the conversation went, he proceeded to give me an account of the— In consequence of the strength of my—or, rather, feeling these strong expressions that I used, Mr. Bowen fell in at once with me, and commenced talking about Mr. Tilton—not favorably; it gave rise to a conversation, in which he said that he had, as I was aware, dismissed Mr. Tilton from the editorship of the *Independent*—he had become only a contributor to that paper; that when he had made up his mind to do that it was on account of business reasons; Mr. Tilton's views were not acceptable, and that the paper was suffering in consequence of it, or was liable to suffer. I don't remember which; that, however, as soon as he had reduced him to a subordinate position on the paper, man after man, multitudes, came in to him with stories affecting Mr. Tilton's moral character—"clouds" he said—and that he was amazed; he said he never was so astonished in his life, and on making inquiry of one and of another, he said they seemed to grow thicker and thicker; he gave me an account, or rather he made reference—said there was a case of a woman and Mr. Tilton at Winsted—made no particulars; he said there was another in the North-west; I have forgotten if he mentioned the place; but he said that in his own office, and in reference to a lady that was employed by him—when the contract was settled and she went into the office—she had informed him that Mr. Tilton turned the key upon the door, and said, "Now the opportunity has come that I have long wanted," and instantly made advances toward her of an improper nature. I was astonished, as you well might think—but not so much as I would have been if I had not seen Bessie Turner, and told him so. He wanted to know what that was. I then narrated to him the substance of what Bessie Turner had told me. I also said that there was another lady about whose name, in connection with Mr. Tilton, rumor had been very busy; and some other incidental conversation of that kind took place between us. But I think—(I say this with less confidence)—I know that I said to Mr. Bowen, "I wish you would talk with my wife; she knows more about some matters of this thing than I do;" I alluded to the interview that she had had with Mrs. Tilton; he expressed some repugnance, thinking that my wife would not like to talk with him; I cannot say that there was an interview, though I have a strong impression that he went into the back parlor and spent some moments talking with her about the matter, but of that I will not be sure.

Q.—Talked with whom? A.—With my wife; during the course of this conversation Mr. Bowen said that he had made up his mind that Mr. Tilton could not stay in the *Independent* in any relation, and that he was in grave doubt whether he could have him upon the Brooklyn *Union*; I said to Mr. Bowen that the *Independent* was dear to me, no matter what had gone between us; that it was the paper with which I had begun my life here in Brooklyn, and I felt warm-sided toward it; and it was my judgment that a man that was tainted, as Mr. Tilton was, could not properly be retained on such a paper as that without doing it damage. As it respected the Brooklyn *Union*, I did not say anything about that, as it was a political paper, only that I thought Mr. Tilton an impracticable man—that he was not apt to agree with parties and with movements, except so far as he led them; but that I thought that, as the editor of a Republican organ in Brooklyn, he would be found to be a man that would get his paper into trouble.

Q.—Did you mention to Mr. Bowen, at this time, anything regarding Mrs. Tilton's separation, or any occasion with reference to separation? A.—I did. That was the point as to which I referred him to my wife.

Q.—Now, Sir, did anything more occur at that interview that you can rehearse to us? A.—Nothing, except that Mr. Bowen grew more and more friendly, and in view of this attack, or rather this warning to send me out of town—I was not ready to go then, and expressed myself so to him—he said he would stand by me as a friend.

Q.—Do you remember what time of day this was? A.—Yes; it was just before dark, I should say.

Q.—And the 26th? A.—Yes, Sir; not far from 5 o'clock.

Q.—Did Mr. Bowen, in presenting to you the letter, say whether or no he had recently come from Mr. Tilton? A.—I will not say that he said that; but that was the impression produced upon me by his language, that he had a session with Mr. Tilton, and that this letter had been given him by Mr. Tilton with a request that he would take it to me.

Q.—Between this interview terminating thus and the night of the 30th of December, Mr. Beecher, did you have, or seek to have, any interview with Bowen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have or seek any interview with Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see or hear in any way from Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

THE CELEBRATED INTERVIEW WITH TILTON.

Q.—Now, Sir, on the 30th of December what occurred, and how was the matter begun, and by whom? A.—Not far from 7 o'clock in the evening Mr. Moulton called, was shown into my front parlor; I went in, the ordinary courtesies passing; he said that Mr. Tilton was at his house and desired an interview with me immediately; I said to him that it was my prayer-meeting night, and that it would not be convenient for me to go down that night; he replied that it was a matter of so much importance that he thought I should do well to put somebody else in my place for the night and go with him; I sent or called upon—I do not remember which—George—Mr. George A. Bell to take my place, and went with him.

Q.—He lives near you? A.—Close by; near the house where I formerly lived; and we went down to his house; when I had reached about the corner of Clinton and Montague streets—in that neighborhood—I said to him, "What is the subject upon which Mr. Tilton wishes to see me?" and he said, "He will better inform you himself;" I went to the house—

Q. (interrupting)—Did anything else pass between you and him until you reached Mr. Moulton's house? A.—Yes, Sir; there was some conversation passed between us, but it has left no important impression—the going down there does not leave any important impression on my mind.

Q.—Was there any further conversation during that walk respecting the subject or the reasons for the—of or for the interview that Mr. Tilton sought? A.—My impression is that there was something—some allusion made to Mr. Tilton's difficulties with Mr. Bowen, but I cannot recall any detail of the conversation, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Beecher (continuing)—I reached the house; he then lived about five doors below St. Ann's, on Clinton street; one of those little brick houses.

Mr. Evarts—Very well. Now, before Mr. Moulton saw you in your parlor that evening, had he ever been in your house, to your knowledge? A.—I have an impression that he had called upon me upon 1st of January calls, but I cannot affirm that.

Q.—Otherwise than that had he ever been there? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Before you entered his house that night, had you ever been in his house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, what occurred after you entered? A.—We entered the house, and he locked the door—the front door—and said, "Mr. Tilton is in the room above the parlor, front room—waiting for you." I said to him, supposing—wishing a witness, believing we were going to have a business discussion—I said to him, "I had rather you would go up with me, Mr. Moulton." He said, "You had better see Mr. Tilton alone." I went up stairs, knocked, and opened the door. Mr. Tilton was standing—two windows fronting out on Clinton street, and a bureau, I think, between them, and the gaslight there, and he was around the far side of the bureau and met me in the most stately manner. He pointed to a chair, and asked me to sit down, which I did, near the door. He drew out from his pocket a little paper very much about that shape—[exhibiting a piece of paper something the shape of an ordinary letter-size envelope]—just about that shape and size—a little narrower, and on sitting down, said: "I have requested," or "I have summoned you," I think he said, "to this interview on matters of importance. I suppose that you received from me, by Mr. Bowen, a letter demanding your resignation and departure from Brooklyn." "Yes, sir," I said I had received it; "I wish now to recall that letter, and I wish you to consider it as not written; it was a grand thing to write that letter; it would have been grander if I had not."

[Mr. Beecher, in repeating the language of Mr. Tilton in this interview, as given above, did so in a dramatic manner, imitating Mr. Tilton's supposed tones and gestures.]

He then began—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Did you respond Mr. Beecher—did you respond to this notice to

you of the recall of the letter? A.—Of course. [bowing,] with a bow.

Mr. Evarts—Well?

Mr. Beecher (continuing)—He then began to allude to Mr. Bowen, the bearer of that letter, and to Mr. Bowen's treatment of him, not going into it in any considerable detail, but characterizing it as very base and very treacherous; he then charged me with having an understanding with Mr. Bowen in these matters, and furthering them; I am not using his language, but only the substance of the things urged upon me by him; that I had accepted injurious stories of him, and that I had repeated them again; that I had advised against him, and much more to that purport which I cannot recall in detail; he—I think at this point I was disposed to make some explanation, when he waved me silence [illustrating the gesture]—to be silent, and I was silent, and then he proceeded to say that I had not only injured him in his business relations and in his reputation and prospects, but that I had also insinuated myself into his family, and that under the color of friendship I had wrought him worse mischief there. He said that I had in a sense superseded him and had taken his place, so that in matters of religious doctrine and in matters of the bringing up of his children, of their household, he was looked to me rather than to him; that I had caused her to transfer her affections from him to me in an inordinate measure; that I had—that in consequence of the differences which had sprung up by reason of my conduct, his family had well-nigh been destroyed; that I had suffered my wife and her mother-in-law to conspire for the separation of the family; that I had corrupted Elizabeth, teaching her to lie, to deceive him, to hide under fair appearances her friendship to me, and that I had made her to be—; that he had married one of the purest and simplest women he ever knew, and that under my influence she had become deceitful and untrustworthy; he said that I—I, that had tied the knot in the sanctuary of God by which they were to be bound together in an inseparable love, had also reached out my hand to untie that knot and to loose them one from the other; he then went on to say that not only had I done this, but that I made overtures to her of an improper character; and again I expressed some surprise by my attitude—I don't recollect that I spoke, but he drew from his pocket a slip of paper about that size, like that [showing a sheet of note paper folded lengthwise,] and read to me what purported to be a statement of his wife to him, that Mr. Beecher had solicited her to become his wife, to all intents and purposes which were signified by that term, or substantially that; he said that she had made a statement to him in the July before of her inordinate affection for me, or her exceeding affection for me—for it was not inordinate, but that he had, from the love he bore her, and from the general feeling of doubt or hesitation—I don't remember exactly the form—that he had suffered that to go on without meddling with it, but that recently she had renewed to him not only that statement, but also given him in writing the statement which he had just read; that he had for shame and pride's sake burned up the original, and that now he would tear up the only copy that was in existence, that there should never be a line or letter against the reputation of his wife, and with that he took (or tore) the fragment in his hand and stepped to the other side of the room and threw them down that way [indicating with the hand;] "Now," said he, turning toward me, "I wish you to verify these charges by going down and seeing Elizabeth yourself; she is waiting for you at my house;" I said that last blow staggered me; I said to him "Mr. Tilton, this is a dream; she never could have made in writing a statement so untrue." Said he, "It is but a few blocks off, go down to her yourself." I turned and went out of the door and walked down stairs and met Mr. Moulton at the foot of the stairs; he said to me, "Are you going down to see Mrs. Tilton?" "I am," said I; "I will go up with you;" he took his hat, I think he had his overcoat already on, at any rate my impression is that he had, and he went to the door to let me out, and it was locked; he felt in his pocket for the key, and it was not there, and he turned and went back to the clothes-stand in the hall and he took from a drawer or somewhere there, saying in a sort of *sotto voce* tone that they did not want any interruption to this interview; and he unlocked the door and we went out and went on our way.

Q.—Did you in any manner invite Mr. Moulton to come with you to Mrs. Tilton's? A.—No, Sir; I did not want him.

Q.—Did you in any manner inform him before he asked you if you were going to Mrs. Tilton's that you were going there? A.—I did not.

Q.—Now he attended you to the door, did he? A.—He did; to what door?

Q.—To Mrs. Tilton's? A.—He did.

Q.—And on the way down did anything pass between you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was that? A.—I can't recall it, Sir; I remember speaking something of the storm that was just breaking over the sky and clearing away—a Winter snow-storm—and there was some conversation, and he said many things, but I was not in a state of mind to register just then a conversation that did not relate to what had passed.

Q.—Now, when you reached the door what passed between you and Mr. Moulton in regard to his going in or not going in? A.—I don't know that there was anything said about his going nor not going in precisely; he asked me—He said to me, "Will you call for me—will you call at my house on your way back?" and I said I would.

Mr. Evarts—Have you answered?

Witness—I told him I would.

Q.—You told him you would? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You then— A.—I rang.

Q.—Ring the bell—what happened then? A.—It was opened by a woman whom I supposed by her dress and appearance to be their housekeeper; I knew they had one.

Q.—Was she a lady that you personally knew? A.—No; I think not, Sir.

Q.—Well, Sir? A.—She told me to go up stairs to Mrs. Tilton's room.

Q.—Did you communicate to her any purpose or make any inquiry about seeing Mrs. Tilton? A.—I did not; I had no occasion to; she told me to go right up stairs.

Q.—Can you give any general description of this lady who opened the door, so that we may be able to identify her? A.—No, Sir, I cannot; I only recollect that she seemed to me to be a nice, tidy looking woman, with a kind of authority in her face and manner and well dressed.

Q.—It was not Mrs. Mitchell, the nurse? No, Sir.

Q.—Now, what did she say to you? A.—She said, either, to me to go up—right up—to her room, or else that Mrs. Tilton was in her room up stairs—something to that effect.

Q.—And you went up? A.—I went right up and knocked.

Q.—Was the door opened? A.—The door was opened.

Q.—From within? A.—I believe so; I will not be positive.

Q.—What occurred then—how did you go in? A.—There are two front rooms in Mr. Tilton's house, one of which is a sitting and receiving room and communicating with the other one by folding doors, which usually stood open; Mrs. Tilton was in the one where the bed was placed.

Q.—Well, now—? A.—And was the nearest to the stairs.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MRS. TILTON AT WHICH HE OBTAINED THE RETRACTION.

Q.—When the door was opened, were you left alone by the person that opened the door? A.—I was; I went in from the door of the hall, and came therefore almost immediately to the bed, instead of going round through the other room.

Q.—You came through the door that went immediately into the room where the bed was? A.—I did.

Q.—Were the folding doors closed at that time? A.—No, Sir, they were open.

Q.—They were then open? A.—They were; I think they were open.

Q.—Did they remain open? A.—They remained open, I think all the time.

Q.—Was any person other than yourself and Mrs. Tilton in either of the rooms to your knowledge during the time of your interview with her? A.—No, there was not.

Q.—Describe the scene, as you saw it, as you entered the room? A.—The bed was dressed in pure white; Mrs. Tilton was dressed in pure white and her face was as white as the bed, lying a little above the level, reclined on pillows and her hands in this form [illustrating] on her breast in a very natural way; I drew a chair, or there was a chair by the bedside; I sat down on it.

Q.—Did she accost you in any way before you spoke? A.—Not at all; her eyes were closed.

Q.—Did you observe whether she was asleep or not? A.—She was as one dead, and yet she was living; I sat down by her side and said to her—

Mr. Beach—One moment, Sir,

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, Sir.

Mr. Beach and Mr. Fullerton here held a whispered conference together, to which, after a minute or two, Mr. Pryor and Mr. Morris were also called. Mr. Beach then said: We object, Sir, to the conversation between this witness and Mrs. Tilton.

The Court—I think we will have to take it; we have it in evidence that the witness received from Mrs. Tilton that evening a letter. That fact has been proved very clearly, though somewhat indirectly, and as part of that transaction, I think we ought to take the conversation—as part of the act of receiving the letter.

Mr. Evarts—Proceed, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I do not think, Sir, the conversation is any part of the *res gestæ*. The only doubt upon my mind as to the admissibility of the evidence, was, that according to the testimony of Mr. Beecher, he was requested by Mr. Tilton to go down and see his wife, whether your Honor would hold that that was an adoption of what transpired between the parties.

The Court—It has some bearing on the point, doubtless.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton said the same thing.

Mr. Morris—Oh, no.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton did not originate the idea—

The Court—That is all of it.

Mr. Evarts—But he closes the interview by saying "Go and see Elizabeth."

The Court—The difference is Mr. Tilton says the witness requested permission to go and see Mrs. Tilton, and he gave permission.

Mr. Evarts—On one point there is an entire agreement between them.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; one relation in some degree would tend to constitute Mr. Beecher an authorized party from Mr. Tilton to hold this conversation with his wife; but I submit to your Honor that still there is no such relation by that direction or consent of Mr. Tilton created as would authorize the details of a conversation which passed between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. I see your Honor is disposed to admit this evidence, and we must record our objection and exception.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher, proceed now; you drew the chair to the bedside, sat down, and—

A.—I said to her, "Elizabeth, I have just seen your husband, and had a long interview; he has been making many statements to me, and charges, and he has sent me to you in respect to some of them, that you should verify them; I then said, "he has charged me with alienating your affections from him; he has charged me that I have corrupted your simplicity and your truthfulness; he has also charged me with attempting improprieties;" it is a hard thing for a man to speak to a woman whom he reveres of such things, and I could not express myself very clearly—" Are these things so, Elizabeth;" she—there was the faintest quiver, and tears trickled down her cheeks, but no answer; I said to her, "He says that you have charged me, Elizabeth, with making improper advantages—advances—have you stated all these things, and made these charges?" and she opened her eyes and said, "My friend, I could not help it;" "Could not help it, Elizabeth; why could not you help it; you know these things are not true;" "Oh, Mr. Beecher," said she, "I was wearied out; I have been—I have been wearied with his importunity," or something to that effect, "but he told me that if I would confess love to you, it would help him to confess to me his alien affections," or words to that effect; "I said to her, "Elizabeth, this is a charge of attempting improper things; you know that that is not true;" "Yes; it is not true," she says, "but what can I do?" "Do!—you can take it back again;" she hesitated, and I did not understand her hesitation; "Why can you not take it back? it is not true;" she said something about she would be willing to do it if it could be done without injury to her husband, which I did not at all understand; "But," said I, "you ought to give me a written retraction of that written charge;" she said she was willing to do anything if I would not use it against her husband; I said, "Give me paper;" she pointed to the secretary in the other room, which stood between the windows; I went there and took from the secretary some note paper, pen, and ink; I brought them to the bedside; she raised herself up a little and wrote the first part of the retraction; she signed it.

Q. (handing letter to the witness)—Look at that paper and say whether it was the one. A.—This seems to be the one, Sir; I suppose it to be.

Q.—How far did she write, in the first instance? A.—Shall I read it?

Q.—Yes, if you please.

Mr. Beecher then read as follows:

"Wearied with importunity and weakened by sickness, I gave a letter inculpating my friend Henry Ward Beecher, under assurances that it would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was persuaded to it, almost forced, when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it, and recall all its statements. E. R. TILTON."

Q.—During that writing, Mr. Beecher, did you in any manner dictate or suggest any of the language used? A.—No, Sir; I suggested that she ought—in the beginning I suggested that she ought to make a recall of those charges.

Q.—Now, when she had written so far— A.—She read it over—

Q.—To herself, or aloud? A.—No, to herself. She looked it over, and then held out her pen for some more ink, which I had in my hand, and added this:

"I desire to say explicitly Mr. Beecher has never offered any improper solicitations, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and a gentleman."

This she signs with her full name, "Elizabeth R. Tilton."

Q.—Did you in any manner dictate or indicate any form of expression or in substance any of that? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you during this conversation, Mr. Beecher, say anything to Mrs. Tilton as to the form and manner in which injury might come to you from this charge? A.—I did.

Q.—What was that? A.—When she spoke as objecting, that it would make difficulty between her and her husband, I said to her that there should be no difficulty of that kind, so far as I was concerned. I desired this in no sense as an offensive thing, but that some rumor of this matter might come to mischief-makers; it might get into the church; there might, in the future, be a call upon me, and that I wished something in my possession that, in any such exigency as that, would be a defense; in substance that.

Q.—Did you say anything to her in regard to the injury to herself and her family that the prevalence or knowledge of such relations would occasion, as she had charged? A.—I did; I said to her that it was not an injury to me that she had done, alone; that no woman could make such a statement without injuring herself, and that it would be an injury both to her and to her children, should it be brought out and believed.

Q.—When Mrs. Tilton was speaking to you of the view presented to her by her husband which induced her to yield and give this paper of accusation against you, did you—or did she say anything more or further in regard to any confession between himself and herself that Mr. Tilton had made or— A.—I don't recall—from your question I do not recall anything.

Q.—Have you stated as far as you can recollect what was said in regard to the reasons or suggestions of her husband which had produced that written accusation? A.—She said something more of them, Sir, but I cannot recall them all or state them all.

Q.—And the substance is as you have given it? A.—The substance is as I have given it.

Q.—How long was this interview, Mr. Beecher, do you think? A.—Time passes very fast when people are under great excitement; it seemed to me to be about ten hours; it was probably a half hour.

Q.—Now, this paper, after you—after it was complete—was completed—in what form did you receive it from Mrs. Tilton—was it in an envelope, or was it simply as it is now? A.—I think it was just in this form; I do not remember anything about that; I only recollect putting it in my pocket.

Q.—And did you take leave of her? A.—I did; there was some little conversation further; I spoke, I am afraid, with severity sometimes and in the converse preceding; but when I went away I felt very sorrowful—I was sorry that I had said so, and I said to her that I hoped that my visit would be for her peace, and that it would not be the means of throwing her back in her sickness, and some other kind expressions.

Q.—Did she reply to that? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—But you left the room and the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did anything pass between you and any one else as you went out? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Now, did you go back to—did you go back to Mr. Moulton's? A.—I went right back to Mr. Moulton's; it was only a half a dozen steps out of my way home.

Q.—Well, what happened then? A.—I rang, went in and sat down in the parlor, and nothing was said of any significance; I think Mr. Moulton, perhaps, asked me had I seen Mrs. Tilton, and I said yes.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton there when you went in, or did he come in? A.—As I recollect, he was in the parlor.

Q.—Mr. Tilton was not there? A.—I don't remember him; I don't recollect seeing him again.

Q.—And Mr. Moulton asked you if you had seen Mrs. Tilton? A.—I think that is all.

Q.—What did you reply? A.—I could not be sure that he said that, but my impression is he asked me if I saw Mrs. Tilton; there was only a single remark, as it were, and I said I thought I would go home.

Q.—And you either answered him that you had seen her, or informed him that you had seen her? A.—That is my impression.

Q.—And then you said you would go home. What was said by Mr. Moulton? A.—He rose and said he would see me home again.

Q.—Did you suggest his going with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he attend you to your house? A.—He did.

Q.—Did anything pass between you and him on the way? A.—There was some conversation; I can't report it accurately, however; I was not in a mood to think of anything else except the central matters in that figure, but there was some conversation between him and me about—I think the letter was mentioned of Mr. Bowen to me, or Mr. Tilton's letter through Mr. Bowen to me. I think there was something said of Mr. Bowen's conduct toward Mr. Tilton; I think Mr. Moulton spoke pretty much all the way home, and I answered him in monosyllables.

Q.—That is he did the talking? A.—He did most of the talking.

Q.—And your answers were monosyllables? A.—They were answers of courtesy, to show that I was not attending very much.

Q.—And do you remember what time of the night you reached your house? A.—I think it was between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Q.—Have you any means of fixing the hour definitely? A.—Only by computation taken to walk the various distances, and my memory about the time it occupied, and the length of the interview.

Q.—The length of the interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, the hour for recess has arrived.

The Court—Yes.

A recess was then taken.

AFTER RECESS.

After the recess, Mr. Evarts said:

"If your Honor please, I subpœnaed Mr Isaac H. Bailey to attend and give definitely some dates that were referred to in the testimony of Mr. Schultz, I think, and perhaps other witnesses. Our learned friends have been kind enough to take Mr. Bailey's note, giving us the information to the same effect, as if he appeared and was sworn. It will therefore, I suppose, be properly stated by the stenographer that the defendants put in evidence the fact that Mr. Isaac H. Bailey sailed for Europe in the steamship Oceanic, on the 3d day of June, 1871, and that the dinner given to him in reference to the expected departure was on the first day of that month of June.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—The understanding was, as my friends will admit, that the letter of Mr. Bailey fixes those dates, and was to be taken with the same force and effect as if he had appeared as a witness and sworn to it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, exactly.

The Court—And no more?

Mr. Fullerton—No more.

The Court—Perhaps the letter had better be marked, hadn't it?

Mr. Evarts—Yes; to appear in evidence with the same effect as if Mr. Bailey had so testified.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—The note is addressed to Mr. Fullerton—a personal matter. I wish to call, also, attention to a matter appearing in the evidence of yesterday, upon the cross-examination of Mr. Redpath. Mr. Redpath had occasion, in giving his evidence, to make a part of it an interview between himself and Mr. Beecher at Peekskill. A part of that interview was a recital to Mr. Beecher of what had been said to Mr. Redpath, the witness, by Mr. Tilton, or Mr. Moulton, or one or both of them, as may be; and I observed a little indistinctness in the report that we rely upon at present, at least, as the authentic report, although I suppose it is correctly enough stated here. But another publication of the matter has clearly shown that there may be an ambiguity, by putting into Mr. Beecher's mouth what was stated by Mr. Redpath to Mr. Beecher as coming from the mouth of Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton, and in a very important particular. I will now read the passage—Mr. Fullerton is cross-examining—

"Q.—Well, tell us, according to your best recollection, what you have related to Mr. Beecher? A.—I told him that Theodore—I think I told him that Theodore asked me—"

The witness hesitated, as you will remember—as I remember.

"After I saluted him in that way he sprang up and greeted me very cordially, and said, 'James, I am glad to see you. Tell me how to fight this battle.' Mr. Fullerton—Who said this? A.—Theodore."

This was what he was telling to Mr. Beecher as coming from Theodore. Mr. Evarts says:

"And you said it to Mr. Beecher, I suppose? A.—I think I did, Sir; I think I did; I don't—and after some further conversation—because I am not sure that I related that."

That is the part which he omits to Mr. Beecher.

"He said, 'Do you know how bad this case is?' I said, 'I know what you have a ways told me.' 'Well,' he said, 'it is adultery, going over two or three years.'"

Well, that was a part of Mr. Tilton's statement to Mr. Redpath.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—In one of the papers it is stated as an interlocution between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Redpath. It, of course, makes a difference.

Mr. Beach—Well, I don't know. I don't think it is necessary for us to correct all the false statements of outside newspapers. We should be pretty busy if we undertook it.

Mr. Evarts—No; I don't say that. I only call attention to the evidence itself that there may be no misunderstanding between us.

The Court—The matter being somewhat delicate, it was desirable that you should call attention to it, of course. But this report of the testimony is to be corrected by Mr. Bigelow, upon whom the responsibility rests, and will be in proper shape.

Mr. Evarts—The fact that a newspaper put a misconception upon it showed there was some obscurity about it, as there is.

Judge Neilson—Yes, and it is proper you should call attention to it.

Mr. Evarts—The correct point is that this came from Mr. Tilton's mouth, and not from Mr. Beecher's mouth.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Evarts then, after a moment's consultation with his associates, in a low tone, resumed the examination of Mr. Beecher.

EXAMINATION OF MR. BEECHER RESUMED.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher, on this night of the 30th of December, which we have gone through with in your narrative, I wish to ask you some questions connected with what has been stated by another witness. Mr. Moulton has testified that you asked him on this night if he had seen—"If you had seen Elizabeth's confession." Did you ask Mr. Moulton this question? A.—I did not.

Q.—Any question of similar import? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or on the subject? A.—No, Sir; nothing.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton ask you such a question, or one of similar import? A.—No, Sir; there was nothing said between us about it, Sir.

Q.—Was anything said by you to him, or by him to you, about any confession of Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you on that night, in conversation with Mr. Moulton, at any part of the evening, use any such expression as this: "This will kill me?" A.—I do not recollect any such; I may have done it.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Moulton that Theodore or Mr. Tilton had given you permission to go to Elizabeth for a confirmation of the story? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—On that night was anything said by Mr. Moulton to you, or by Mr—or by yourself to Mr. Moulton, on the subject of sexual intercourse between you and Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir; [emphatically;] no, Sir.

Q.—Was anything said concerning any confession of sexual intercourse between you and Mrs. Tilton? A. (With increased emphasis)—Not a word.

Q.—On that night did any one speak to you of, or did you speak to any one of, the subject or the fact of sexual intercourse between Mrs. Tilton and yourself? A.—No, Sir; no, Sir; that is a loathsome and odious subject that I do not talk about.

Q.—That night, Mr. Beecher, did you use any such expression or make any such observation to Mr. Moulton as this: that this came upon you as if struck by lightning? A.—I may have, but my impression is that is a phrase I used on the 1st of January, but it may have been on that night.

Q.—Did you on this night ask Mr. Moulton to be a friend to you? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—When next did you see Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton? A.—I did not see Mr. Tilton again, that I remember, until the 3d of January.

Q.—And you saw Mr. Moulton? A.—I saw Mr. Moulton on the 31st of December; the next following this interview of the 30th.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MOULTON WHEN MRS. TILTON'S RETRACTION WAS GIVEN BACK.

Q.—Where was any interview between Mr. Moulton and yourself on the 31st? A.—At my house.

Q.—At what hour did it begin? A.—Early in the evening.

Q.—After dinner? A.—Oh, no—in the evening; I dine at Christian hours.

Q.—Was it late in the evening? A.—I should think about seven or half-past seven.

Q.—And how did that interview occur and go on? A.—He came to my house, rang the bell, came in and called for me, and I went up-stairs with him into my bed-room and shut the door; he then went to the bureau, where the gas-lights were burning, took his position on the left-hand side, and I on the other; that is the way we went up; he made some introductory remarks, which I could not give; he drew a letter from out of his pocket, from Theodore Tilton—purporting to be—in which Mr. Tilton stated that after going home last night he found that I had taken advantage of my interview to procure from his wife a retraction of the charges that had been made against me; that was the substance of it; there was some little more which I don't remember; he then proceeded to say in substance that he presumed that this was so; I said I had: he said he thought I had acted a very indiscreet part—a dishonorable one; that I had no right to take advantage of such a situation to obtain such a retraction, and I claimed the right of self-defense; he then said that such a course was indiscreet and inexpedient on my part, no matter what my reasons were; that it tended to increase the difficulty between Mr. Tilton and his wife and Mr. Tilton and me, and that instead of leading to peace and quiet, it tended exactly the other way, and that I ought to give up her retraction; I argued with him on the matter, and for some little time there was an interchange backward and forward of thought, and he then drew from his pocket a letter purporting to be one from Mrs. Tilton, requesting me—

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment. What is that letter?

[The letter was produced, and a short consultation took place among counsel.]

Q.—This note you were proceeding to speak of, Mr. Moulton took out of his pocket and read —did you have it in your hands, or did he— A.—I did not.

Q.—Look at that [handing him a letter] and see if you remember it? A.—This is, I think, the letter that was read to me.

Q.—You did not at that time read it yourself or have it in your hand? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, he read you that note? A.—I am quite sure.

Mr. Evarts—It is a short note, you can read it.

Mr. Beecher read the note as follows:

SATURDAY MORNING.

MY DEAR FRIEND FRANK: I want you to do me the greatest possible favor. My letter which you have, and the one I gave Mr. Beecher at his dictation last evening, ought both to be destroyed. Please bring both to me and I will burn them. Show this note to Theodore and Mr. Beecher; they will see the propriety of this request.

Yours truly, E. R. TILTON.

Q.—Well? A.—I recognize it by one single word.

Q.—He read that to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, then, what proceeded? A.—Well, I was perplexed a little at the existence of that letter, for Mr. Tilton had told me that the letter was destroyed, and Mr. Moulton—and Mrs. Tilton's note implied the existence of that letter containing the charges.

Q.—The accusation? A.—The accusation.

Q.—Yes? A.—However, that was a mere transient thought in my mind, the end and object of the conversation being what would tend to please.

Q.—Now, go on and give the conversation, if you please? A.—I here was considerable said, but I said to Mr. Moulton that my objection to giving up the retraction was that I should be left without defense if I were in any way brought again to be connected with such a charge as that; he said, in substance, that he would stand between me and a renewal of the accusation; that he would defend the documents he held; that he would burn them in my presence, if he wished, or he would keep them.

Q.—If *you* wished? A.—If I wished it, or he would keep them, and after some further little parleying I went to the drawer where the letter was and brought it out, and handed it to him; he had been sweating; he had his overcoat on, and about this time, perhaps as I came back with the letter, he took off his overcoat, and in doing it I saw the hilt of a pistol in his pocket, which he took out and laid on the bureau without a word, as I remember, and put the overcoat at the foot of the bed; after he had the document he put it in his pocket, and we fell into a little conversation thereafter, not of any considerable duration; I have an impression that something that night made it necessary; at our interview should be short, but there was some further conversation about Mr. Tilton or some of his affairs, but it was very brief.

THE TONE AND TENOR OF THE CONVERSATION WITH REGARD TO TILTON'S AFFAIRS.

Q.—What was the tone and tenor of this whole conversation with regard to Mr. Tilton's affairs, or their prospects for the future? A.—He spoke of Mr. Tilton as a wronged man; I was his friend, and he meant to right him; that was the tenor of it—that was the general tenor.

Q.—What was said, if anything, as to the wrong, and from whom the wrong had come? A.—I understood the wrong to be wrong from Mr. Bowen at that time; but, of course, after the scene of the night before there was not excluded from my mind my own participation.

Q.—In the injury? A.—I did not enter into it.

Q.—Now, this further letter, Mr. Beecher, [handing letter to witness]—was that also there? A. (after perusing the letter)—I don't recollect either seeing or hearing this; part of it is very much like the tenor of Mr. Tilton's letter; I am not sure but that he quoted something of this in his letter; but I remember no other letter from Mrs. Tilton except the one that I have spoken of.

Q.—Now, this letter from Mr. Tilton that Mr. Moulton read was a letter to Mr. Moulton, I suppose? A.—To Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Not to you; and that you did not have in your hands? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, after this promise—was it after this promise of Mr. Moulton that he would either burn the two papers, if you chose, or keep the two papers, and defend you against the renewal of an accusation, that you gave him up the retraction? A.—It was.

Q.—When Mr. Moulton represented to you, as he did in some form, that it was an improper or dishonorable thing for you to take advantage of your visit to get this paper, what did you say to him on that subject as to your visit and your getting the paper? A.—I don't remember that any particular word—I know, in general, that I said that I thought I had a perfect right to procure retraction from the source whence the charge had come.

Q.—Was anything said by you about Mr. Tilton having invited you to go there? A.—No, Sir; nobody at that time would have thought of making—

Q.—No. Mr. Tilton's inviting you to go to see his wife at that time? A.—That was the very basis—

Q.—Well. I mean at that interview? A.—How?

Q.—Was anything said at the interview—anything said by you at the interview on the 31st, about Mr. Tilton's having invited you on the 30th to go down and see his wife? A.—Mr. Moulton introduced it—that Mr. Tilton had sent me down to see his wife; there was no difference of opinion about it; if there is any it is of a later origin.

Q.—Was there anything said about its being dishonorable to *keep* the paper, whether it was so to get it or not? A.—Yes, there was. There was, in the course of the conversation—which was somewhat emphatic, I suppose—an unwillingness on my part to be convinced, and he tried to show me that it would be a mean act in me to keep a paper procured under such circumstances from a sick woman, but I don't remember precisely the grounds on which the pinch was made, but there was such an imputation of meanness; of course, it was not conveyed in a very bold way; it was done very gentlemanly. Mr. Moulton's conduct toward me was always that of a gentleman; I mean his manners—address.

Q.—Now, this matter of the pistol did not figure in the scene, so far as it attracted your attention, any more than you have now stated? A.—I did not see the pistol until I just saw him take it out, on taking his overcoat off, and laying it on the bureau.

Q.—Laying the pistol on the bureau? A.—It was not fired off.

Q.—On your giving up the paper, and before leaving, was anything said by Mr. Moulton as to your present conduct about the paper being this or that? A.—Yes, Sir; he complimented me; he thought I behaved very sensibly, and that he had no interest in this, except as to peace and harmony between us, and he was very much gratified about it.

Q.—Was anything said by you as to what effect toward peace and harmony this act of yours— A.—He said he thought it would be a work of conciliation, and that it would tend very strongly—he represented that Mr. Tilton was under the impression that I was an active enemy, and that any course on my part, that was a course of self-defense aggressively in any way, or as holding a defense of myself in such a way as would be a rod over him, would be—it would strengthen that impression, and that every conciliation that I could make would weaken that impression and help him [Mr. Tilton] to hold Mr. Tilton to kindly thought and feeling about me.

A DENIAL OF SOME OF MOULTON'S ASSERTIONS.

Q.—Was anything said by Mr. Moulton to you that night about your having procured from Mrs. Tilton what you knew to be a lie? A.—No, Sir; nothing.

Q.—Was anything said by him about your having procured from her what he [Moulton] was justified in calling a lie? A.—Do you mean did he make any such expression?

Q.—Yes, you— A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any charge or expression of that kind made to you that night? A.—None whatever; it was the next day that we had a full interview on that point.

Q.—Was anything said that night by Mr. Moulton to you in reference to your having obtained this letter, or anything that had passed between you, that that would not save you? A.—There was a distinct, if I recollect aright, statement on his part that this was bad policy to obtain it if peace and harmony between us two was the end in view, but if you mean by "save me," according to the—later theories—

Mr. Beach—That I object to; I move to strike that out—

The Court—He wishes to know—

Mr. Beach—One moment, your Honor; I move to strike that out.

The Court—Strike that out. He wishes to know, Mr. Beecher, if that expression was used.

A.—No, Sir; I do not think that that expression was used.

Q.—"That won't save you"—anything like that? A.—No, Sir; I do not think any such expression.

Q.—Was anything said at that interview about Moulton's not seeing much of the guidance of God in what you did? A.—I do not know but what there was something said toward the close about that, but I rather confuse that with expressions of that general character which occurred a great many times in our subsequent interviews.

Q.—You mean that precise expression? A.—No; but an expression in regard to a guiding Providence.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton say to you that night, Mr. Beecher, did Mr. Moulton say to you that night what I shall now read to you, or anything like it: "Mr. Beecher, I do not think that now you ought to take merely selfish counsel of yourself; the truth is the truth; you have got to abide by that"? A.—The first sentence, I think, was one of the arguments that he used when I said that I should retain that for self-defense, and his statement was that I ought to take a generous view and act so as should be for the interest of all the parties concerned—not stand selfishly on merely my own technical defense; he was after a reconciliation and harmonization of the discordant interests.

Q.—Well, the latter part? A.—Read it again if you please.

Q.—You have answered as to the former part—"the truth is the truth; you have got to abide by that"? A.—I do not remember that, Sir; I think it is true.

Q.—The general fact? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you say anything to him of this nature, "that your defense would be the technical one of self-denial"? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Did you say anything about your defense being a mere denial? A.—I do not recollect that I said anything about my defense, except in connection with the paper that I retained, that if my defense should ever occasion require it—I can remember nothing in that interview that would call for such a remark.

Q.—Did you say anything to him like this: "Since you know the truth, I would throw myself upon your friendship, and what I believe to be your desire to save me"? A.—No, Sir; the overtures of friendship at this time were not on my part.

Q.—At this interview, that night, was there any talk about your relations or intercourse with Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was anything said at this interview about the love you had for Mrs. Tilton or Mrs. Tilton for you? A.—Not that I recollect, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you use any figure or expression of this kind—did you say at that interview anything about being on the brink of a moral Niagara? A.—I hope not, Sir.

Q.—Well, as matter of fact? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Any figure like that, or that could be confounded with that? A.—I think not; I do not remember any. It was a business interview, turning on the retraction—the return of that paper; there was a mere contingent talk about Mr. Tilton, and that was the whole thing embraced in that conversation.

Q.—Did you, in connection with the statement about the moral Niagara, say anything about your having no power to save yourself, and call upon him to save you? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Any expression of that kind at that interview? A.—No, Sir; nothing that had that signification, as you ask the question. At the close—in the closing scene of the conversation there was something said by him of his power to stir both of us to prove amenable to good sense and reason, and, in reply to some such suggestion as that, I may have said that I should be very glad of his services.

Q.—Did you, in this interview with Mr. Moulton, say to him that you considered your sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton as natural an expression of your love for her as the words you used? A.—No, Sir; nothing of the kind—such language is simply impossible to me.

Q.—Did you say that you felt justified in it, on account of the love you held for her?

Mr. Morris—One moment. [After a moment's talk with Mr. Fullerton, however, Mr. Morris remained in his chair.]

Mr. Evarts—And which you knew she held for you? A.—No, Sir; no such language; the topic did not come into the conversation.

Q.—Did you at the close of the conversation, or otherwise, or at any other part of it, say that your life was ended? A. (shaking his head)—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, Mr. Beecher, did you say this on this occasion to Mr. Moulton, or anything like it, "that you had loved Elizabeth Tilton very much; that through your love for her, if you had fallen at all, you had fallen?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That the expression—the sexual expression of that love was just as natural, in your opinion—you had thought so—as the language that you used to her?

Mr. Beecher—Did I say that?

Mr. Evarts—Yes; did you say that?

A.—No, Sir (with emphasis.)

Q.—Did you then, either for the first or the second time, say that if you had fallen at all you had fallen in that way—through love and not for lust? A.—No, Sir; no, Sir.

A consultation between counsel for the defense, lasting several minutes, here occurred. At its close, Mr. Evarts continued as follows:

Q.—Mr. Beecher, was anything of this kind said to you by Mr. Moulton: "Mr. Beecher, I do not see how you have erred as you have; I do not understand it; you have had criminal connexion with Mrs. Tilton, and you go down and get this paper; I do not see how you could have performed two such acts?"

Mr. Beecher—What is your question, Sir? Whether—

Mr. Evarts—Whether he said that to you? A.—No, Sir; he did not; it is impossible; Mr. Moulton is not a fool, and—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—One moment; one moment, Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beecher—I merely use that expression, Sir—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—It is unnecessary for you to swear to the fact, Sir; we all understand that.

Mr. Evarts (inaudible)—

Mr. Fullerton—He has no right to make use of such an observation.

Mr. Evarts—No; I say so.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton use either branch of this observation that I have read to you: "You have had criminal connection with Mrs. Tilton?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, on that night, Mr. Beecher, was there, by Mr. Moulton, any accusation, imputation, or insinuation that you had had carnal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Beach—I object to that question, Sir, as leading, and as calling for a judgment, instead of the conversation that occurred.

Mr. Evarts—I have a right to exhaust the negative; that nothing was said on the subject extending or referring to the subject.

Mr. Beach—It is very lazy, Sir, to ask whether anything more was said, but to put in the question what the gentleman has embodied in that question, is utterly inadmissible.

Mr. Evarts—It strikes me not—if your Honor please—so. I have given the conversation and they have given the conversation on their part, and I do not want any room for suggestion—

Judge Neilson (interrupting)—That is understood.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—That this witness has not negatived every form of imputation of his having had sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—I suppose it competent for the gentleman to ask, Sir, whether anything was said on a given subject, or whether anything more was said upon an introduced subject, than has been given by the witness, and I beg your Honor to listen to that question from the records of the stenographer, and see how much it requires of judgment and conclusion and construction on the part of the witness. If the gentleman merely intends or wishes to negative any declaration upon any subject upon an interview by any party, it is very easy to do it, Sir, without an offensive question of this character.

Mr. Evarts—Let the stenographer read the question.

The stenographer read as follows:

MOULTON MADE NO ACCUSATION OF ADULTERY.

"Now, on that night, Mr. Beecher, was there, by Mr. Moulton, any accusation, imputation, or insinuation that you had had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton?"

Mr. Beach—I persist in my objection to that question.

Mr. Evarts—I think we have a right to ask the question.

The Court—I think we can improve it by adding a few words to it: "If so, what was said?"

Mr. Evarts—If so, what was said?

The Court—I think he may answer that.

Mr. Beach—I object to the question, and except.

The Court—Yes.

Witness—There was no such insinuation, implication, imputation—and there was nothing said by him, or by me, on that supposition, or on that subject.

[This declaration was greeted with applause in the gallery, which was instantly suppressed by the officers, and one of the offenders was put out of the gallery.]

Q.—At this time, Mr. Beecher,

LAW REPORTS.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A MARRIAGE.

MUTUAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT BEFORE WITNESSES SUFFICIENT—SURROGATE HUTCHINGS' DECISION IN THE KENNY CASE.

Following the result of the Brinckley case, in which it was held that the acknowledgment of the relation of husband and wife before witnesses was sufficient to constitute a marriage, entitling the woman to a share of the estate of the man who thus acknowledged her, several cases have been similarly decided, and one involving this question was decided yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings.

Edward Kenny, keeper of a gambling saloon on Broadway, took a woman known as "Maggie" from a house of ill-fame and lived with her at a boarding-house, where he introduced her as his wife, and she was known in the boarding-house, and to those to whom she was thus introduced, as "Mrs. Margaret Kenny." No regular marriage ceremony was ever had. Shortly after they thus lived together, Kenny was taken sick, and went South, by the advice of his physician; the woman who had been introduced to the physician by Kenny as his wife accompanying him, and being similarly introduced at all the hotels they stopped at. Kenny died of this illness in 1873, having been tenderly and carefully attended and nursed by this woman in the meantime. He left an estate, consisting entirely of personal property, of the value of about $12,000, but no will, and the woman claimed half of the estate, as his widow, there being no children. The claim was opposed by the blood relatives of Kenny, on the ground that there was no marriage, as the woman was known to them as Kenny's mistress, and was represented by him to strangers as his wife as a matter of convenience, and to secure respectable accommodations, and to hide her shame.

Surrogate Hutchings, after reciting the facts and circumstances connected with the case, decides as follows: "If it be sufficient in cases of this character to prove marriage by contract and continued cohabitation, and the mutual declaration of parties, it is not a sufficient ground for declaring the relations invalid that the woman was previous to the subsistence of the relation unchaste. To hold such a doctrine would be in effect to declare that an unchaste woman cannot reform and rehabilitate herself in virtue by contracting a marriage with a man who entertains for her the sentiments of love and affection. Such a doctrine is adverse to the law, which rather encourages the resort to any honorable means which will lead a woman of previous unchaste life into a life of virtue; and certainly no means could better subserve this end than marriage. And if a contract, in the absence of a ceremony, followed by continued cohabitation and public declaration of the existence of marriage by the parties thereto, is recognized in the law, when no imputation can be cast upon the woman's chastity, certainly the law will be equally generous where the relation is entered into under the same circumstances by a woman whose previous life has been at variance with public morals in respect thereto. Upon the facts presented I am obliged to decide that the claimant is the widow of the intestate, and, as such, entitled to her share in the distribution of the estate. It is unnecessary for me to refer to the legal authorities applicable to the facts presented in the case, as the law holding marriage to be a civil contract is too well established to need discussion. All the elements of such a contract, as mutual agreement, declarations and cohabitation, have been proved in this case; and, therefore, as the decedent was willing to hold her forth to the world as his wife, so the next of kin of the decedent must share with her as the widow in the distribution of the estate."

PROCEEDINGS TO REMOVE A BANK PRESIDENT.

A suit is pending in the Supreme Court, in which William Floyd is plaintiff, to compel the removal of Alfred T. Conklin, as President and Trustee of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution. The suit is brought on the ground that he did not receive a majority vote, and was not therefore regularly elected; also, that he had forfeited his position, even if regularly elected, by having become a Director of another bank, in violation of the charter. Yesterday a motion was made before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an injunction to restrain Mr. Conklin from acting in his office as President pending the termination of the suit. This motion is made on the additional ground that Mr. Conklin has improperly loaned $120,000 of the moneys of the bank on Alabama railroad bonds, which are claimed to be worthless. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

LOANS BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

John R. Gardner, in his lifetime, pledged 780 shares of the Great Western Insurance Company with the company as collateral security for a loan of $50,000. John W. Weed, executor of Gardner, brought suit to recover the value of the stock from the company. The case came before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, where it was claimed on behalf of plaintiff that the transaction was void, the company being prohibited from making loans on its own stock as collateral. The Judge has rendered a decision holding that the loan was not made by the company, but by its President, without the concurrence of the Finance Committee; that the company has an equitable lien upon the securities taken by its President as security for its funds; that the bonds (which have been sold by the company) were properly sold; that the company was justified in satisfying its claim out of the proceeds of such sale, and that such proceeds, to that extent, should not go into the general fund of the estate of the deceased.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 27.—*The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company vs. The State of Maryland.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of Maryland.—In this case the railroad company resists the payment of one-fifth of the gross receipts of the road between Baltimore and Washington, received for the transportation of passengers, claiming that the act of the Assembly by which it is imposed is unconstitutional and void. The whole claim of the State was for $316,871 43. The company also claimed a set-off, in case the judgment on the law should sustain the tax, of $299,528 65, being, as alleged, the balance due the State on a settlement of accounts during the time the company acted as agent for the former in paying the interest on the sterling debt. The Court of Appeals held the law to be constitutional, but held further that whether it was or not constitutional, in an action for money had and received, the State could recover, because, as agents of the State in the collection of the tax, the company could not in such a case plead the unconstitutionality of the act. Here it is maintained by the company that the act imposing the tax upon passengers transported through the State is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, as decided at the December term 1867 of this court, in the Nevada case; that such a tax is a tax on the passenger for the privilege of passing through the State, and is not simply a tax on the business of the company; and that the exercise of the power of the State to levy such a tax is void. The principle involved, it is urged, is the same in both cases, and it was that decision which led to a refusal of payment in this case. It is also said that aside from the decision of this question there is nothing in the record upon which to affirm the other point decided in the State court.

Reverdy Johnson, J. H. B. Latrobe, and C. J. M. Gwinn, for plaintiff in error; J. N. Steele, P. F. Thomas, and S. T. Wallis, for defendant.

No. 27 (assigned.)—*The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, plaintiff in error vs. The State of Maryland.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Philip F. Thomas, Mr. S. T. Wallis, and Mr. J. N. Steele, for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of Park, First National Ore Company vs. Absterdam.—Memorandum.

Motions Granted.—In the matter of Scribner, Emma Silver Mining Company vs. Park; in the matter of the Union Home and School; Colligan vs. Fischer.

Rosin vs. Auffin.—Motion granted; see memorandum.

Strupl vs. Strupl.—I desire to see counsel.

Donnelly vs. Young.—I am satisfied with the order as entered.

Heck vs. Davidsen.—Plaintiff is entitled to $25 costs.

Walsh vs. Walsh.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

De Verona vs. Holmes.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Godillot vs. Hazard et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion on findings.

By Judge Speir.

Bull's Head Bank vs. Stetson, impleaded, &c.—Case settled.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Cary vs. Driggs.—Motion granted, with costs. Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Mandel vs. Bloomingdale.—Motion granted.

Morgan vs. Stevens.—Order settled.

Kohl vs. Kaiser et al.—See memorandum.

Wright et al. vs. Koch et al.—Judgment on Referee's report.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Weed vs. Great Western Insurance Company.—Judgment for defendant; see opinion.

Simon vs. Pidcock—Motion denied without prejudice or costs.

Grant vs. Armstrong.—Motion granted, with costs to abide event.

MORGAN JONES' PLUMBING BILL.

Morgan Jones brought a suit against the City to recover $3,143 11 for plumbing work done for the City in 1871. The case came on for trial before Judge Van Vorst, and was dismissed on the ground that Commissioner Van Nort's certificate that the work was done and was necessary, was insufficient in form. Yesterday a motion was made before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a writ of mandamus to compel Commissioner Porter to furnish a certificate in due form. Judge Donohue granted an order to show cause why a mandamus should not issue.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, April 2, the following cases were heard:

No. 178.—*Patrick Organ et al., respondent, vs. Neil Stewart, appellant.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 164.—*The Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, respondents, vs. John H. Van Clief, appellant.*—Argued by S. F. Lawson, of counsel for appellant, and by Samuel Hand for respondents.

No. 302.—*The People, &c., et al., respondents, vs. John A. Wilson, appellant.*—Argued by James C. Cochrane, of counsel for appellant, and by Henry R. Selden for respondents.

No. 7.—*The People, &c., respondents, vs. Ebenezer Pennock, impleaded, &c., appellant.*—Argued by D. Pratt, of counsel for appellant, and by Charles Mason for respondents.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Monday, April 5, at 10 A. M.

COURT NOTES.

The divorce suit of Andrew J. Odell against Annie E. Odell was continued yesterday before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term. The marriage is sought to be declared void on the ground that defendant, then being a married woman, was not legally divorced at the time of her marriage with plaintiff.

Gen. William G. Mank, the ex-Secret Service detective, who is charged with selling counterfeit money, was before Commissioner Davenport, in company with his counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, yesterday, to give bail, but was remanded to the custody of Marshal Fiske, to give District Attorney Bliss an opportunity to examine into the responsibility of the surety offered.

Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, arrested W. H. Jones, of No. 116 Fulton street; August Werner, of No. 14 Park place, and Reuben May, of No. 70 Broad street. Jones, who is a lithographer, was charged with selling counterfeit Piper Heidsick labels, and Werner and May, who are wine-dealers, with selling a spurious wine for Piper Heidsick. The accused were each held in $5,000 bail in the District Attorney's office.

United States District Attorney Bliss has begun suit in the United States District Court against the official bond of Charles W. Seeley, formerly a Navy Paymaster, to recover $2,344 47, which he was "short in his accounts" when settling with the Government in April, 1865, and interest from that date. His bond was for $10,000, and the sureties on it are Messrs. John C. Sares and Walter Seeley. He claims that he lost the deficiency from no fault of his own.

Catharine Klengenberg, one of the "widows" who was before Commissioner Shields on a charge of defrauding the United States by drawing pension after re-marriage, interposed the somewhat novel defense yesterday that she has not legally remarried, as her present husband has a wife living, whom he married before his marriage to the defendant, and from whom he has not been divorced. The evidence, however, failed to establish this defense, and the accused was held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

The contest over the estate of Anthony Jones, formerly a slave, was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings, and there was continued argument upon the questions arising out of the rival claims of the Public Administrator and those claiming to be next of kin of the intestate to administer upon the estate of the intestate, the questions turning upon the validity of what is known as a "slave marriage," contracted without ceremony, the "next of kin" claiming their relationship by virtue of such "marriage," while the Public Administrator contends that no legal marriage existed.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Katie Miller induced Francis Johnson, of No. 194 East Broadway, into a hallway on Chrystie street on Thursday night, and robbed him of a gold watch worth $100 and $30 in cash. Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, held her in $1,000 bail for trial.

At an early hour on Thursday morning Officer Canty, of the Eleventh Precinct, noticed three strange men busily engaged in piling bales of tobacco upon a wagon which stood in front of George Bons' tobacco factory, No. 212 East Third street. They fled upon seeing the officer, but he succeeded in capturing two of them. They gave their names as John Murphy, of No. 228 East Twenty-ninth street, and James Dayton, of No. 229 East Sixtieth street. Nearly $2,000 worth of tobacco was found in the wagon. The prisoners were yesterday held in $3,000 bail each by Justice Bixby at Essex Market Police Court.

THE LIZZIE STERN INQUEST.

The inquest into the cause of death of Lizzie Stern was continued yesterday by Coroner Croker and a jury, at the Coroner's office, Bellevue Hospital.

The first witness called was Dr. Frank A. Murrell, an ambulance surgeon, who testified that he had desired to make a proper examination of the deceased at the Station-house, but that she declined to accede to his proposition. He believed that she had been ill for several hours before reaching the cabin of the steamer Bellevue. The cabin of the steamer, he thought, was sufficiently warm. He did not think the deceased was exposed to any danger which, under the circumstances, could have been avoided in placing her in the ambulance. He generally used his own judgment in such cases. All the instructions he ever received was to convey patients to the hospital or to the boat, previous to this case. His instructions usually emanated from Dr. Murray. He did not know until Saturday last that a room was provided on the dock for patients. There was no stretcher procured for the conveyance of the deceased, owing to the length of time it would have taken to put one in order. The patient walked, assisted by himself and others. He claimed that he had taken all the necessary precautions while the patient was in his charge. There was no warm room in the hospital for such a case, that he knew of, and therefore she had been carried to the cabin of the boat.

Dr. D. H. Kitchen, Chief of Staff of the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, testified that Lizzie Stern was admitted on March 9; on the 20th inst. she asked for a pass, and after inquiry as to her condition, he gave her permission to visit the City. He said he had no legal right to detain charity patients, and if they desired to leave he had no option but to give them a pass.

Sergt. C. F. Berghold, of the Seventeenth Precinct, testified that he was on duty in the Station-house on the morning of March 24, when deceased, accompanied by Mrs. Ada Stringham, of No. 48 First street, entered. The latter stated that her companion desired to be taken to the hospital. Witness immediately sent for the ambulance, and the deceased was conveyed to the boat. He had been acquainted with Lizzie Stern from her childhood.

Peter Standish, the driver of the ambulance, testified that the cabin of the Bellevue was comfortably heated at the time he entered it with the deceased. The latter did not complain of feeling cold, except when being removed from the ambulance to the boat.

The mother of the deceased, of No. 86 Ridge street, testified that her daughter had not visited her home for five months. Witness did not know what had been the occupation of deceased. The latter was unmarried.

Caroline Slater, an attendant on the steamer Bellevue, testified to the proper heating in the cabin of the boat the morning after the admission of the deceased. The nurse was present, and appeared to have been drinking.

The inquest was then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

ASSAULT UPON A HACK DRIVER.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, while John Campbell, a hackman, residing at No. 400 Seventh avenue, was in Union square, waiting for a call, he was employed by three men to drive them to the corner of Grand and Mott streets. When near their destination the three men jumped out of the coach, and ran off without paying their fare. Campbell sprang from the box, and running after the men caught one of them. A struggle ensued, during which Campbell was knocked down, and his assailant falling upon him seized his under lip between his teeth and bit off a piece of the lip and made his escape. Campbell made his way to the Mercer Street Police Station, where his wounds were dressed by Police Surgeon Dorn, and he subsequently went home.

AN EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

Mrs. Ida J. Taylor, residing on the second floor of No. 554 Third avenue, reported yesterday to Capt. McIlwaine, of the Twenty-first Precinct, that on Thursday afternoon, during her absence from home, her apartments were entered by some unknown sneak thieves, who stole a number of diamond rings, a gold watch, and several other articles of jewelry, valued in all at $1,263. The report was forwarded to Superintendent Walling yesterday afternoon, who directed the Central office detectives to investigate the matter.

VAN VELSOR'S ACCOMPLICE ARRESTED.

Superintendent Walling received a dispatch yesterday morning from Detective Shelly, of the Grand Central Depot, dated at Sherman, Texas, informing him that Isaac Baxter, the accomplice of George Van Velsor in the robbery of the safe of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was under arrest. On May 3, 1874, Van Velsor and Baxter, who were both employed in the Treasurer's office at the Grand Central Depot, opened the safe and abstracted $33,000 in greenbacks, with which they decamped. Van Velsor was arrested last month in Denver, Colorado, was brought to this city on Saturday, and is now in the Tombs awaiting trial. At the time of Van Velsor's arrest it was learned that Baxter, his accomplice, was in Texas. A detective was sent to search for him, and soon ascertained that he was in the town of Sherman. Superintendent Walling was at once notified, and telegraphed to the authorities of Sherman to arrest Baxter and hold him until the arrival of an officer. On Monday, Detective Shelly left for Sherman, armed with a requisition from Gov. Tilden on the Governor of Texas for the rendition of Baxter. Shelly arrived in Sherman on Thursday. He will start on his return to this City to-day or Monday.

A TUG-BOAT OUTRAGE.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning a desperate stabbing affray, which may result fatally, occurred on board the tug-boat James King, lying at the foot of Sussex street, Jersey City. James W. Petit, who is employed as cook on board the boat, while at work in his galley, was accosted by three men, who demanded some meat to feed a dog they had with them. Petit refused to give them any, whereupon one of the men picked up a piece of wood and struck him on the head with it, inflicting a severe gash. Petit seized a large carving knife, and attacked his assailants. He stabbed one of them slightly in the shoulder, and made another lunge at him, when the man jumped overboard and made his escape. Petit then turned his attention to the others, and stabbed one of them who is known as "Jimmy the Kid" in the head, inflicting a slight wound. The "Kid" jumped up on the dock and ran away. A desperate struggle then took place between Petit and the remaining man, and the latter was stabbed in the head and body in seven different places. He finally succeeded in getting off the boat, but after walking a short distance he fell down from weakness, consequent upon his loss of blood. He was taken to the City Hospital, but refused to remain there, and was eventually taken to the First Precinct Station-house, where a physician is in constant attendance upon him. He gave his name as Charles Allen, and he and the "Kid" are well known desperadoes. Petit was arrested, and lodged in the station-house to await the result of Allen's injuries. He is said to be a very quiet, peaceable man, and no one blames him for defending himself in the manner he did. The Police are in search of the two who escaped.

MINOR POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a communication was received from the Board of Health calling attention to the frequent violations of section 55 of the Sanitary Code, which prohibits the driving of cattle through any street in this City except between 8 P. M. and two hours after sunrise the next morning. The matter was referred to the Superintendent for investigation.

A copy of the complaint of Eugene A. Heath against Officer Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, was received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Heath sued O'Connor for $10,000 damages upon a charge of having arrested him on Sept. 12, 1874, on a warrant issued from the District Attorney's office and locked him up at the New Street Police Station from Saturday evening until the following Monday morning, without taking him before a magistrate.

James E. Cannon, who was dismissed the department over a year ago on suspicion of having stolen a set of studs from the person of a Mr. Wilcox, lying dead at the Fifteenth Precinct Police Station, was reappointed, he having proven his entire innocence in the matter to the satisfaction of the board.

John Molloy, Albert Robbins, and John Whearty were appointed patrolmen.

The resignations of Patrolmen Daniel Cooney and John Kenna, Seventeenth Precinct; Joseph Richards, of the Thirty-third Precinct, and Richard U. Wright, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were accepted, and the board adjourned until Tuesday.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

The report of the District Attorney's office for the quarter ending the 31st day of March shows that during that period 1,145 cases have been received and acted upon. During the month of March alone 484 cases were received, 371 indictments found, and 115 convictions obtained. In 1872, the heaviest year of the Tammany District Attorney's administration, the entire number of cases received was 2,234. During District Attorney Phelps' administration, in one-fourth of that time, more than half the number of complaints have been received. The prosecution of criminals has been so vigorous that, notwithstanding the large increase in minor crimes, the Tombs is not overcrowded, and the court calendars for the present month will contain a large number of bail cases.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

THE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-NIGHT—CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO THE RIFLEMEN OF AMERICA.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, appointed to complete preparations for the international rifle match at Dublin, held a meeting yesterday, Col. Wingate, the President, in the chair. Gen. McMahon reported that about two-thirds of the tickets of admission to the amateur dramatic performance at the Academy of Music to-night had already been sold, and that the box-office would be open from 2 o'clock until 6 P. M. for the sale of tickets. A communication was received from Mr. W. B. Freligh, the manager of the Bowery Theatre, offering the use of his company and theatre for the benefit of the team on any afternoon excepting Saturday. The offer was accepted, and Gen. McMahon and Mr. A. Alford were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a performance at an early date. A letter from Major Leech was read by the Chairman requesting information as to the style of target preferred by the American team in the coming international contest. On motion, the President was directed to inform Major Leech that targets similar to those used at Creedmoor were preferred by the team. It was resolved to secure accommodations for the encampment of the team at Wimbledon during its sojourn in that locality. The following circular was adopted for distribution throughout the country:

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1875.

To the Riflemen of America:

A challenge having been extended to you by Major Leech, on behalf of the riflemen of Ireland, to shoot a return match in Dublin on June 29, 1875, the Amateur Rifle Club of this City have accepted it upon your behalf. The following programme has been agreed upon, being substantially that of the last international match:

Programme of the international rifle match between the riflemen of the United States of America and the riflemen of Ireland, represented by a team to be chosen from the members of the Irish Rifle Association, to take place in Ireland, June 29, 1875, on the following terms:

Team—Each team to consist of not more than eight nor less than six men, at the option of the Americans, whose decision will be announced on the day next preceding the match. The American team to be composed exclusively of riflemen born in the United States. The Irish team to consist of men qualified to shoot in the Irish eight at Wimbledon.

Rifles—Any, not exceeding ten pounds weight; minimum pull of trigger three pounds. The Americans to shoot with rifles of bona fide American manufacture. The Irish to shoot with rifles of bona fide Irish manufacture.

Sights, Ammunition, Targets, and Marking—To be according to printed regulations in force at Wimbledon, 1873.

Ranges—Eight hundred yards, 900 yards, and 1,000 yards.

Number of Shots—Fifteen at each range by each competitor.

Previous Practice—The American team to be allowed the use of the range for practice for at least two days before the match.

Position—Any; no artificial rest to be used either for the rifle or person of the shooter. Targets, range, and all accessories for carrying out the match to devolve upon the Irish. The Americans and Irish to choose a referee to act for their team, and the two referees shall mutually select an umpire, to whom, in case of difference of opinion, they shall refer, and whose decision shall be final.

The terms of the match to be signed by the President of the Amateur Rifle Club, on behalf of the riflemen of America, and by Arthur Blennerhassett Leach, on behalf of the Irish team. Duplicate copies of this programme to be exchanged, and all necessary arrangements to be completed on or before the 1st day of June, 1875. Should either team fail to make an appearance on the day and hour agreed upon for the match, the team then present may claim the championship.

In taking this step, the Amateur Rifle Club do not claim that they include among their members the best riflemen of America, but only assume to act as your representatives for the purpose of placing the matter in such a shape as to permit all who may prove themselves competent to compete, irrespective of their residence or membership.

The targets and scoring used in the match will be in accordance with the rules of the National Rifle Association, viz.: Targets six feet high by twelve wide, having a bull's eye three feet square, surrounded by the "centre," six feet square, the rest of the target constituting the "outer;" bull's eyes counting four points, centres three, outers two. Any sights allowed but telescopic, magnifying, and such as conceal the target so as to prevent the danger signal from being seen. Any ammunition may be used. Any position will be allowed which can be taken on level ground without artificial rests. The other particulars sufficiently appear in the programme.

The team shall consist of a Captain and nine men, who shall be selected as follows: 1. The standing of competitors shall be determined from four consecutive scores of forty-five shots each, each score made in a single day, without sighting shots, consisting of fifteen shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

2. The members of the American team of 1874 shall be allowed to stand upon the four scores made in their four last competitions at Creedmoor in 1874, ending with the Bennett match, provided they signify their election so to do in writing to the Secretary of this committee on or before the 1st of April, 1875.

3. All other competitors shall be required to shoot in four competitions, to be held at Creedmoor on April 17, 21, 24, and 28, at 11 A. M. each day. The nine competitors, including the members of the team of 1874, standing upon their scores, who show the highest aggregate in their four scores thus made, or upon which they stood as above provided, shall constitute the team for 1875, and be given their rank thereon respectively according to their scores; subject, however, to the following provision: That such members of the team of 1874 as do not receive a place upon the team of 1875 under the foregoing rules shall be allowed to challenge an equal number of the said team of nine as above selected, commencing with the ninth man, to two competitions, to be under the direction of this committee, and the victors in these two competitions shall be members of the team.

4. Should any vacancy or vacancies occur in the team, as thus selected, before the day of sailing, it or they shall be filled by placing therein the competitor or competitors whose score or scores are next in order of merit, as shown at the end of the four competitions above provided.

5. The Captain shall be chosen by a majority vote of the nine men constituting the team as soon as practicable after their selection, in accordance with the conditions herein provided. *Resolved*, That the team of 1875 shall be required to engage in such private practice on the range as this committee may direct. The scores of those of the team of 1874 who have elected to stand on them are as follows:

	Scores.				Total.
Henry Fulton	159	168	171	158	656
John Bodine	156	158	158	152	624
H. A. Gildersleeve	153	154	155	143	605
G. W. Yale	142	150	162	127	581

The Amateur Rifle Club will pay all the expenses of the team to Europe, and also the expenses of these competitions. The team will sail about June 5, 1875.

The matter is one that appeals so strongly to your pride, not only as riflemen, but as Americans, that it is to be hoped that the best shots in the country will come forward in this match. The gentlemen who have sent the challenge are very skillful riflemen; but there are many in America fully as expert, and if they can be induced to engage in the undertaking, it is hoped that the result will be as gratifying as that of the former international match.

By order of the Joint Committee of Amateur Rifle Club and the National Rifle Association.

LESLIE C. BRUCE, Secretary.

DEDICATION OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

PROGRAMME OF THE CEREMONIES—A PARADE OF THE VARIOUS LODGES—A BANQUET IN THE EVENING—ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

The arrangements for the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, which is announced to take place Wednesday, June 2, are steadily progressing. Meetings of the General Committee will hereafter be held every Saturday at the Temple, and the various subcommittees hold frequent sessions perfecting the details of such matters as have been placed in their charge. The occasion is one which is attracting the attention of Free Masons, not only of this jurisdiction, but throughout the country, and it will probably attract a larger assemblage of the fraternity than has been seen at any former demonstration of the craft, in this or any other State. Letters have already been received by Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne, from about one-half of the Grand Masters of the States of the Union, and a number of the heads of the craft of foreign jurisdictions, and some sixty Grand Lodges will be represented, either as a whole or in part, at the dedication.

The procession, which will number, it is expected, 40,000 Masons, will be in charge of R. W. Gen. Charles Roome, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge, assisted by R. E. H. Clay Preston, Past Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar of this State, who so successfully managed the large procession at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Temple some three years ago. It will be formed in twenty divisions, in charge respectively of Assistant Marshals and aids duly assigned. The headquarters of the Grand Marshal will be at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street, and the various divisions will be formed on the adjacent side streets, with the right resting on Fifth avenue. Lodges and other bodies taking part will be duly notified as to their position in line through a programme which will be published in the daily papers.

The procession will be composed of Knights Templar, the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Royal Arch Masons, Royal and Select Masters, and Master Masons. The latter will appear in black clothing, high black hats, white gloves and aprons, and the officers of the various lodges will wear their jewels suspended from the lappel of their coats.

The procession will move at 9 o'clock, and although the route to be traversed has not yet been fully determined upon, it is probable that it will be down Fifth avenue to Canal street, through Canal street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth street, through Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street, to Madison avenue, thence to Thirty-fourth street, or one of the up-town cross streets, returning through Fifth or Sixth avenues to the Temple.

The Grand Lodge will be preceded by Gilmore's full band, and a review of the procession by the Grand Lodge of this State, and representatives of other jurisdictions, will take place in the vicinity of Washington square.

The dedication ceremonies have been fixed for 1 o'clock P. M., and, in addition to the established ritualistic forms, an address will be delivered by Grand Master Thorne, followed by an oration by an orator to be hereafter named. Several odes, prepared for the occasion, will also be rendered by a select choir, with music by an orchestra of thirty pieces.

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, a grand banquet, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of this State, will take place at Irving Hall. Should the number of guests and others not exceed 500, tickets for this banquet will be sold to Masons desiring them at $10 each.

Arrangements are being made by a Transportation Committee for a reduction of fares on the various railways during dedication week.

On Tuesday evening, June 1, a reception of distinguished Masons in attendance at the ceremonies will be held in the Temple.

The Knights Templar are making strenuous efforts on their part to add to the general effect of the procession, and a number of the commanderies will appear mounted. In addition to the bodies in this City and Brooklyn, a number of commanderies from other parts of the State will be present, and notices have been received from commanderies at Philadelphia, Penn.; Boston, Mass.; Cincinnati, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Newark, N. J.; Washington, and other cities, stating that they would take part in the procession. Many lodges of this City have also invited lodges from other States to unite with them in the demonstration, and have received a favorable response.

It is proposed that as a part of the public exercises of the week, a tournament of Knights Templar be held at the Hippodrome or some other appropriate place.

A handsome dedication medal of white metal to be worn on the occasion, has been struck off under the auspices of the Grand Lodge which can be procured at a small cost by Masons and others, and photographic views of the Temple are to be prepared—with stereoscopic slides of all the interior rooms of the building.

The Grand Lodge of this State will be formally convened at the Temple, for its annual communication on Tuesday, June 2, at 2 o'clock.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

A BALANCE OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TRANSFERRED FOR STREET-CLEANING PURPOSES.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met again yesterday to take action upon a resolution transferring a balance of $50,000 for the purpose of street cleaning. Police Commissioner Disbecker was present for the purpose of explaining the necessity of making the additional appropriation. Mayor Wickham occupied the chair. The resolution elicited a brief debate. Controller Green said that the sum of $66,000 was appropriated monthly for street cleaning, and he believed that about $30,000 of the previous appropriation remained unexpended.

Commissioner Disbecker replied that only $22,000 of the last amount set apart had been saved. He had received communications requesting the Police Board to have the streets properly cleaned, and the sum asked was necessary to employ a large force to perform the work.

Mayor Wickham said he was in favor of transferring the balance of $50,000, so as to have the streets placed in a clean condition.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Controller Green submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the heads of departments to furnish a statement of the unexpended balances of appropriations for 1874, to their credit.

Mr. H. H. Porter, one of the Commissioners for the building of the Third District Court-house, appeared before the board in relation to fixing the compensation to be paid to himself and his colleagues for their services. The Controller said he did not believe that the board had power to decide upon the salaries to be paid in the case—and the board acquiesced in the opinion.

No other business of importance was transacted.

HEAVY POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.

The New-York Post Office receipts for the quarter ending March 31, 1875, have been as follows: Sales of postage stamps, $677,688 84; newspaper and periodical stamps, $83,376 30; box collections, $11,798 19; box rents, $19,804; station and carriers' postage, $10,285 88; newspaper collections in newspaper department, $577 74; sales of empty postal card and envelope boxes and waste paper, $2,229 87. To the sales of postage stamps must be added the discount allowed license-agents, amounting to $2,747 16. Grand total, $808,507 98. This is nearly $100,000 more than ever was received before during a similar period in the history of the Post Office. The increase is mainly due to the new law requiring prepayment of postage on newspapers, but the figures of the sales of postage stamps show an increase of more than $20,000 over those of the largest quarter ever known.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that both houses of the Legislature of Virginia have passed "a bill to provide for the payment of interest on the public debt." It constitutes the Governor, two Auditors, Treasurer, and Attorney General a board to set aside so much of the revenue as will be necessary to meet the current expenses of the State Government. The balance is to be placed to the interest account, and two per cent., or as much thereof as possible, not exceeding two per cent., is to be paid on the interest due on the public debt in 1875. Non-interest bearing certificates are to be issued for the unpaid balances of interest.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

[Copy of Circular Letter.]

THE CHATTANOOGA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Late Webster & Marks and Thomas Webster, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

Incorporated under a charter granted by the State of Tennessee; capital, $500,000, in 5,000 shares of $100 each, with power to increase to $1,000,000.

Subscribed capital, $150,000, in 1,500 shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the established business and works of Webster & Marks, well known as Thomas Webster's Foundry and Machine Works, situated at Chattanooga, Tenn., established in 1857, for building every description of foundry, mechanical, and engineering requirements, and for the purpose of purchasing or leasing mineral lands and erecting works thereon.

The works are substantially erected on about five acres of land, all of which is freehold, and are situated in a most eligible position for making all kinds of castings and machinery, in the centre of the coal, iron, and mining districts of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, and surrounded by at least twenty pig-iron furnaces in those States. They are located above high water in the centre of the city, and connected by a side-track with all the lines of railroad centring in Chattanooga.

These works have been most successfully carried on by Mr. Thomas Webster, are in full operation, and comprise a large and well-equipped foundry, connected with the machine shops by a narrow-gauge track, and contain one of Scott's English patent gear-wheel molding machines. The machine shop, the largest in the entire South, is fully equipped with the best and most modern improved machinery, consisting of lathes, planers, boring mill, drill presses, &c. The pattern shop is fitted up with all the necessary tools and machinery for making patterns. The large blacksmith and boiler shops are fully equipped.

The stock on hand is of recent purchase, and all in good working condition. There is also a large and valuable amount of patterns for furnace and mining machinery, peculiarly adapted to this country, and for the building of narrow-gauge locomotives. The works are well supplied with orders, and the opening and development of new iron ore deposits and other mineral properties in the neighboring country, with a rapidly increasing population, combine to increase the demand for machinery of all descriptions.

The works will be transferred to the new company in full working condition, with all beneficial contracts, and will include the whole of the land and buildings thereon, together with the modern and valuable plant, machinery, fittings, siding, and good will.

The contract price of the works to the company will be $120,000; $50,000 in cash and $70,000 in 700 ordinary shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

The estimate on which this sum is based is from a carefully made valuation of freehold land, buildings, machinery, plant, patterns, fixtures, siding, and good will.

The Directors and officers of this company will be appointed at the first meeting of the stockholders, of which due notice will be given.

Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment of $10 per share on application.

Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Prospectus, copy of charter, and forms of applications for shares may be procured from the Secretary, (pro tem.) at the offices of the company at the works, or of Griggs & Carleton, Financial and Business Brokers, No. 98 Broadway.

[Here follows the charter, which is very full in its grant of manufacturing and mining franchises.]

OPINION OF COUNSEL UPON VALIDITY OF CHARTER.

[COPY.] CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1875.

Thomas Webster.

SIR: We have examined the accompanying copy of charter of "The Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works, Mining and Manufacturing Company," with a view to ascertain its validity, &c., and have come to the conclusion that the charter was regularly obtained and is legal. Under it the company or corporation may safely organize and invest their money or other capital. All the powers enumerated in said charter are consistent with the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Tennessee; and they would be enforced in the courts of the country in law and in equity. Respectfully,

(Signed,) TREWHITT, GASKILL & TREWHITT, Attorneys.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GRAND CENTRAL BANK, on Saturday, the 27th day of March, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$226,649 25
Due from banks		87,328 67
Cash items, viz.: Checks upon other banks	$9,017 78	
Bills	2,750 00	
Fractional currency	1,450 23	
Revenue stamps	60 00—	10,288 01
U. S. Stocks of 1881 (6 per cent. gold) $65,125		65,125 00
Bills of solvent banks and U. S. legal-tender notes		20,915 00
Loss and expense account		1,796 72
Furniture and fixtures		4,614 67
Total		$416,717 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000 00
Profits	3,985 61
Due depositors on demand	312,731 71
Total	$416,717 32

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—Charles E. Loew, of said City and County, President, and Isaac Anderson, of said City and County, Cashier of the Grand Central Bank, a banking association located and doing business at No. 760 Third avenue, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES E. LOEW, President.
ISAAC ANDERSON, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 27th day of March, 1875.

WILLIAM E. BRINCKERHOFF, Notary Public, New-York County.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

TO-MORROW'S TIMES

WILL CONTAIN

THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, at the office of the company, corner of 2d av. and 63d st.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.

A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the banking-house corner of Bowery and Grand st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1, 1875, on the Seven per cent. First Mortgage (Pink) Bonds of the above company, issue of 1864, will be paid on and after that date until April 15 at the Third National Bank, New-York.

H. E. MANN, Clerk United States Circuit Court for District of Minnesota.

$11,000.—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished; gas, range, &c.; cost owner $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.: interest promptly paid; for sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will be held on the 12th of April. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, corner 3d av. and 9th st.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPANISH HILL MINING COMPANY, No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. C. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers. No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

C. C. & I. C. BONDHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED to communicate promptly with BASSLER & CO., No. 7 Wall st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th of April.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 34 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIdend of Two and a Half per Cent., together with an EXTRA DIVIDEND of like amount, has been declared payable on and after April 1, prox.

A. F. STERLING, Secretary.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1875.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons from above bonds due 1st of April prox. will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 10 will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

A. T. CONKLIN, President.

H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.

Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.

Bank open Monday, Wednesday, & Saturday evenings.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SPRINKLING, SWEEPING, AND CLEANING STREETS AND AVENUES IN THE CITIES OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN:

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, April 15, 1875, for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the streets and avenues in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown for the period of one year from the 6th day of March, 1875.

Blank forms and all necessary information can be obtained upon application at this office, and no bid will receive consideration unless made upon said blank forms.

By order of the Commissioners.

R. L. HOXIE, Lieutenant of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer of District of Columbia.

STREET SWEEPINGS, GARBAGE, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department till 10 o'clock A. M., April 10, 1875, for purchasing Ashes and Street Dirt, Garbage, and Manure.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SALE OF MANURE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. April 12, 1875, for the purchase of the manure of the Fire Department for one year.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

POLICE SHIELDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department till 10 o'clock A. M. April 9, 1875, for 2,500 shields for patrolmen.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ALTERING BUILDING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M. April 9, 1875, for altering a building on Lawrence st., to be occupied as a station-house for Thirtieth Precinct Police.

For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. April 8, 1875, for hay, straw, oats, and feed.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.—LEATHER, STRAW, RYE, COFfee, &c.—Department of Public Charities and Correction until April 14, 1875. See *City Record*.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, March 25, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at No. 81 White st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1875, (which place will be open for business on and after the 10th day of April, 1875,) for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY, (NEBRASKA.)

400,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
5,000 bushels Wheat.
12,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.

1,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
25,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
200,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
9,000 pounds Beans.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.

5,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
200,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
300,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
60,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)

1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
37,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
15,000 pounds Beans.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

3,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
100,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
600,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
30,000 pounds Beans.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)

4,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
450,000 pounds XX Flour.
75,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
450,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
40,000 pounds Beans.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.

6,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
880,000 pounds XX Flour.
275,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
880,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
110,000 pounds Beans.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)

500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.

PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)

300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
10,000 pounds Mess Pork.

SISSETON AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)

40,000 pounds, gross weight, of American Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000 pounds XXX Flour, (sample required with the bid.)
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.
2,000 pounds Beans.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)

25,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.

1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

KIOWA AGENCY.

2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

WICHITA AGENCY.

700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)

100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)

1,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.

FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)

800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000 pounds XX Flour.
250,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, (MONTANA.)

100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels, or Bacon, clear sides.

LEMHI AGENCY, (IDAHO.)

100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
75,000 pounds XX Flour.
4,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)

200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
3,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING GROCERIES.

406,500 pounds of Coffee, green.
880,000 pounds of good Brown Sugar.
63,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
68,500 pounds Brown Soap, in boxes.
70,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
7,100 pounds Baking Powder in ¼ and ½ lb. packages.
10,000 pounds Tea.
23,500 pounds Rice.

Of the above supplies, the Groceries will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or Sioux City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 15th day of May, 1875. All other supplies, except Beef, must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will be received for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Pork, and Beans, delivered at the several agencies, or at such other points as bidders may designate.

The cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota must average not less than 850 pounds for six months, from July 1 to Jan. 1, 1876, and from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1876. For all other agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named on the 1st day of July next, and thereafter be continued, not oftener than semi-monthly, upon the written order of the department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December, for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep sufficient beef cattle in the vicinity of the agency for proper deliveries, and should he fail in this respect, or for any reason should not deliver cattle as required, the undersigned will purchase them at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour must be fresh ground, of XX quality, made wholly from good, sound wheat, and delivered in strong double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour," samples of which, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, must be furnished by the successful bidders to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at No. 82 White st., New-York, before the execution of any contract, and to which all deliveries will be strictly held in the inspection.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in "gunnies."

The Coffee must be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar must be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

The Corn must be in strong gunnies, resewed.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state the price per pound gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the Flour, (Sisseton Agency excepted,) Wheat, Bacon, Pork, Corn, and Salt.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of the contract will be rejected, and if, in that case, the contractor fails to furnish others of the required quality without delay they will be purchased at his expense.

Payments will be made on proper receipts after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement attached thereto.

In executing the contract the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right will be reserved to increase or decrease the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding twenty-five per cent., and the right is also reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the bests interests of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have in any respect defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

No sample should in any way indicate the name of the bidder, but should be identified with the proposal by a private mark, which should be the same upon the proposal as upon the sample. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

If bidders will mark the price *on each sample* presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid, it will much facilitate the making of awards. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

No contract or part thereof will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to this office, or to No. 82 White st., New-York.

Every bid amounting to $5,000 or over must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States Depository, or upon some one of the following national banks:

Chemical National Bank, Metropolitan National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, } New-York.
Union National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished; and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury; but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such drafts or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business and Post Office address, and it is recommended to bidders residing out of New-York to furnish a New-York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that City.

At the execution of the contract a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States or District Attorney.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired.

Bidders are invited to be present.

EDWARD P. SMITH, Commissioner.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 2—THE TALISMAN. (English Opera)—Miss Kellogg, Miss Beaumont, Mr. Peakes, Mr. Carleton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold Mr. Frederick Thorne, Miss Berthe Girardin Matinee at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—JOLIE PARFUMEUSE—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kolietz, Dubouchet. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—GRAND ORIENTAL PAGEANT—RACING—MENAGERIE. Matinée at 2.

ROBINSON HALL.—ILLUSTRATIONS OF INDIAN LIFE—MODOC CHIEFS. Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT by the Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The second part of "The Marriage of Moira Fergus," the new story by MR. WILLIAM BLACK, *will be published in* THE TIMES *of to-morrow. This story has been written expressly for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *Sunday Edition, and will be completed in three or four parts. It will be found one of the most attractive tales the author has ever written.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Mr. BEECHER yesterday explicitly denied the serious charges which have so long been hanging over his head. Everybody will rejoice that he has been able to do this. On the other hand, it is clear from Mr. BEECHER'S own narrative, that TILTON himself believed in the truth of these charges, and that Mr. BEECHER was well aware of that fact. Moreover, Mr. BEECHER seems to admit—as he did before the Plymouth Church Committee—that Mrs. TILTON had acquired a strong affection for him. "If," said Mr. BEECHER, "she [Mrs. TILTON] did not know that the tendrils of her affection were creeping up upon me, I ought to have known it." He also acknowledged that the "condition and action of Mrs. TILTON" proved that he had "wronged" TILTON in his family relations, though unintentionally. All this is a much more probable explanation of the quarrel than the surmise that TILTON *invented* the charge as a means of black-mailing. He believed that he had been wronged; Mr. BEECHER himself believed it; but they were all mistaken together. That seems to be the purport of Mr. BEECHER'S statement yesterday, and there is nothing incredible in any part of it. But what a pity it is that they could not have settled it among each other without all this horrible scandal! As for the use to which TILTON turned his supposed or real hold upon Mr. BEECHER, we need not now comment upon that.

It is a somewhat extraordinary legislative episode to find the members of a political majority voting against their own Supply bill, and thereby preventing its passage. Yet this was what occurred in the Assembly last night, by the revolt of "TIM" CAMPBELL and sixteen fellow-Democrats against the plainly-expressed decision of a majority of their associates. When the proposal to insert $50,000 in the Supply bill for the rebuilding of the burned wing of the Catholic Protectory was finally rejected, that ought to have been an end of the matter. However badly Messrs. CAMPBELL, COSTIGAN, CLEARY, O'KEEFE, *et al.*, may have felt over the slight which had been cast on a deserving institution, they had exhausted all legitimate parliamentary expedients to save the appropriation, and it was a ridiculous ebullition of personal and sectarian spite to do their best to defeat the entire bill, unless this clause formed part of it. It has been made of late a matter of reproach against Roman Catholics that the new Vatican decrees render them subject to the Pope first and to the laws of the State afterward. Certain Irish and German Catholics in the Legislature have gone a step further than this, by showing that, apart altogether from matters of faith, they are Romanists first and representatives of the people afterward. Last night's action adds another to the numerous blunders of the Democratic Party management of the session. Its petulance may raise a smile; its arrogance is calculated to set people thinking.

It was reserved for Senator LORD to find yet another subject for investigation by the already overloaded Joint Committee on Canal Frauds. The "Boss" of the Canal Ring has discovered that the true source of the evils which afflict the sellers and forwarders of grain is not to be found in swindling contracts or heavy canal tolls, but in the extortionate charges of the elevator companies of New-York and Buffalo. The TWEED of Rochester has figured up the amounts thus devoted to the enriching of certain soulless corporations, and he finds that they aggregate five millions a year. As nobody ever questioned the Senator's talent for addition, however much exception may have been taken to his lack of the faculty of division, his summing up is probably correct. But while he was about it, he might have gone into a calculation of the sums annually extracted from the pockets of the farmers or grain forwarders by the ocean steam-ship companies, with the view of making that the basis of an investigation. It would have been quite as much to the purpose as the inquiry into the fees charged for the use of elevators.

Mr. DESSAR, of this City, has introduced in the Assembly a bill providing that no near relative of a Judge, no Clerk of a Court of Record, or any person holding office under any city or county of the State, shall be appointed Referee in any legal proceedings. This is a measure which ought to become law. Under existing usage, cases are referred in this City to Clerks of the courts, and other Municipal officers, with a degree of looseness and an appearance of favoritism decidedly open to criticism. A very desirable companion bill to this was recently introduced in the Senate. It provides that no cases in which the City is concerned shall be referred without the consent of the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel. The passage of both these bills would be a very important move in the right direction.

Considerable alarm has been felt in the region of Shamokin, one of the Pennsylvania mining centres concerning the reported interference of the military. It turns out, however, that no orders for that purpose have been issued, though, in view of the feverish condition of affairs among the miners, there is need for a vigilant observation on the part of the authorities. The troubles, though possibly exaggerated, are by no means removed. The men are determined to stand out for higher wages, and no sign whatever has been made by the companies and operators. It is apparent that the employment of the Militia in preserving order is very much dreaded by the malcontents. For that reason, it is likely that the ordering out of the military, when necessary, will be the end of all turmoil.

RINGS AND THEIR REMEDY.

The "Ring" in the sense in which it has become familiar to American ears, is something which, though not entirely peculiar to our country, has attained here its greatest development, and assumed its most offensive form. It is difficult to define it clearly and briefly. That it is a contrivance for stealing we all know. It is generally, also, a contrivance for stealing under the forms of law, and by means of official aid. But its worst feature is the efficacy with which it evades not only legal but political responsibility. This is done by including in the scheme of plunder not only members of the party dominant for the time being, but members of the opposite party also. In this way the public candle is burned at both ends. The party which has power not only abuses it, but it largely disarms the criticism of its opponents. The most dangerous, as well as the meanest, of the band that robbed New-York under the Tammany *régime* were, not the chiefs of the Democratic organization, but the men who were known as "Tammany Republicans."

In our country we have nothing to fall back upon to secure an upright administration of affairs but party government. In theory that ought to be sufficient. When abuses attend the management of government in the hands of one party, it is the interest of its opponents to expose them, and to seek power for the purpose of correcting them. But the Ring makes this theory a vain one. It destroys to a great extent the motive for exposure. By its operation, so far as it succeeds, opposition of a genuine kind becomes less profitable than connivance. Of course, it is not possible to bribe a whole opposition party; but it is possible to demoralize it, to embarrass its counsels by the corruption of active politicians, and to weaken its claim on public confidence by implicating it through some of its elected representatives with the frauds of the party in power. This is what the Ring, as a system, does. This is what renders it so subtle and dangerous an enemy of good government and one which every honest citizen must fight at every opportunity with all the means at his command, and at every hazard of mere party interest.

Our readers are aware that when the people of this State were engaged in a struggle with the Tammany Ring, we advised all friends of good government to unite with each other, no matter what party ties might be severed for the time. We have the same advice to give now, when the Canal Ring is on trial. A party is but a means to an end. It is worse than useless when it defeats the end it is meant to serve. No right-minded man can hesitate a moment when it becomes necessary to make a choice between a possible injury to the unity of a party organization, and a real service to the public. We are by no means blind to the claims of party. Often they are very strong, and require some serious sacrifices. But their limit is easily found, and we may always be sure that we have reached it when the apparent claims of party interfere with effectual opposition to any ring like the Canal Ring.

Indeed, any of our readers who have watched at all closely the politics of the country for the past ten years, must have perceived that the politicians who are engaged in doubtful practices are the greatest sticklers for severe party discipline. Those of our politicians, on the other hand, and there are not a few of them in both parties, who have fought corruption wherever found, have been bitterly denounced and assailed on the ground of infidelity to party. The Ring system is an elaborate abuse and perversion of party government, and those who employ it seek in every way to make the legitimate machinery of the party serve their ends. Mr. B. F. BUTLER thought that the papers which exposed the back-pay grab and the Credit Mobilier were betraying the Republican Party, while he finally characterized the Congressmen who repudiated those precious schemes as "weak-kneed." Nothing suits men of the stamp of BUTLER and JARVIS LORD so much as to have men cling to "the party, right or wrong." But it is easy to see where this would lead us. If once we make up our minds to follow the party under any circumstances, we offer the highest possible inducement to rascals to seek the control of the party. In our opinion, the only safe and efficient remedy for the evils of the Ring is a state of public opinion that will make it impossible to use parties as the direct instruments to keep unprincipled men in power. It is well enough to manifest a devotion to our respective parties and their leaders while they are honest, but nothing will make or keep them honest but the conviction that they will lose general support when they cease to be so.

DEMOCRATS IN TROUBLE.

Whatever may be the result of the canvass in Connecticut, it is very certain that it has given the Democrats "a heap of trouble." To begin with, "BILL EATON," as the unterrified call their new Democratic Senator, has been a heavy load. He does not think so. But when he sprang eagerly into the Senatorial arena he astonished his friends and delighted his enemies by advocating political doctrines which were accepted by the "copperheads" of 1864, and were settled as heretical by the surrender at Appomattox Court-house. It was not easy for a progressive party, as the Connecticut Democrats still fondly deem themselves, to carry EATON and INGERSOLL together. Yet the former was the first-fruits of the Democratic revival in the nation, and the latter is the standard-bearer of the rejuvenated Democracy. And although the New-York organ of the "reformed" party has sourly protested against speakers coming in from other States to tell the voters of Connecticut what their duty was in the present canvass, it was found necessary to call upon such tried patriots as BAYARD, of Delaware, and THURMAN, of Ohio, to shed a little light on subjects involved in the election. These gentlemen had what the average Connecticut man calls a hard row to hoe when they attempted to reconcile "BILL EATON'S" teachings with their ideas of Democracy. For example, Mr. SAMUEL S. COX, a bright and alert gentleman, who does not like to be on the wrong side of the fence, was very much bothered at Hartford, the other night, when he attempted to speak on national issues. Mr. COX, temporarily oblivious to what the Connecticut Senator has steadily preached, declared that the States were not sovereign and independent. He scouted the idea that the Union was a congeries of petty republics; and he paraded, with a pardonable glow of patriotic warmth, the statement that he made the first speech in Congress against secession. To say that this was coldly received by the disciples of EATON is to state the case with reserve and moderation. Mr. COX, who has the faculty of feeling his audience, discovered that he was in error, and he changed his theme to the tariff. He is, we have always understood, a free-trader. On this occasion, however, he was a modified free-trader only, and he went on to show how the nation was at least one thousand millions poorer than it should be, in consequence of the protective tariff. This was a wet blanket to the Connecticut manufacturers. T. P. COOKE, it is said, when indignant at his reception by a Birmingham audience, came down to the footlights after a magnificent piece of acting, and said: "What do you think of that, you dashed button-makers?" The Connecticut button-makers did not think highly of the genial COX and his views on the tariff. So he shifted his side, as a lawyer knows how, and took reconstruction for his theme. Here, of course, he was at home, and with some airy references to the deluge of DEUCALION, Magna Charta, and STEPHEN LANGTON, he struck the temper of his audience, and concluded with a burst of classicism and oratory which sent the average listener home with an uneasy consciousness that there is, somehow, something wrong with the Democratic Party.

The fact is that the canvass in Connecticut, more sharply than is elsewhere possible, proves that the Democracy is purely a party of negations. In two New-England States—New-Hampshire and Connecticut—the Democrats have had ample opportunity to show what their policy may be. What has been done by the victorious party in those two States? New-Hampshire has been so gerrymandered that its local subdivisions are no longer recognizable by old citizens, and a Republican Legislature—which must choose the next Governor—has been elected by the people. Connecticut has shown the waiting world nothing but a disgusting scramble for office—and "BILL EATON." In the last-named State, so conscientious a politician as E. S. CLEVELAND, formerly Postmaster at Hartford, and latterly a welcome recruit of the Democracy, has been compelled to denounce the party with which he affiliated, for its Bourbonism and its election of EATON to the Senate. CLEVELAND has bolted the organization and now announces himself as an independent candidate for the Assembly, in Windham County, to the great perturbation of the ancient fossils who still think that JACKSON is President and that EATON is in a fair way to secure the recognition of the extremest doctrine of State Rights.

When we come down to individual candidates, we find the Democrats running two Judges who remain on the Bench while they wait, hat in hand, for popular votes to send them to Congress. Then in the Fourth District, Mr. W. H. BARNUM, a gentleman who carries Congressional honors very much as a Frenchman wears his ribbon of the Legion of Honor, for show and influence, is a candidate for re-election. Democrats are continually appealing to Republicans to forget party and "scratch" unworthy candidates. But we do not know any Democratic organs which are advocating the dropping of BARNUM'S name, notwithstanding the notorious fact that that name hardly ever appears on the voting rolls of the House of Representatives. We do not care to inquire too curiously into the record of Mr. BARNUM on the back-pay question. Compared with his notorious avoidance of the duties and responsibilities of his place, this is a small matter. But this man is a continual absentee. He has no use for his seat in Congress, except so far as it furthers his personal schemes, his private business, and his selfish enterprises. Democrats who preach reform and devout attention to Congressional duty find Mr. BARNUM a curious difficulty. He will neither get out of the way for a better man, nor do the work for which he was chosen. With what calmness of countenance can that purist, Mr. THURMAN, go into the Fourth District and preach patriotism, public zeal, and good works? The Democratic candidate for re-election in that district is conspicuously deficient in all these virtues. Indeed, looking over the field, we see nothing that Democratic speakers and platforms promise by way of improvement on the present. That there is room for a political advance, no man can deny. What do the Connecticut Democrats offer? "BILL EATON" and BARNUM. And this is all.

THE HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

A peculiarly idiotic bill has made its appearance at Albany. It creates a commission for the survey of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, with the view of improving these streams for purposes of navigation. The bill names several engineers who shall compose the commission, allows them $2,500 for compensation, and appropriates $50,000 to carry out the survey. The reason for any such expenditure, or for any such bill at all, is very hard to discover. So far as the City authorities are concerned, this work was very thoroughly done between 1865 and 1868. The reports of Controller GREEN to the old Park Board treated of this question in a manner so able and exhaustive as to leave nothing to be done, save to fix on a definite plan under which the improvement of the neglected navigable channel on the northern boundary of the island should be prosecuted.

In 1857 the United States Coast Survey took a careful series of soundings of this channel. Under the provisions of the Harbor Appropriation act of 1874 Gen. NEWTON was engaged during the closing six months of last year in making a thorough survey of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, with the view of making navigable for ships of moderate size the entire eight miles of water-way between Randall's Island and the Hudson River. A complete report of the results of this survey was transmitted to Gen. HUMPHREYS in the middle of February, and has been reproduced in pamphlet form. It can certainly be obtained for less than $50,000, and a new commission, if it did not bodily appropriate the results of Gen. NEWTON'S labors, could at best only go over the same ground for the purpose of arriving at similar conclusions. The naming of Gen. NEWTON as one of the commission is a mere blind to conceal a "strike" upon the public Treasury, as the framers of the bill probably know that such an appointment would be unconstitutional.

The work is one of which the Federal Government should properly bear the largest share of the expense. To form a channel between the navigable waters of the North and East Rivers, 350 feet wide and 15 feet deep at mean low water, Gen. NEWTON estimates that there would be required an expenditure of two and three-quarters millions of dollars. The advantages of such an improvement are summarized as follows: "An easy communication between the Hudson and East Rivers, a relief of the harbor from the passage of vessels so bound, the means of rapid transit by steamer to all portions of the City on the East and North Rivers, the providing a central situation for the supplies of building materials and other necessities of a large community, and a convenient location for factories, cattle yards, abattoirs, &c."

Between the reports submitted to the old Park Board and this recent one of Gen. NEWTON, which is largely based upon Mr. GREEN'S examination of the subject, all the preliminary data of the work are fully supplied. Let the Legislature address itself to the task of urging the importance of this work on the attention of the next Congress, but let it leave the attempt to waste money on further surveys severely alone.

FIELD BIRDS AND THEIR ENEMIES.

Perhaps we may at last venture to believe that Spring has come. With City people, the rise of temperature will lead to this conclusion. But those who, more fortunate, have a residence in the country, find other reasons for the belief. No one who will take the trouble to go a few miles away, and wander for a mile or two along country roads, among the apple orchards, or across the still wet fields, will say that in America there are no singing birds. That charge has often been brought against this continent, but only, we imagine, by persons whose information is far less complete than their assertions are emphatic. We have not the note in our fields of the thrush, the blackbird, or the skylark, nor in our woodlands of the nightingale, nor perhaps have we anything as sweet or as melodious as either of them. But in the early morning, and long through the day, the air in the country around the City is filled with the songs of the native birds. They come up in every direction with every variety of note.

But with the birds, the most trustworthy indications of Spring, more trustworthy certainly than a few warm days, comes also a nuisance that should be abolished. We do not know the exact proportions, but it seems to be a rule that after a given number of birds there follows a man with a gun. Directly the birds begin to sing, a lot of idle fellows, who look very much as though they had been hibernating for four or five months previously, make their appearance, bent upon the destruction of the songsters. They ramble about the country shooting at anything in the shape of a bird that crosses their path. Chickens, or ducks and geese in the private yard, are not despised by them; but their professed object is to slaughter all the wild birds that they can meet with. Happily their skill with the gun is not so great as they suppose, and the number of their victims is much less than a due proportion to the powder and shot that are expended; but no credit for this is due to the so-called sportsmen. They do their best to destroy the birds, and if they fail in any degree it is quite unintentional on their part.

A great deal has been said and done by the friends and enemies, respectively, of the wild birds as to the amount of good or evil that they do. All persons who have studied their habits carefully declare that they are quite incapable of any kind of mischief which at all counterbalances the benefit they afford by the inroads they make upon the insects. The case of the sparrow in New-York is only an illustration of what is taking place now in the country. There are no seeds down in the ground yet, in the neighborhood within which our remarks apply—that surrounding the City. But there is food in abundance. Thousands of birds are living in luxury on the weeds and insects with which the ground is covered. People who keep chickens where there is a sufficient run, acknowledge that just now very little artificial food is needed. All the matter, therefore, upon which the birds are now living would, if it were not so destroyed, become in a few months the pest and plague of the farmers and cultivators. The cost of a few currants or cherries is a small price to pay for so great an advantage.

Yet, notwithstanding this practical good which we derive from the wild birds, to say nothing of the more sentimental admiration which many of us feel for their voices and their presence, every idler in the country who can control the use of any kind of a gun turns out for their destruction. Some years ago the same kind of thing prevailed in France, although there the small birds used to be made the victims of men who would have scorned the idea that they were anything less than legitimate sportsmen. To such an extent was the slaughter carried, and so great was the injury caused to field crops by the incursions of insects, that the Emperor NAPOLEON issued a proclamation forbidding the killing of the birds. The effect was immediately observable upon the crops, and farmers were the first to acknowledge the mistake under which they had previously labored. In some nations of Europe there is a "close time" for all wild birds, during which it is illegal to shoot them. In England it begins on the 15th of May and ends on the 1st of August. Some such regulation is much needed here. The present system not only injures the aspect of the country, but it tends to acts of dishonesty and to actual losses on the part of country residents. People who do not choose to distinguish between a cat-bird and a tame turkey should be taught that they must not shoot; and when that can be done simultaneously with an act of justice to the birds, and of real advantage to the farmers, it has much to commend itself. If some such restrictive measures are not taken, we shall in a few years have to deplore the loss of one of the greatest pleasures which the return of Spring affords, and people who have gardens or farms will be crying out at the desolation caused by insects.

PRACTICAL JOKING.

No one objects to a little good-natured fun on the 1st of April. Many sensible men have passed through the ordeal without losing temper, and have not been any the worse for it. So long as the amusements of Fools' Day are kept within such bounds that the victims are only made to suffer from the mortification which comes from a consciousness of having been "badly sold," there can be no room for complaint; but the worst of it is that innocent fun does not satisfy persons who like to be called "smart." They are not content to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, and employ the methods which they employed. Instead of sending their friends on fools' errands in the old familiar manner, they go to the newspaper offices and pay for the publication of false notices of deaths. They consider it the very cream of fun to make the 1st of April a day of mourning. If the shock occasioned by hearing of the sudden death of a dear kinsman be attended with fatal effects in even one family, the "joke" is regarded as all the greater. One of our contemporaries on Friday published the following card:

To the Editor:

There appeared in your issue of this day, April 1, 1875, an obituary notice, under the head of "Died," in which a person answering my name and address is described as deceased. I hope you will correct it, as I am alive and well.

The writer, no doubt, was glad enough to have had a chance to make this contradiction, but we are not sure that his joy was great enough to have prevented him from teaching the author of his obituary notice, could he have laid his hands on him, a lesson that he might not soon forget.

Bad as this form of "fooling" is, it is capable of being outdone. For several weeks past, as our readers are aware, the residents along the banks of the Delaware, Susquehanna, and other rivers, have been kept in a constant state of fear lest the breaking up of the ice should result disastrously to them. The women and children trembled for their lives at the least alarm. Each day that went by without bringing the assurance that the danger from the gorges was over, rendered the position of the watchers more and more trying. Most of the women must have been reduced to a pitiable condition—to a condition, in short, that none but the most brutal of human beings would have had the conscience to trifle with. It is to be regretted that Kingston, Penn., has the misfortune to contain a few persons who answer to this description. On the night of the 1st of April, just as the poor women had gone to sleep with their little ones, they were awakened by the ringing of bells, and cries of "The water is coming." The fact has not been stated in so many words; but it is reasonable to infer that at the first alarm they rushed out of bed and into the streets without waiting to clothe themselves. It is stated that the confusion was very great, and that the terror was general. Luckily for Kingston, it happened to possess one man who had sufficient presence of mind to measure the depth of the water flowing past the town. He soon discovered that the people had been deceived by a 1st of April joke. We have not yet heard that many of the women fainted and had to be carried to their homes, or that any of them dropped dead with fright; but it would not surprise us in the least if, under the circumstances, such had been the results.

In our own City one of the tribe of practical jokers took advantage of Fool's Day to put in practice a little scheme for fun-making, which there is no doubt he had been for some time hatching. Instead of tying a piece of cloth or paper to the coat-tail of some good-natured-looking passer-by, he lay in wait for a rag-picker, and, having found one, began his sport by assailing him with his fists. For a while the rag-picker bore his pummeling without resisting; but when the "joke" had gone to the extent of blackening his eyes he lost patience, and turning upon the "joker" with a friendly paving-stone, wounded him so seriously that he had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital. No one will say that the rag-picker was not in the right, or that he did more than he ought to have done.

Another of the evil effects of Fools' Day practical joking has been shown in the report of the burning of the Overlook Mountain House. During the absence of the lessee, who had occupied it all Winter with his wife and children, a fire broke out, which rapidly spread until the hotel and furniture were consumed. When the alarm was given at a distance of a few miles, there was no movement made to render assistance, all who heard it being of opinion that some "sharp" youth was trying to "fool" them. It was only when the flames had shot through the roof that they were convinced of its truth, and then it was too late to render assistance. It was a fortunate circumstance that the fire occurred in daylight, or the consequences might have been of a shocking nature. As it was, the hotel-keeper's wife and children succeeded in getting out of the building in safety. It is not easy to suggest a means for effectually putting an end to practical joking. As we have already said, it becomes more troublesome every year. It is no use to try and convince those who indulge in it of its evil effects. They will not be convinced. If we were to offer an opinion at all, it would be that the plan adopted by the rag-picker is a right good one. His playful assailant, unless we are greatly mistaken, has been thoroughly cured of his propensity, and if the death-notice and the flood jokers had been subjected to the same treatment, they too would have been cured.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

"Mignon" was last evening sung at the Academy of Music by Miss Kellogg, Mme. Van Zandt, Miss Beaumont, and Messrs. Castle and Peakes. The representation is the most effective the company has given this season, and it brought together last night the largest audience of the week, and elicited generous applause. To-day the too brief season of English opera closes with the matinée recital of "The Talisman."

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

In addition to the English Opera matinée at the Academy of Music to-day, all the theatres offer tempting entertainments to allure the *après midi* public which comes forth every Saturday. At Wallack's "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" will this afternoon be represented with the powerful "cast" of which we have already had occasion to speak. At the Fifth Avenue, there will be an afternoon performance of "The Big Bonanza." At the Union Square Theatre, "The Two Orphans" will recount their sorrows by day as well as by night. At the Lyceum Theatre, Mlle. Aimée is to appear in "La Jolie Parfumeuse." The Park Theatre still delights in the presence of Mr. Frank Mayo, who figures twice to-day in "Davy Crockett;" and at the Grand Opera-house the first matinée rendering of "Ahmed" may be attended. At the Bowery, "Round the World in Eighty Days" is also up for a day representation; and the customary matinées at Barnum's, at the Olympic Theatre, at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, and at Robinson Hall—where the Modocs continue to illustrate Indian life as an accompaniment to Commissioner Meacham's lecture—are announced.

SUPPLEMENTARY THOMAS CONCERTS.

Two grand supplementary concerts are announced by Mr. Theodore Thomas, after the sixth and last symphony concert, which may be enjoyed Saturday evening next, at Steinway Hall. The promised entertainments, which are to be endowed with special attractiveness, are set down to occur on the evening of Friday, April 16, and on the afternoon of Saturday, April 17. Orders for seats can be left at once at Steinway Hall.

PUNCH AND JUDY ENTERTAINMENT.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, there will be a "Punch and Judy" show at No. 5 Livingston place, Stuyvesant square East, three doors above Fifteenth street, in aid of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children. To parents who desire to take their children to some suitable place of amusement during the Easter holidays, this entertainment ought to strongly commend itself. It is to be conducted by Mrs. Thomas Hicks, who will answer for its attractiveness to the little folks, who, it is earnestly hoped, will patronize this effort toward relieving the sufferings of their poorer brothers and sisters. Tickets may be had at the door.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Signor Salvini appeared at Drury Lane Theatre in London on Tuesday evening.

M. Charles Lecocq has composed an opera for the Salle Favart, the libretto of which is by MM. H. Meilhac and L. Halévy.

A new comedy has been finished by Dr. Westland Marston for Mr. Sothern, in which that actor will, it is supposed, shortly appear.

"Round the World in Eighty Days" is the title of the latest novelty at the Princess'. The piece thus described is a translation of M. d'Ennery's dramatic version of a well-known novel of M. Jules Verne.

The proceeds of Mr. E. P. Hingston's benefit at Drury Lane Theatre were stated by the honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. C. W. Thompson, to amount to £800.

After the "Princesse de Trébizonde," the Bouffes-Parisiens will give the "Hannetons," a Spring review, in three acts and four tableaux, by MM. Grange and Milland, with music from Offenbach's répertory.

A publisher at Milan claims the copywright of Donizetti's works, although these have long since been public property. The French Society of Authors and Dramatic Composers intends to dispute this claim, which is antagonistic to French legislation and to the International Treaty with Italy. The matter will, therefore, become the subject of an action at law.

Mr. W. G. Cusins, conductor of the Philharmonic Society and Master of the Music to the Queen, has been elected to the Professorship of Instrumental Music at Queen's College, vacant by the death of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett.

The receipts realized from 100 performances of "Orphée aux Enfers" at the Gaîté amounted to 811,436 francs, or an average of 8,114 francs. In the case of the "Tour du Monde," Porte St. Martin, the corresponding figures were 813,503 francs, and 8,135 francs respectively.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces the great success of Mme. Judic in the "Timbale." She was recalled over and over again, to be overwhelmed with flowers and applause. After the performance she went to the Théâtre Michel to sing at the benefit of the conductor, Mangant. The Grand Dukes were present, and her triumph was repeated.

The Paris Odéon has commenced the rehearsals of "Philippe II," a drama in four acts and in verse, of M. Porto Riche. M. Naza is to create, by the side of Mlle. Rousseil, the part of the Monarch. Music will occupy an accessory place in this piece, which is to comprise, in the first act, a saraband, and in the last a *miserere*, chanted by the monks of the royal chapel.

The first performance of the symphony "Redemption," by M. César Franck, took place at the Parisian Ventadour Theatre, in aid of the parish schools of the Seventeenth Arrondissement. The chief parts were taken by Mmes. Fusch-Madier and Crapelet, and MM. Coppel and Guillien. The choir was the old Bourgault-Ducoudray Association, and the orchestra that of the late Italian Opera. The house was well filled and the work, says *Galignani*, proved a great success.

Johan Strauss, of Vienna, says *Galignani*, seems to have regularly one success every year, and for the simple reason that he brings out only one new operetta every Winter. The last of those works, "Cagliostro at Vienna," is said to be one of his happiest inspirations. On an interesting and well-written libretto he has embroidered a number of lively and striking melodies. The subject of the piece is the credulity of the Viennese in 1783, dazzled by the pretended miracles of Joseph Balsamo, which are explained by a cleverly-organized complicity.

On March 16, the Elephant and Castle Theatre, in London, which was erected two or three years ago, was sold by auction at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, by Messrs. Bray, Webb & Hart, by order of the mortgagee. There was a very large attendance of those connected with the theatrical profession. The theatre was stated to be held on lease for fourteen years, at a ground rent of £380 a year, with the option of renewing for a term of ninety-nine years, and also with a power to purchase the freehold at a fixed price. This was stated to be £7,500. It was further stated that the ground upon which the theatre stands covers an area of 10,200 feet, in addition to which there were six railway arches and a covered way included in the purchase. Those are held on lease from the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company for 1,000 years, at a peppercorn rent of £6 a year. The first offer made for the property was £1,000, and the biddings rapidly rose, by advances of £100 to £2,700, at which sum there was a pause, on which the auctioneer observed that the property was knocked down for £2,750, the purchaser being Mr. Hasford, the second mortgagee.

M. Offenbach, of the Parisian Gaîté Theatre, announced his intention of giving, on March 21, a gratuitous performance of the popular piece "Geneviève de Brabant," to which the printers of all the French newspapers are invited. As he states that he is impelled to this kindly action by gratitude for the handsome manner in which he has always been treated by the Parisian press, captious persons have suggested that he has no particular reason to be obliged to the printers, unless they have systematically avoided misprints in the reproduction of critiques on the pieces brought out at his theatre. M. Offenbach, however, explains that he feels sympathy with those who print the reports of performances they never witness; that their position resembles that of persons who daily prepare a feast of which they do not partake; and that he is desirous of giving them and their families some opportunity of taking part in the scenes they describe.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, JR.

Samuel P. Williams, Jr., son of Samuel P. Williams, Esq., long known as a prominent merchant of New-York, who died at Newburg, N. Y., in the thirty-third year of his age, was buried from the American Reformed Church in that city on the 23d ult. The services, which were exceedingly impressive, were participated in by a large number of citizens, who feelingly expressed their sympathy for the relatives of the deceased. The following clergymen were present: Rev. Messrs. W. K. Hall, of the First Presbyterian Church; Jeremiah Searle, of Calvary Presbyterian Church; W. H. Gleason, of the American Reformed Church; Wendell Prime, of Union Church; Andrew Longacre, of Trinity Methodist Church; Hiram Lamont, and Fritts. On the coffin were placed many beautiful floral devices, the gifts of sympathizing friends, among them a magnificent cross, the tribute of Gleason Mission, with which the deceased had been prominently connected. As the procession entered the church a funeral march by Beethoven was played on the organ. The church choir then sang the funeral anthem, "They rest from their labors," which was followed by the hymn, "Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee," sung by the congregation. Appropriate selections from the Scriptures having been read by Rev. Wendell Prime, the funeral address was delivered by the Pastor, Rev W. H. Gleason, of whose church deceased was a member. The speaker alluded in warm and affectionate terms to the godly life and truly Christian death of the deceased. Early he had consecrated his life to God, the speaker said, and the result of such a life, sprung from such a source, was his history. Through all his life, though it was darkened ever by the shadow which hung over it, none was more hopeful than he. His last days were spent in prayer. When the end was nigh, his face glowed with an ecstatic gleam of light. It was the peace of God. His last act was prayer. His last words, "Glory! Christ!" The speaker then referred to the great loss occasioned by the death of Mr. Williams, and having addressed a few words of sympathy to the sorrowing friends of the deceased, bade a touching farewell to his friend whose remains he was about to consign to the dust. Rev. A. Longacre then offered up prayer, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Wendell Prime. This concluded the funeral services, and the body was deposited in the receiving vault in St. George's Cemetery. Deceased was grandson of the late Rev. Samuel P. Williams, of Newburyport, Mass. His great-grandfather was High Sheriff of Connecticut under King George. Another ancestor was Rev. Solomon Williams, D. D., of Lebanon, Conn., who preached his fiftieth anniversary sermon, and Rev. William Williams, D. D., of Hatfield, Mass., who also lived to preach his semi-centennial. His uncle was Chief Justice Williams, of Connecticut. William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, was an ancestral uncle, and so was Rector Williams, of Yale College. His ancestry on the mother's side was of the highest worth and distinction, and their virtues were early developed in him.

DR. D. FRANCIS CONDIE.

D. Francis Condie, M. D., died at his residence, Morton, Delaware County, Penn., on Wednesday, in the eightieth year of his age. Dr. Condie was born in Philadelphia on the 12th of May, 1796, and was for many years one of the most eminent physicians of the city. He was especially celebrated as author of the following standard medical treatises: *An Abridgment of Thomas' Practice, Course of Examination for Medical Students, Catechism of Health, Treatise on Epidemic Cholera*, in conjunction with Dr. John Bell; *Diseases of Children*, fourth edition, 8vo. Dr. Condie edited Dr. Fleetwood Churchill's works on the *Theory and Practice of Midwifery* and *Diseases of Women*, and he made frequent and valuable contributions to the *American Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery*, the *Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences, North American Medical and Surgical Journal, Journal of Health*, Philadelphia, *American Journal of Medical Sciences, Transactions of the College of Physicians*, of Philadelphia, and to the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*. Dr. Condie's works attained the highest standing in the profession, and were invariably regarded as authorities. Some years ago Dr. Condie retired from practice.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

Hon. John Taffe has retired from the editorial control of the Omaha (Neb.) *Republican*, after having charge of it, at intervals, for sixteen years.

Mr. G. Ten Eyck Sheldon, who has conducted the Sing Sing *Republican* for the past thirteen years, and has made it an excellent country newspaper, announces in its latest issue his retirement, and that the paper has been sold to Messrs. Swertfager & Maynard, who have lately been connected with the press of Utica. The new publishers say that the paper will remain steadfast in its Republican principles.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MINES.

PROPERTY DESTROYED BY THE STRIKING MINERS.

ACTION OF THE COUNTY AUTHORITIES—NO TROOPS SENT, BUT THE MILITIA ORDERED TO HOLD THEMSELVES IN READINESS—ATTEMPT TO SEIZE A FREIGHT TRAIN AND THE RESULT—QUIET AT SHAMOKIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 2.—There have been no serious outbreaks in this region to-day, but just enough disturbance to keep up a feeling of insecurity. Considerable alarm was created here this morning by a dispatch from Chief Burgess Helfenstein, of Shamokin, to Gen. Siegfried, commanding a division of the Pennsylvania State Militia, asking him to make preparations to protect that place from an armed mob which was approaching from Mt. Carmel. Gen. Siegfried replied, bidding him call on the Sheriff of Northumberland County first, and nothing more was heard from the Chief Burgess. Subsequently came a rumor, which got on the telegraph wires, that the Eighth Regiment of State Militia had been ordered to Shamokin, and was on its way there; but this was promptly denied by Gen. Siegfried, of whose command the regiment forms a part. He informed your correspondent late this afternoon that he had issued no orders to his division except one promulgated three days ago, for all troops to hold themselves in readiness, but be careful not to appear in uniform, nor make any military displays. The excitement in Shamokin is represented as at fever heat, and subsequent investigation showed that there was something at the bottom of it, though nothing very dreadful. As nearly as can be ascertained a parade was arranged to take place there today, and large bodies of men prepared to visit the place from various points in the region. Why they did not do so is not known, unless it was for the same cause that prevented the Mahanoy City delegation. This party intended to avail itself of the newly-discovered art of "deadheading" it on freight trains, and assembled to the number of two or three hundred to take passage on the Shamokin freight train, due at Mahanoy City at about 10 A. M. In order to stop it they took out the switch-backs and turned the switch, but overdid the business, and when the train stopped the engine was in the ditch and pretty well broken up. Nobody was hurt, but the over-success of the experimenters put a stop to the projected excursion, and probably to the traveling of the other delegations along the route, who also intended to avail themselves of this means to get to Shamokin.

Dispatches from Centralia, which is in the border marshes described in this correspondence yesterday, state that a gang of men employed in repairing the pumps at a colliery, were last night driven away by a party of strikers, who declared that nobody should work there but the engineers and firemen. It is feared that this will result in the drowning out of not only that colliery, but two or three others which connect with it underground.

This morning the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad office at Tuscarora, a station near Tamaqua, was found to be on fire. A shutter had been forced open and inflammable matter thrown in. When discovered the fire had burned through the floor, but it was extinguished without further damage. This closes the lawless list so far as reported. The Sheriff of this county visited the disaffected region with a small posse, to-day, and found everything quiet. But there is a general feeling of uneasiness, and apprehension that when the trouble breaks out again it will be in a more serious form. Bands of men, armed and unarmed, are wandering through the region, generally conducting themselves peaceably, but occasionally committing some small assault or depredation. This seems to be a favorite way of amusing themselves, and they usually give the expedition an object by calling at the various collieries and seeing that everything there is being carried on according to the rules of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association. The *Workingman*, the official organ of the strikers, will contain to-morrow a double-leaded editorial calling on them to preserve the utmost peace and quietness, and wait with patience for the end which is confidently expected to be the complete submission of the Reading Company in the near future. This appeal is signed John F. Welsh, President. The same paper will contain the text of a circular to be distributed for signatures among the merchants and citizens generally of this region. It is addressed to the Schuylkill Coal Exchange, and asks that body to reconsider its regulation, fixing a reduced basis of wages, and to offer more liberal terms, the reasons assigned being that the present proposition will deprive the miners of everything but the barest necessities of life, and that it is feared the real object of the reduction is to destroy the Miners' Union, which the petitioners think would be a terrible calamity. This circular will be sent out at once.

The following is the appeal from John F. Welsh, President of the organization in Schuylkill County:

FELLOW-UNIONISTS: I want to appeal to you thus publicly and earnestly for your own sakes, if for nothing else, not to transgress the law. Your enemies are praying that you may do so; almost their every act since the commencement of the suspension has been deliberately designed to incite you to outbreak. Mr Gowen and those who support him are only too well assured that the public will not sympathize with them if you are peaceful. They fear the Legislative investigation authorized to be made as to the right of the Philadelphia and Reading Company to mine coal. They fear that, if you continue law-abiding, as you have heretofore been, the probability of their forcing you into submission to the terms offered you is small indeed, and therefore they set traps to excite you into open revolt, into destroying the property of others and setting law at defiance, hoping thereby to create a revulsion of feeling in their favor. The drift of public sentiment was already beginning to tell in the right direction. I conjure you let it not be diverted into the opposite channel by your own folly. Do not thus play into the hands of your enemies. You are asking for justice, and though your opponents may, with the aid of those who have basely deserted the cause of labor, succeed in temporarily denying you justice, remember that such victories cannot be longer The *Journal* and other vile sheets have heretofore been compelled to draw upon their imagination for stories of outrages by the miners. For God's sake, do not make their assertions good. I know that what has been told of you lately, of the cars you have burned, the men you have murdered, and the terrorism you have instigated, is willful and malicious invention or gross exaggeration; but even this, though grievous to bear, should not impel you to do aught that is wrong in the sight of the law, which law, as citizens, you are pledged to respect. Be firm, but quiet; remain at your homes, comport yourselves so as to show that you are not the ruffians your enemies would be glad to prove you, and my word for it, the good for which we are striving will be the sooner attained.

(Signed,) JOHN F. WELSH,
President Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association of Schuylkill County.

MINERS' ORGANIZATION.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., April 2.—The following notice has been issued: "In accordance with instructions received from the State Council, M. and L. B. A. of Pennsylvania, a meeting for the purpose of organizing the General Council of the Eastern Division of Pennsylvania is hereby called, to convene at Hazleton, Luzerne County, on Tuesday, April 20, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The several county or region associations, both of the M. N. A. and the M. and L. B. A., will be entitled to representation in the ratio of one delegate for every 3,000 members or a fraction thereof. It is hoped that none of the six counties comprising the anthracite coal region will neglect to be represented." The notice is signed by Hugh McGarvey, President of the State Council, and George Corbett, Secretary.

CARBON COUNTY RAIDERS RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., April 2.—Reports from the mining regions in the upper end of Carbon County state that all is quiet, and that the raiders have gone to their homes. Had the raiders continued in their lawless demonstrations Sheriff Brenciser would have called a large posse of men in this place and taken them to the collieries threatened, and should they again start the Sheriff will act promptly. The Summit Hill District has thus far escaped visitation by the raiders, although they were expected to call to-day from the Schuylkill region. The whole mining region of Carbon County is now free of raiders, and the situation can now be said to be tranquil. The officers of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association are counseling and advising its members to be true to law, order, and their association.

MINERS AND MINE OFFICIALS BEATEN BY STRIKERS.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 2.—Two houses at Oakdale, near Jeddo, were broken into last night by a mob in search of two men who had been loading coal for the engines. The mob secured one man, named Shaw, and beat him terribly. William MacDonald, Superintendent at Gowen, while ascending the slope yesterday was also beaten by some of those connected with the works at Beaver Brook. One slope is filling up with water in consequence of the interference with the engineer and fireman; seventeen feet of water are already reported above the pumps at Jeansville. Firing was heard early this morning in the direction of Beaver Brook, near the latter place. The three counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, and Carbon intersect, and the Sheriff of Carbon County has a force at Mauch Chunk ready to start at a moment's notice to co-operate with Deputy Sheriff Rhoades, of Luzerne, who is still here.

SHARP DISPATCH FROM GOV. HARTRANFT TO THE SHERIFF OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 2.—The following telegram has been sent to the Sheriff of Luzerne County:

To William P. Kirkendale, Sheriff of Luzerne County, Wilkesbarre, Penn.:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 31, stating that large bodies of armed men are destroying life and property in Luzerne County, and that it has been impracticable for me [you] as Sheriff to suppress the disorders by ordering out the *posse comitatus*, and requesting my interposition as Governor. I desire immediate and full information of the action, if any, you have taken. As it is your duty to preserve order and protect life and property, I am reluctant to believe that, with efficient action upon your part, properly supported by the people, you cannot preserve the public peace and protect life and property without military interference. If not, I will act promptly and efficiently.

(Signed,) J. F. HARTRANFT, Governor.

WHY OUR NATIVE INDUSTRIES ARE PARALYZED.

PATRONIZING FOREIGN COUNTRIES AT THE EXPENSE OF OUR OWN.

From the Buffalo Evening Post.

Right glad we are to notice that at last a leading American journal, THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, has broken ground upon a subject of vast import to the present and future of our beloved country. It justly argues that among the many theories that have been produced to account for the business depression of recent years, little mention has been made of one of the most fruitful causes of a nation's impoverishment, an evil that has steadily grown to alarming proportions in this country during the past decade. This is what is known on the other side of the water as absenteeism. The ruin its unchecked continuance has wrought in Ireland has passed into a proverb. American absenteeism practically began just after the close of the war.

A class at that time made its appearance in the community in whom suddenly-acquired wealth developed the germs of flunkeyism inherent to their previous condition of ignorance. Having come into possession of ample means to gratify their whims, their preferences naturally took the direction of titles and nobility, and they inaugurated the fashion of annual trips to Europe. Naturally, too, their predilections did not stop at the supreme felicity of riding in the same railway train as a French Count, of staying in the same hotel with a German Baron, or of catching a glimpse of passing royalty on the public highway. The cut of the Count's garments, the material of the Baron's coat, and the style of the royal equipage became matters of paramount solicitude to these noblemen and noblewomen of shoddy, petroleum, and codfish. They patronized the Count's tailor and the Baron's draper, and held out alluring inducements to the King's coach-builder to repeat his skill in their behalf. Home tradesmen they regarded with scorn, for what experience had these in catering to the fastidious taste of the idols of their worship? And many transformed themselves in manner and attire into ridiculous caricatures of foreign dandies and females of the Mabille stamp.

In a word, the most important part of the trade of the country was transferred to Europe. So the notion went abroad that everything European was superior to anything of home manufacture, and it is a remarkable fact that this idea continues to prevail to this day to a widespread extent among the more intelligent but unthinking portion of the community. In a short time the custom of furnishing houses from Paris, of purchasing crockery in Dresden, of wearing dresses of Worth's designing, of riding out in English equipages, of keeping a running account with English tailors, and of educating children at European schools spread among all classes of the wealthier portion of the community. Custom-house officials say that they can go to the Cunard wharf on any day of the arrival of a steamer from England in the busy season and count $10,000 worth of imported goods that pay no duty in plain sight, to say nothing of the passenger's baggage. "Every person of the 300 on board has an umbrella in his hand, each of which is worth $10. Some carry two, and even three. Many have costly walking-sticks. Every man has an opera-glass slung across his shoulder, and a fancy rug across his arm. All carry undutiable watches in their pockets; all are attired in undutiable foreign-made clothing; all wear undutiable foreign-made hats. The women have camel's hair shawls on their backs, and foreign-bought jewelry to any extent they choose on their persons."

The mischief which this diversion of trade to Europe for the past ten years has done to this country is difficult to estimate. Fifteen steamers leave the ports of the United States weekly for Europe. Each steamer carries on an average fifty passengers each trip. That makes a total exodus per year of nearly 40,000 persons, which is a low estimate. Suppose each person spends abroad $1,000, in ten years $400,000,000 in gold have been lost to the country, which, if placed in circulation here, would go far toward solving the vexed questions that are constantly arising out of the depressed condition of trade. Gentlemen who are in a position to speak authoritatively believe that $800,000,000 would be much nearer the mark. They say that the average European tourist spends a great deal more than $1,000 in articles which he could just as well purchase at home. His passage money to and from Europe, amounting to $200, gold, goes into the hands of foreigners, who control all the lines of steamers plying to American ports. What house of wealth or refinement is there in the country that is not filled with articles of luxury purchased, not from importing houses in this country, but from retail merchants in Europe, and carried hither under the guise of personal effects? It does not alleviate the evil consequences to trade if all these things pay duty, although it is a well-known fact that many persons of wealth and culture do not hesitate to evade the Customs laws—not generally, perhaps, through criminal motives, but through a disposition which is quite general, especially among females, to look upon such an evasion as a very trivial offense. Instances in point are the recent cases of Mlle. Jouvin and Mme. Gradot, whose goods were confiscated, and those of certain ladies in high standing in Boston, Washington, and Annapolis, who received their importations through official influence.

A CENTENNIAL SERMON BEFORE THE NEWARK CONFERENCE.

The Trinity Methodist Church in York street, Jersey City, was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday morning, at the opening of the third day's session. The interest of the occasion was intensified by the announcement which was made that the venerable Father Boehm, a centenarian and the oldest Methodist minister in the United States, would deliver his centennial sermon. Bishop Burman presided, and Bishops Janes, Wiley, and Harris, and Rev. Dr. Deems, of New-York, were in attendance. Chaplain McCabe conducted the opening religious exercises. At 9 o'clock the sacrament of communion was administered to the members of the conference, after which a memorial service was held, conducted by Rev. William Day. Rev. M. A. Ellison delivered a eulogy on Rev. Benjamin Kelly, and a few supplementary remarks were made by Bishop Wiley. Rev. Dr. Porter and Prof. Butts paid glowing tributes to the memory of Rev. John Hanlon.

Rev. Father Boehm was then introduced by Bishop Janes in an extended and appropriate address. The aged minister was somewhat feeble, but his voice was firm and clear and could be distinctly heard in every part of the church. He said: "My dear brethren, I feel very dependent, and I trust you will offer up your prayers to God that He may assist me to once more proclaim his truths." He then announced his text from the Book of Nahum, chap. I.; 7, "The Lord is good. He is a stronghold in the day of trouble and He knoweth them that trust in Him." "In the German," continued the preacher, "the opening words of the text are somewhat different. They are, 'The Lord is munificent in distributing his blessings.'" The sermon occupied about ten minutes in its delivery, and the substance of it fully proved that the venerable preacher had not lost much of his mental vigor. At the close he pronounced a solemn benediction and bade the conference and the congregation farewell. Addresses were afterward delivered by Bishop Janes, Dr. Deems, and Dr. Wakely. In the afternoon the anniversaries of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society and the Ladies' and Pastors' Auxiliary Union were held in the lecture-room of St. Paul's Church, and in the evening the anniversaries of the Sunday-school Union and Tract Society were held in the Centenary Church.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPORTERS AND CALF'S HAIR GOODS AGAIN.

ARREST OF LETTER-CARRIERS FOR USING WASHED STAMPS—TWO OF THEM FINED—UTAH MINES IN LITIGATION—THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The card from Frederick Butterfield and others in to-day's TIMES concerning the recent examination of the composition of calf-hair goods ascribing "gross error" to these dispatches, raises a point of dispute, to which the correspondent of THE TIMES is not a party. The dispatch which the card alludes to contained the facts as stated by the Treasury Department officers. The experts and the courts say the goods in question are half wool; the importers say they are not. The correspondent of THE TIMES understood the microscopic examination had satisfied the importers that the goods in question were half wool, and so stated, but in that he seems to have been misinformed, because these parties say for themselves that they are not satisfied.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ARREST OF LETTER-CARRIERS.

For some time past several letter-carriers in this city have been under the surveillance of a special agent of the Post Office Department, the parties being suspected of using what are known as "washed" stamps on unstamped letters where the writers had given them money to pay the postage or where money had been left in the letter-boxes to pay postage on letters bearing no stamps. Yesterday sufficient evidence had been accumulated to warrant the arrest of E. P. Hall, D. M. Howard, F. H. Green, and Alexander McArthur, letter-carriers. They were accordingly called to account, and there being some extenuating circumstances in the cases of Green and McArthur, they were permitted to resign. Hall and Howard were to-day taken before United States Commissioner Johnson and fined respectively $150 and $50. It is understood that Howard will pay his fine, but that Hall will contest the matter in the courts. Hall is a colored man, and has been serving as a carrier for about a year. McArthur has served in the same capacity for two or three years, and Green and Howard for five or six years.

APPOINTMENT.

H. D. Barron, of Wisconsin, late Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, was to-day appointed General Traveling Agent for the Pension Bureau, to investigate fraudulent pensions, at a compensation of not less than $1,200 or more than $1,800 per annum, with $3 per day traveling expenses.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

On the 4th of November last a general order was issued by the Treasury Department to the various Treasurers and designated depositaries throughout the country, giving public notice that all United States interest coupons would be paid at any time within ninety days before their maturity, except when otherwise ordered, at a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, in gold, on presentation at the offices of the various Assistant Treasurers. This order remains in force.

TAXES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The only relief promised the tax-payers by the District of Columbia Commissioners is that money in hand only shall not be taxed, which they heretofore designed should be done. The Commissioners could not yield to the request of the Citizens' Committee to suspend the operation of the personal tax portion of the law until Congress could be asked for relief. The Commissioners said that the law for their government made it mandatory on them to assess and collect a tax on certain personal property, and therefore they had no option in the matter. The citizens, in order to be relieved of the oppressive features of the tax, will appeal to Congress, paying meantime one-half the personal taxes to be assessed, as required by law.

AN EXPLODED BANK'S DIVIDENDS.

The Washington City Savings Bank, which failed eighteen months ago, to-day paid an additional fifteen per cent. of its indebtedness, in all seventy-five per cent. since the failure. The assets to be realized will, it is thought, pay the full amount due to the depositors.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following Internal Revenue Gaugers were appointed to-day: Ira A. W. Buck Second District of Illinois; John D. Ewing, Thirteenth District of Ohio. The Customs receipts to-day were $693,165. The receipts from Internal Revenue were $271,626.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rear Admiral Collins, commanding the South Pacific Station, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Talcahuano, Chili, March 1, that the United States steamers Richmond and Omaha were still at that place. The health of the officers and crews of the vessels on the station continued good. A telegram received at the Navy Department from Lieut. Commander Green, commanding the United States steamer Fortune, announced that that vessel was to sail from Key West this evening for Washington, via Havana. The Fortune has been engaged in surveying in the Gulf of Mexico and along the coast of Cuba.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Col. O. A. Mack, in charge of the national cemeteries, will leave here next week to inspect the new head-stones recently erected in the national cemeteries at New-Orleans, Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg, Brownsville, and Port Hudson. The contractors for the new head-stones are pushing forward operations as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that the whole work will be completed by the 1st of November next. In the cemetery at New-Orleans about 12,000 have been put up, at Baton Rouge 2,900, at Natchez 3,000, at Vicksburg 6,000, at Brownsville 2,600, and at Port Hudson 3,700. There are about 8,000 more to be erected at Vicksburg; but all will be in place within the next month or six weeks. The whole number of head-stones for all the national cemeteries will be about 255,000, of which 105,000 are for the graves of the unknown. They are all to be of marble with the exception of those in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va., which will be of granite. The appropriation for the ordinary care and repair of the national cemeteries, made at the late session of Congress, was $150,000, and a portion of this sum will be expended on suitably inclosing those cemeteries now surrounded by wooden fences. Proposals for the erection of brick and stone walls around the cemeteries at Glendale, and Seven Pines, Va., have already been invited, and its work will be completed this Summer.

IMPORTANT MINING CONTEST.

About a year ago the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that the patent previously issued for the Highland Chief Mine, in Utah, covered mining ground which had not been embraced in the application for the said patent, but which had been fraudulently or erroneously included in the final survey. He therefore officially recommended that the Secretary of the Interior should call upon the Attorney General to allow the name of the United States to be used in proceedings to set aside the patent. Secretary Delano to-day affirmed this decision, together with the action of the General Land Office in issuing patents for the Prince of Wales, the Antelope, and the Wandering Boy Mines, which cover portions of the mining ground heretofore erroneously patented to the Highland Chief Company. The Secretary of the Interior also to-day made the request suggested by the Commissioner of the Land Office asking the Attorney General to authorize the proceedings necessary to set aside the Highland Chief patent so far as it conflicts with those already issued for the mines above named. The controversy will therefore soon be transferred to the United States Courts. It involves pecuniary interests of very great magnitude, and has been one of the most closely and strenuously contested mining cases ever known in the records of the department.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday School Times* says of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New-York: "They are the most enterprising, prompt, systematic, and reliable Advertising Agents with whom we are acquainted. We have had some most satisfactory dealings with them in some extensive advertising plans in our business."

PLEASURES OF TOOTH-DRAWING.

Those who would enjoy pleasure while having teeth drawn should go to Dr. Colton's, in the Cooper Institute, and take his laughing gas.—*Mail.*

A WOMAN'S SMILE AND ITS ELEMENTS.

We hear a great deal in poetry of "woman's smile." It has been celebrated alike in song and story, and has been from time immemorial a "power." And yet—viewed from a prosaic and realistic standpoint—"a woman's smile" is comprised of the simple elements of beauty, pearly teeth, and a pure breath. Of these, nature alone can furnish the first; but the latter two can be and are preserved by art. The toilet preparation, Sozodont, for example, has for many years been confessedly a preservative of teeth and a purifier and sweetener of the breath, and as such it has been used by such acknowledged queens of beauty as Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Kitty Blanchard, and others. So that beauty and Sozodont combined complete the requisites of this great female desideratum.—*Home Journal.*

WHEN THE MUCOUS SURFACES OF THE Bronchia are sore or inflamed, Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a cold, or subduing a cough, you will find in it a certain remedy.—*Advertisement.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing,
A LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.
For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

The Methodist Book Concern have just had eight old tin roofs covered with plastic slate, and have stripped off a leaky copper roof, replacing it with plastic slate by the PLASTIC-SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, No. 79 Maiden lane, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Answers to Correspondents.

In answer to "Alphabetical" in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the results were glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work—my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above.
HENRY H. M. PATTON.
LAWRENCE, Marion County, Ind.
—*Cincinnati Times*, Feb. 4, 1875.

The Silent Indicator, Automat Indicator, and Continuous Ringing Bell has been used for years by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, whatever the fellow who appropriated 600 of my names may say to the contrary.

Spring Styles Gentlemen's Dress Hats now ready. BURKE, No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank building.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.
Send stamp for Circular to L. P. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Produce the most gratifying results.

Very Effective—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in cases of sudden coughs or colds.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—BIRDSALL.—At Zion Church, New-York, Wednesday, March 31, by Rev. J. N. Galleher, WILLIAM SKIDMORE BALDWIN, of Whitehall, N. Y., to ANNIE MARY, daughter of the late Thomas W. Birdsall, of New-York. No cards.

BELLOWS—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, March 31, 1875, at No. 158 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J., by W. H. Parmly, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM W. BELLOWS to ANNIE E., eldest daughter of the late William Taylor, Esq.

ROSS—GAMBLE.—On the 31st March, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Lawrence, assisted by Rev. R. Heber Newton, WM. A. ROSS to ANNIE E., daughter of Arthur Gamble, all of New-York.

DIED.

BELKNAP.—On Thursday, April 1, Miss MARGARET BELKNAP.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her niece, Miss H. Katkameir, No. 42 South 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, April 4, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Newburg, Orange County, and Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., papers please copy.

BISSLAND—Suddenly, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., EDWIN D., only son of James and Sarah Bissland, aged 10 years.

Services will take place at their residence on 4th av., between 3d and 4th sts., Saturday, April 2, at 2 P. M. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. Trains leave 42d st. at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited without further notice.

CRANE.—On Thursday, April 1, THOMAS CRANE, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 120 Madison av., on Tuesday, April 6, at 1 P. M.

DEMAREST.—Suddenly, April 1, GEORGE W. DEMAREST, aged 50 years.

Services at his home, No. 29 2d st., Sunday, April 4, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Members of Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. & A. M., are requested, and members of sister lodges are invited, to meet at Doric Room, Masonic Hall, at 12 o'clock sharp, to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother. WILLIAM H. OWEN, Master.

EAGLE.—At Plainfield N. J., Friday, April 2, 1875, HORATIO EAGLE, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence in Plainfield, on Monday, April 5, at 12:15 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ELDRIDGE.—March 31, Rev. JOSEPH ELDRIDGE, D. D., at Norfolk, Conn., aged 70.

FULTON.—In Brooklyn, April 1, 1875, at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 71 2d place, ROBERT FULTON, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HYDE.—At Rutland, March 28, of membranous croup, WILLIAM EDDY, son of A. W. and E. B. Hyde, of Sudbury, aged 3 years.

KIMBALL.—On April 1, at the Grand Central Hotel, in this City, Mrs. MARY E., wife of Thomas S. Kimball, aged 33 years and 11 months.

The remains will be removed to Zanesville, Ohio, (her former home,) for interment.

MOOK.—On Friday morning, April 2, at the residence of her parents, J. Milton and Jane Smith, No. 431 East Fifty-seventh street, MARY C., wife of Thomas Mook.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURRAY.—At Summit, N. J., on April 1, after a long illness, MARY S. C., wife of John Murray, and daughter of the late Stacy B. Collins.

Funeral services 12:15 o'clock on Monday, April 5, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th av. and 20th st. Relatives and friends invited.

POST.—Suddenly, at his residence in Marshland, Staten Island, NELSON POST, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

SANFORD.—At Stroudsburg, Penn., March 29, JAMES F. SANFORD, aged 27 years, son of Gelston Sanford.

VANDEWATER.—On Wednesday evening, March 31, HENRY VANDEWATER, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Tammany Society and Tammany Hall General Committee, and the officers and Directors of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 361 West 56th st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WERNER.—On Friday, April 2, EMIL, son of Sigmund and Helene Werner, in the 36th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, April 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 240 West 14th st.

WILKES.—Friday morning, April 2, 1875, ARTHUR AUGUSTUS WILKES, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at No. 156 Lexington av., Brooklyn, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Albany, Cleveland, and Peoria papers please copy.

WYCKOFF.—On Friday, April 2, SIMON J. WYCKOFF, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 472 3d av., on Sunday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—On Wednesday, March 31, RACHEL G., wife of James C. Wright, daughter of the late Hugh Miller.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 131 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, Saturday, 3d inst., at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. For sale by all druggists; 25 cents a bottle.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

MORE PEOPLE, ADULTS, AND CHILDREN, are troubled with worms than would be supposed by those who are not physicians. A poor appetite to-day, and a ravenous one to-morrow, often result from these pests, whose existence is never dreamed of. Eat BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and if the cause be worms, you will be cured.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.
TO-MORROW'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.
THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

"BLUSHING," ITS CAUSE AND ITS CURE.—How embarrassing to "crimson" in every feature at the slightest criticism. How to overcome it. See ANNUAL OF PHYSIOGNOMY for 1875. Sent first post at 25 cents, by S. R. WELLS, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, April 3, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 8 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

STUTTERING.—U. S. STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (Dr. WHITE,) 417 4th av., New-York. Best references. No pay until perfectly cured. Call or send for circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS."
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BY WILLIAM BLACK.
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CONTINUED IN TO-MORROW'S TIMES.
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TRIPLE SHEET.
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION

IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,

AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

To-morrow's edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES will contain the continuation of the new story, written expressly for its columns, by Mr. WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," and other popular novels. It is entitled

"THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS,"
"THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS,"
"THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS,"

And will probably be completed in four numbers.

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FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, SATURDAY, Apl. 3.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 7.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 3 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ANDES..........April 3.
ATLAS..........April 17.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ALPS..........April 9.
ETNA..........April 26.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. WM WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.......April 3 SWITZERLAND....April 15
NEDERLAND.......April 27 STATE OF NEVADA..May 8
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND.......April 3 STATE OF NEVADA..Ap. 15
VADERLAND.......April 27 SWITZERLAND.......May 9
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OTERENDORP, will sail on SATURDAY, April 3, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, April 10.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, April 8
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, April 22
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, May 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, April 15.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, for Aspinwall, via Savanilla. COLON, TANNER, April 15, at 12 M., connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports. From San Francisco for Japan and China
GREAT REPUBLIC, May 1.
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, April 1..2:30 P. M.	Friday, April 2...2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th.......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 5th.......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th......3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th..8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th.......8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th..10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th.....9:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEYMOUR N. MARSH and GEORGE CALDWELL, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George Caldwell, one of the above-named bankrupts, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of April, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh27-1aw3wS*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD O'BRIEN, bankrupt, District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Richard O'Brien, of the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John S. Barkalow, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN RIORDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John Riorden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of April, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1875.
Mh27-1aw3wSa. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, JR., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by David Colden Murray, Lindley M. Ferris, Jr., and Robert M. Ferris, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of April, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1875.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DELOS W. GITCHILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Delos W. Gitchell, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 2d day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of REUBEN MAY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK VENTHIEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Frederick Venthien, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of some of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 2d day of April, A. D., 1875.
FREDERICK LINK, Assignee,
No. 502 Hudson street, New-York City.
ap3-1aw3w8a*

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DAVID S. DUNCOMB, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Elizabeth, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1875. GEORGE W. FARNHAM, Assignee.
mh20-1aw3wSa*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MR. HENRY VARLEY
Preaches in the
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (REV. DR. ANDERSON'S,)
Park av. and 39th st.,
SUNDAY MORNING.
In the evening
At the
RINK,
63d st. and 3d av.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES EVERY DAY OF THE WEEK, at 7:30 P. M.
On Sunday, hours of service 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. C. Robertson Honey, of Reading, England, will preach at 10:30; Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist, will preach at 3:30.
The people's service at 7:30 P. M.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"GRAY HAIRS."
Evening:
"THE MAN OF SORROWS."
Baptizing after evening sermon.
Young men and strangers cordially invited.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.
TO-MORROW'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.
THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
57TH ST. NEAR 8TH AV.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"Changed into the Same Image."
EVENING AT 7:45,
"The Cure for Unrest."

ASSOCIATION HALL.
SERVICES SUNDAY, APRIL 4.
Dr. Thomson's Bible Class at 5 P. M.
Young Men's Meeting, Lecture-room, 6:30 o'clock.
SERVICE OF SONG—Congregational Singing—at 7:30. ADDRESS at 8 o'clock by
REV. C. C. TIFFANY,
Pastor of the Church of the Atonement. Young Men's Meetings are held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, lecture-room, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, parlors.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, April 4, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"Essential Distinctions in Character." Evening, at 7:45: Subject—"Spiritual Spring-tide; or, Advantages of a direct in contrast with an indirect attitude toward the Sun of Righteousness." Communion directly after morning service. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. All seats free in evening.

AT HALL NO. 55 WEST 33D ST., NEAR Broadway, Mrs. F. O. Hyzer, inspirational speaker, lectures for Society Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th av. and 22d st., Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young People's meeting 6:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:4 o'clock.

ABBOTT, REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach Sunday morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Young people's meeting, evening at 6. Sunday-school, 9 and 2. Strangers cordially invited and welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach at morning service.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Mrs. Margaret F. Lowry, the converted actress, will speak on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Free seats; morning and evening service; all are welcome. Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER Henry and Oliver sts.—Rev. R. Harris will preach at 10:30. At the close of the morning service, The Lord's Supper.
Sunday-school at 2 P. M.
Rev. J. Wesley Sarles will preach at 7:30 in the evening. Come and welcome. Seats all free.

BAPTISMAL SERVICE, FIRST BAPTIST Church, 37th st. and Park av.—10:30 A. M., sermon by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. At 7:30 P. M., American Tract Society commemorates its fiftieth year. Addresses by Rev. Drs. John Hall, Howard Malcom, S. Irenæus Prime, and Thomas D. Anderson.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts., Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor.—Rev. Walter W. Hammond will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. All are very cordially invited.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—THERE WILL BE preaching every Sabbath evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the DeWitt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich st., Rev. George Hall; Calvary Chapel, No. 158 Worth st., Rev. John P. Betker; Pisgah Chapel, No. 135 Spring st., Mr. W. B. Jones; Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, Rev. D. Stuart Dodge; Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia st., Rev. Joseph H. Bradley; Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d st., Rev. A. F. Schauffler. Seats free, and all made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Sunday, April 4, morning service at 10:30 o'clock, and Holy Communion will be administered; evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. William H. Neilson, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Trenton, N. J., will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter. Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley will preach on Sabbath Evening, April 9.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday. Services at 11 A. M., communion service at 4 P. M., Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday, at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER Madison av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services—Morning, at 10:30; afternoon, at 3:30. The Rector will officiate.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. A. W. Jefferson, of Boston, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Strangers cordially invited.

DR. DEEMS, AT CHURCH OF THE Strangers, at 10:30. Subject—"In What a Man's Life Consists." At 7:30—"Take Ye Away the Stone."

ELDER P. CANNON WILL DELIVER THREE lectures next Sabbath, in Church No. 138 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Text, Daniel vii., 13 and 14., at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., the literal, material, personal appearing of Christ, and his reward with him, to set up his kingdom, yet in the future. At 7:30 P. M., the beginning, location, duration, and nature of Christ's kingdom, yet in the future. Chronological and pictorial paintings covering the course of time from the creation to the end of the millennial age, will be used in the lectures. Seats free. Collection to aid a poor family.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Evening sermon on "Intemperance."

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 4th inst., Morning Prayer, Litany, and Holy Communion with sermon, 10:30 A. M. Children's Service and Catechising, 3:30 P. M. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 7:30 P. M.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st., Rev. W. M. Parry, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday next at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sacrament of our Lord's Supper after morning sermon. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

FAREWELL SERMONS.—TO-MORROW IN Lexington Avenue Church, corner 52d st., Rev. Dr. Wakeley will preach his last sermon as Pastor, morning at 10 30 o'clock Theme—"The Spiritual Building." Evening at 7:30, "The Second Coming of Christ." He will review a ministry of forty-two years.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. All cordially invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially welcome. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of Song by a choir of children on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Public invited.

GREEK CATHOLIC CHAPEL, NO 951 2D av., near 50th st., Rev. Father Nicholas Bjerring, Superior.—High mass in the Sclavonic language, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. A choir composed of Russian gentlemen will sing during the service. Seats free; all cordially invited.

HEAR YE HIM.—THE MAN WHO IS SENT OF God in the spirit and power of Elias, to unfold all the mysteries of Scripture prophesy, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

HENRY VARLEY WILL PREACH AT First Baptist Church, corner 39th st. and Park av., at 10:30 A. M. Lord's Supper, 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school meeting at 7:30. Interesting addresses.

MR. VARLEY WILL PREACH IN BROOKlyn next week: Tuesday forenoon, at the Warren Street M. E. Church, between Court and Smith streets, Rev. J. Parker, Pastor. Wednesday, Lafayette av., Presbyterian Church, Dr. Cuyler, Pastor. Thursday, Hanson Place Baptist Church, Dr. Fulton, Pastor. Each day at 10:30 A. M.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Rev. Geo L C. Hanna, of Philadelphia, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The Primary Class this day as usual; also, the Superintendents' Class next Tuesday; the Normal Class Friday evening, at Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel. Subject—"Pictures and Objects of the Orient, as They Illustrate the Scriptures." All teachers invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benjamin F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 9th av. and 31st st.—Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Pastor. Morning Service, 10:30. Subject—"The Invitations of the Gospel." Evening Service, 7:30. Preaching by Rev. W. H. Reed, Pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PREACHER TO the Independent Society, lately worshiping in Lyric Hall, will speak on Sunday and henceforward until further notice at Masonic Hall, 23d st., opposite Booth's Theatre. Subject for Sunday morning "Reasonable Religion."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, RECENTLY returned from India, will give an account of missionary life and work, in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of 57th st., (Rev. Mr. Ganse, Pastor,) to-morrow, at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Ganse at 4 P. M.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning, at 10:30; at 7:30 P. M. will be held the anniversary of the Young People's Christian Association; several addresses may be expected.

REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts.; entrances No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on Sunday in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meetings every Monday and Wednesday evening. All cordially invited.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF Seventh Street M. E. Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30. Mrs. Corbit will have charge of the choir. Seats all free, and strangers and friends welcome.

REV. W. B. MERRITT, PASTOR OF THE Sixth Avenue Union Reform Church, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

REV. W. W. ANDREWS, OF HARTFORD, will preach in the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th st., Sunday, at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"How the Church Makes Void the Resurrection."

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening service. Seats free.

REV. J. W. BARNHART, OUR PASTOR, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in Forsyth Street M. E. Church, the closing Sabbath of his three years' services. Come one and all. Seats free.

REV. C. C. TIFFANY, OF THE CHURCH OF the Atonement, will preach Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall, 23d st., corner 4th av.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7 A.M.; Morning Prayer at 9; Litany and Celebration, (choral.) 10:30; Children's, 3 P. M.; Evening Prayer, (choral.) 7:30. The sermon in the evening will be the first of a course (repetition of which has been asked) on "The Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect."

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sunday,) by Elder William Stuart, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Morning subject—"The Atonement." Afternoon subject—"The Rending of the Last Veil." All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M.; children's singing school 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., near 6th av.—Rev. J. F. McClelland, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. R. Harcourt, of New Jersey Conference, at 7:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, April 4; morning service and sermon at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th av. Rev. James M. King, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Young People's Christian Association, connected with the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, near 7th av., will be held Sabbath evening, April 4, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses, William E. Dodge, Jr., Esq., Rev. M. R. Vincent, D. D., Rev. H. D. Northrop, and the Pastor, Rev. E. N. White, D. D. Public invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in the morning at 10:30 by the Pastor, Rev. John Kirkpatrick, and in the evening at 7:30 by Rev. P. D. Salomon, of the Waldenses Church. Strangers cordially invited.

SEXTON.—WANTED—A SITUATION; UNEXCEPtionable references; several years' experience. Address H. H., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS County.—WILLIAM F. MOTT, plaintiff, against JOHN L. BURST, Hattie A. Burst, his wife, Hannah S. Chamberlain, George H. Chamberlain, Jane B. Mott, Richard H. Tucker, Lydia B. Torrey, Otis N. Cutler, Mary C. Cutler, his wife, L. Bradford Prince, and Theresa Chilson, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—No. 2.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 3, 1875.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1875.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
mh27-1aw6w8* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to that part of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the state of New-York entitled, "Of proceedings against corporations in equity," to all persons in anywise interested in the AMERICAN CHEMICAL WORKS, that the subscriber, the Receiver of said company, will render a full and accurate account of all his proceedings, on oath, to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the chambers thereof, in the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of April, 1875, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and a motion will then and there be made that the said account be referred to a Referee to examine and report thereon.—Dated New-York, March 25, 1875. GEORGE CAULFIELD, Receiver.
mh27-1aw3w8a.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, April 1, 1875.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of J. H. BALDWIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All outstanding liabilities of said firm will be settled by J. H. BALDWIN, and all debts to said firm must be paid to him, he alone being authorized to liquidate the said business.
J. H. BALDWIN,
A. D. BALDWIN,
PAUL MAGNUS.

No. 10 Wall st., New-York, April 1, 1875.
THE FIRM OF FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., limited partnership, expiring this day, by limitation, the business will be continued by same parties under same firm name, FRANCIS T. WALKER resuming his interest as general partner.
FRANCIS T. WALKER,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

New-York, March 31, 1875.
MR. CHARLES L. RATHBORNE WITHdraws from our firm this day.
BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & CO.
Mr. RATHBORNE'S business address will be at our office as heretofore.
BRITTON & VAN VECHTEN, No. 5 New st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
New-York, April 1, 1875.
Mr. B. D. SKINNER, late of Fort Wayne, Ind., is this day admitted as partner in our firm.
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 49 Wall st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.
SAVORY & MOORE'S
PANCREATIC EMULSON AND PANCREATINE
Are the most potent Remedial Agents.
They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of Cod Liver Oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach cannot tolerate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle.
SAVORY & MOORE,
NO. 143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.
Bottles from 2s. to 21s.
And Retail of all Chemists throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S celebrated COUGH LINCTUS, or PECTORAL SYRUP.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7. P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington: at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.
JAMES W. GERARD,
JAMES THOMSON, } Executors.
f27-1aw6m8 JAMES N. PLATT,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.
THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
f20-1aw6m8. his attorney in fact.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875. THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.
CHARLES COUDERT, Jr., Administrator.
jan30-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.
BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
d12-1aw6m8a* of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874. JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
o15-1aw6m8* Executors.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PAMPHLETS. PAMPHLETS.
FOR SALE AT NO. 86 NASSAU ST.
Over 50,000 Pamphlets on every kind of subject—History, Indian Revolution, Slavery, War of 1861-65, Genealogy, &c. A. F. BOON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.
TO-MORROW'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.
THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

A LADY DESIRES TO DO WRITING IN AN office, book or publishing house. Address Miss B., Box No. 243 Orange, N. J.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid, and will do plain sewing; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, OR seamstress; willing to take both works, and will give satisfaction; has good reference; willing to go to the country, and wants a steady place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATEly landed as chamber-maid or waitress in a small private family, or would do general house-work; good reference. Can be seen at 493 8th av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a respectable woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, and is willing to assist with the washing; can furnish good references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st. Inquire for B. G.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A REspectable Scotch woman as good family cook; makes bread and biscuit, also nice soups, desserts, &c., is also a superior laundress, and can furnish undoubted references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant; is a good cook; can bake, and makes a variety of desserts; is also a good laundress; can do fine washing and fluting; can furnish good references from her last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRLS, in a private family; one as competent cook; is an excellent bread baker: the other as chamber-maid and seamstress; have the best City references. Call at No. 158 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, AS GOOD cook and excellent baker; would assist with coarse washing; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 205 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 4, at No. 101 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French cooking; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 14 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; will assist in washing; is a good baker, and has best of references from her last places. Call at No. 435 West 50th st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; are thoroughly competent, and have best City reference. Apply at No. 742 3d av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; has good references; City or country. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROFESSED ENGLISH Protestant cook; will go to any place with a good family; best references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City references. Seen until engaged at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City references. Can be seen at No. 214 East 38th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK IN A fine private family. Call at No. 409 East 12th st., bakery.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 38 West 13th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few customers; will go out by the day; can cut, fit, and trim; good references. Address E.T., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to go out by the day; references given. Address or call at No. 58 4th av.; entrance on 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY WHO HAS MANY years' references from some of the first families in New-York and Washington, as housekeeper, to take entire charge. Apply at present employer's, No. 31 West 52d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; is a thoroughly good cook, washer, and ironer; does general house-work well; thoroughly strong, active, and willing; in City or country; wages moderate; has good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, six months in the country; speaks English; aged seventeen; is neat, willing, strong; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 822 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is a good family cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family. Call or address, for two days, 208 West 20th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS LADY'S maid and seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses; can be well recommended by her last employer. Address C. K., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as first-class laundress; willing to assist with the chamber-work; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business in all branches; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 14 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as thorough infants' nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country; a good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 311 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AGED 17; HAS had experience with children; takes pains to suit; can speak English, sew, is very neat, willing, fond of children. Call at M. Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress in a private family; is reliable in taking full charge of a baby or grown children; would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; three years' reference. Call at No. 159 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 120 West 30th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable young woman; good operator; or would do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Address N. M., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman to take care of an invalid or sick person; is a very neat sewer; either City or country; best references from last place, and doctor's certificates. Address for three days No. 103 Clinton place.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE, or in any capacity, or to do house-work; would travel with a family; has good references from last employer. Address or call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH LADY OF GREAT EXperience; can take full charge of children; understands her business thoroughly; best references in City; no objection to travel to Europe. Call at No. 394 4th av., store.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED INFANT'S NURSE; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant night and day; brings up on the bottle; has five years' references from her last place. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., first floor, between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WHO CAN take care of baby from infancy; best City reference can be given. To be seen at No. 326 East 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as good seamstress and would wait on young ladies, or would travel, or do chamber-work; good City reference. Address H. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT HAND-SEWer, work by the day or week in private families; will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 141 West 28th st., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who understands dress-making; is a good operator; would go by the day or week; good references. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., basement door.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress or chamber-maid; is competent to fill either situation; can give first-class City references. Call or address No. 219 East 37th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.
TO-MORROW'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.
THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

A YOUNG, WELL-EDUCATED CHRISTIAN, who can write, read, and speak Dutch, English, French, German, and Spanish, and understands Italian and Portuguese, desires a situation. Call on S. W. V., No. 46 Catherine st., City.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT MAN and wife would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; has six years' reference. Can be seen at her own home, No. 25 Charles st.; ring 4th bell, or address J. T.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED butler or general inside servant; can produce excellent testimonials as to character and capability; is only a short time in this country; is a Protestant; has City references. J. L., No. 529 6th av., in the store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable single young man; thoroughly understands the care of cows and horses; is willing and obliging in every respect; six years' first-class reference; country preferred. Call at or address No. 226 West 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG, UNmarried Protestant; careful driver, excellent groom, sober, competent, and obliging; no objection to first-class country; three years' best City reference. Address D., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 1— West 39th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, thoroughly understands his business; can give three years and a half City reference from his last employer. Call or address N. S., at his private stable, No. 47 East 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, one who thoroughly understands his business and the care of horses; has lived ten years in his last place. Call or address William Drennen's stable, corner of 36th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN AS COACHMAN; IS A good groom and driver; faithful and sober; first-class reference from last employers. Address J. H., Box 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHman and gardener; has three years' first-class reference from last employer. Call or address P. Walsh, No. 348 East 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address J. Quinn, private stable, No. 140 West 18th st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored coachman and his wife; the wife as cook or laundress; best City references. Call at No. 247 West 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; can give good City reference from last employment. Address J. D., Box No. 225 Times Office.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE, STRONG, AND willing; has been some years on farms; speaks good English, and is well recommended; honest, sober, and of good conduct. Call at Lindquists' Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS all work connected with farming, horses, &c.; would prefer gentleman's farm. Address P. H., Box No. 23— Times Office.

FARMER.—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER AND GARdener, a Protestant, married, no children. Address G. T., No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MIDDLE-AGED man, of long experience in the above capacity; hot and cold graperies, green house flowers, laying out of grounds, vegetables, &c.; can use carpenters' tools; married, or would go single; also, rustic work. Call on R. G. L., No. 150 East 28th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; is a good vegetable and flower gardener; seven years' good reference from last employer. Address S. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business, inside and outside of glass; best recommendation and satisfaction can be given. Address W., Gardener, Mott Haven, N. Y., for a week.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure ground, and ornamental planting of the same; best testimonials. Address A. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN; four years in last place; can drive and care horses; can be highly recommended. Address H. M., Box No. 53— East 14th st., Room No. 5.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, as porter in a store or as packer; can give best reference from last place. Address E. W. D., care M. R. Pool, No. 147 Bleecker st., New-York.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT YOUNG man as first-class waiter; has good City references; is a good table-waiter; dress salads excellently; is sober and trustworthy. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, AGED TWENty-one, as waiter and useful man in a private family; speaks good English; is very neat, willing, and industrious; small wages accepted. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, SINGLE, LIGHT complexion; six years' City references as a first class waiter; is sober, trustworthy, and a thorough waiter. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER IN A PRIvate family; experienced; from Paris, London, New-York; willing and obliging; good references. Address E. L., No. 126 Crosby st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS English; is a good waiter; City or country; has City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., first floor, between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter; good reference. Address G. W. Q., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A WHOLESALE or retail liquor business; understands wines and liquors thoroughly; speaks German, French, and English. Address L. M., Box No. 196, Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—MUST HAVE SOME CAPITAL and be well acquainted with the grocery, bakery, and flour trade. To the right party, a large share in the profits will be given; one speaking German preferred. Address, with reference, N. BASSETT, No. 1,833 Passayunk av., Philadelphia.

DRESS-MAKER WANTED.—NONE BUT first class need apply; also Grover & Baker operator. MME. WARING, No. 42 East 12th st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED INTELLIGENT PROTestant woman to take entire charge of two young children, one an infant, in a small family living at Snug Harbor, Staten Island; also to assist in sewing and a few light duties; to a suitable person good wages will be paid. Address S. W. E., Post Office Box No. 465, giving references.

WANTED—A FARMER—AN ENERGETIC, ENTERprising man, to take farm of sixty-eight acres on shares, within one hour's ride of New-York; good opportunity for the right person. Apply at No. 403 West 57th st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH WOMAN as competent cook to go to Tarrytown for the season. Inquire of Dr. Dusenbury, No. 153 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, or No. 27 Union square, City. Handy man about the house also wanted. Inquire as above.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO TAKE care of children, one a baby; must be a good seamstress; English, German, or American. Apply at Room No. 44, Madison Square Hotel, Broadway and 21st st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WHO UNDERSTANDS her business perfectly; can bring City references. Apply Saturday morning between 9 and 11 o'clock at No. 16 East 43d st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; BEST CITY REFERences required. Call at No. 106 5th av., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, HIGHLY-RECOMmended female to tend a bakery. Inquire for Mr. BROWN, No. 31 3d av., corner 9th st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.
The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.
THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first-class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties. Persons or firms in the Second District of New-York, (comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th and 16th Wards,) liable to pay any of the Special taxes named above must apply to MAX WEBER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 395 Canal st., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice.
J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENDANT'S VERSION OF IMPORTANT INTERVIEWS.

Continued from Fourth Page.

his manner, of charges, or that savored of that.

Q.—What point or aim did he have in the interview, as you understood?

Mr. Fullerton—What did he say? That is objected to.

The Court—"Did he say" I think should be the question.

Mr. Evarts—How did he express himself in regard to any object or result of the interview? A.—He was laboring to bring to pass such a reconciliation between Mr. Tilton and me—such a better understanding, each of the other, as should avail for the peace of that family and for the restoration of Mr. Tilton to prosperity and to good name.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton admit or offer any explanation of Miss Bessie Turner's story? A.—Yes, though not at as much length as he did at subsequent interviews.

Q.—What did he say that day? A.—I was trying to present the fuller form, but he said that it was a harmless thing, misunderstood by the child; she was a mere child, and she did not understand; he did not think, if left to herself, she would have put any such intepretation upon it.

Q.—Did he name anybody else as having suggested it? A.—He did.

Q.—Well, who did he say? A.—Mrs. Morse.

Q.—What was that? A.—I told him, as the result of the conversation that was passing—that passed between him and me, on the stories that had been told of him to Bowen, and on his assurance of the falseness of them—I said I felt that I was bound to call them back; at any rate, that they should not stand on any statement that I had made, and that I would do it immediately.

Mr. Evarts—That letter, I think, is in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I think that was written the next day.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—What is the date?

Mr. Fullerton—The 3d.

Mr. Shearman—It is January 2; Exhibit No. 3.

Mr. Beecher—I wrote it early the next morning.

Mr. Evarts—The next morning, you wrote that letter?

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Morris)—Where is that letter; let us have it.

Mr. Morris (looking over his papers)—I don't think that is the right number.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Shearman)—Do you say it is No. 3?

Mr. Shearman—It is marked with two 3's.

Mr. Beach—It is on page 66 of the evidence; you will find it.

Mr. Evarts—I will read it in this form from the testimony. [Handing Mr. Beecher the printed record.] Mr. Beecher, just look at that as it is inconvenient to find the exhibit. There [indicating] is the first of it, and there is the rest of it, some debate being between.

Mr. Beecher—I don't need to read the debate, I suppose.

Mr. Evarts—No; read the letter—the passages—and say if that is the letter that you spoke of intending to write, and afterward did write?

Mr. Morris—Here is the letter; I have found it.

Mr. Evarts (handing letter to Mr. Beecher)—There; there is the letter. (To Mr. Morris—This is the draft which you produced, isn't it?

Mr. Morris—Yes, we produced it.

Mr. Evarts—That is, you offered it in evidence?

Mr. Morris—We produced it.

Mr. Evarts—Did you? Oh, yes; it is one from Mr. Moulton's archives. [To Mr. Beecher.] That is the letter, I suppose?

Mr. Beecher—Well—

Mr. Evarts—I suppose that is the draft. Mr. Bowen would have the original.

Mr. Beecher—I was going to say I doubt if this is the original.

Mr. Morris—No; that is the one Mr. Moulton had.

Mr. Evarts—That is the draft or copy; it is in your handwriting.

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is the draft or copy which you sent Moulton.

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—(to Mr. Morris)—This is 4½, he says.

Mr. Morris—Jan. 2.

MOULTON PROMISED TO RETURN OR BURN THE MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Evarts—When Mr. Moulton went out—before he went off with this memorandum which he had made, was anything said by him about his burning or returning it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was that? A.—He said—treated it as a mere memorandum to be read—and said after he had used it he would either return it to me or burn it.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. Was it taken from you after that statement by him? A.—Yes, Sir; well—

Mr. Evarts—I mean taken away from the house?

Mr. Beecher—It never was in my hands, and, therefore, it could not be said—

Mr. Evarts—I mean taken away from the house?

Mr. Beecher—He had it in his possession all the time, and made that remark concerning it before he left.

Q.—Before he left; and the use of it; to whom and to what end was it said to be? A.—It was to remove from Mr. Tilton's mind the impression that I was indifferent to his welfare, and that I was inimical to him.

Q.—And was it to be used otherwise or with anybody else?

Mr. Beach—Well, I submit, Sir—

Judge Neilson (interrupting)—What was said, if anything, I think.

Mr. Beach—I desire to be excessively indulgent, Sir, but—

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Beecher)—He stated that after using it he would either burn or return it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What use, and with whom? A.—The understanding between us was—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—One moment, Mr. Beecher. I must insist you state what was said, or the substance of what was said.

Mr. Evarts—What use was spoken of by him? A.—He said he wished to make a memorandum from which he could represent my feelings as he then perceived them to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Beecher (continuing)—For which purpose he wished me to write, and I declined, and then he suggested that he would take a memorandum of points which he would expound to him.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Q.—Now, when he left what was the hour of the day and how was the light? was the gas lit, or the— A.—Not in the study.

Q.—Not in the room where you were? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And was the sun set? A.—I don't know; I don't know about that. It was Midwinter, and I only know the hour by the fact that at 5 o'clock the tea-bell rung.

Q.—Yes. Now, was there any further statement in regard to this paper, its preservation, its return, or its use, made during that interview than what you have stated? A.—No, Sir; I think not.

Q.—During this interview, Mr. Beecher, was the word "crime" used either by yourself or Mr. Moulton in reference to any conduct of yours? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And was there anything said at that conversation, either by Mr. Moulton or by yourself, in regard to any reparation you were ready to make, than as you have stated, after the wrongs or misfortunes, as you expressed it?

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment. What was your question?

Mr. Evarts then spoke in an undertone, and both he and Mr. Beach laughed pleasantly.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Stenographer, will you please read it?

The stenographer then read as follows:

"Q.—And was there anything said at that conversation, either by Mr. Moulton or yourself, in regard to any reparation you were ready to make than as you have stated, after the wrongs or misfortunes, as you expressed it?"

The Witness—Nothing that I remember.

Q.—Now, Sir— A.—Have you asked me whether there was anything—you say anything other than what I had already stated?

Q.—Anything said in regard to the reparation, or wrong, or misfortune in Mr. Tilton's affairs or family, except the wrong and misfortune as you stated them? A.—I don't still understand you quite—whether you mean whether anything more than what I have stated that I would do was stated, or whether I would do something about other wrongs than those that were stated.

Q.—Yes, it was the latter question? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton, on this Sunday, say to you, or did you say to Mr. Moulton on this Sunday that Elizabeth Tilton had sent for you to come to her house, and told you that she believed that your relations were wrong, and you told her—or you told Mr. Moulton that you told her—"If you believe these relations are wrong, then they shall be terminated;" and did you then further tell Moulton that you prayed with her—prayed to God with her for help to discontinue your sexual relations? A.—No, Sir; I made a visit in respect to my visit to Mr. Moulton—in respect to that visit of July; I stated to Mr. Moulton, in reference to the allegation that had been made by Mr. Tilton, that at—in the July preceding, a conversation between his wife, or a written statement somewhat similar to the one made in December had occurred, and that when I went to see her in August, during her sickness, there was no word or hint of any such thing to me; that it was a matter of depression and mental trouble, and that I talked with her and prayed with her as I would with any other parishioner, and I marveled, if there had been any such statement, that I got no wind of it or hint of it.

Q.—Was there any other allusion to an occasion of prayer between you and Mrs. Tilton than that which you have now given? A.—I don't know but I may have stated that I prayed with her when I went down to see her at her mother's, but I don't remember that I did; it is quite possible.

Q.—Was anything said by you, or in your hearing by Mr. Moulton, on that Sunday, that was of the nature of this statement, that you and she prayed for help to discontinue your sexual relations? A.—There was no such thing whatsoever, in any manner or shape, by Mr. Moulton or any other human being. [Subdued applause.]

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, it is so near the hour of adjournment—[leaving the sentence unfinished.]

The trial was adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

AN AUDIENCE AND RECEPTION IN JAPAN.

A letter from Yeddo, giving an account of the audience accorded on the 18th December by the Mikado to the Austrian Minister, the Chevalier Von Schœfer, and his subsequent reception by the Empress, furnishes the following details relative to the modifications introduced into the ceremonial since the reforms: "Carriages, instead of palanquins, had been placed at the service of the Legation, which was received first of all by Chamberlains in black, and court functionaries in coats of dark green embroidered with gold, and grry trousers. The room in which the audience took place was without ornament. His Majesty remained before a simple arm-chair, its back turned toward the chimney-piece of plain black marble, over which was a mirror in a gilt frame, surmounted by a crane in bronze. He wore a rich uniform, not unlike that of a Marshal of France, and which suits him well. He looks older than he really is. His figure is tall and thin, and his black hair and eyes contrast greatly with his light complexion. His Majesty, standing, received the mission with kindness and dignity. He rubbed his hands lightly, and smiled an instant during the Minister's speech, doubtless because he was pleased, as he has studied German a little, to be able to understand some of the flattering words addressed to him. M. Von Schœfer, after making an allusion to his predecessor, spoke of the part taken by Japan in the Viennese Exhibition, and expressed the satisfaction caused in Austria by the establishment of a Japanese Mission in its capital. When he had finished His Majesty drew from his pocket a paper and read a few lines testifying his satisfaction at the good news sent him by the Emperor of Austria, and his hope that the cordial relations between the two States might be extended. The credentials were then presented, and the Mikado himself took them from the hands of the Chevalier and transferred them to the Master of the Ceremonies. The presentations were next made, and the Emperor, with a friendly nod, put an end to the audience, and the Legation retired into an adjoining apartment in which a collation had been prepared, consisting of tea, without sugar or milk, and small cakes made of rice-flour and sugar. The reception by the Empress took place on the 25th of December, in the same apartment and with similar ceremony. At two o'clock the doors were thrown open, and the Mission, accompanied by four court officials, was ushered into the presence of her Majesty, who wore the Japanese costume, and who was seated on the arm-chair before which the Mikado had stood. At the left of the Sovereign was a screen, close to which were placed three young ladies of honor. The Austrian Minister expressed his sense of the honor done him, and her Majesty replied in a few words which were immediately translated. She inquired as to the health of the Empress of Austria, and appeared gratified at the knowledge that her Majesty was fond of hunting. As is known, that sport is in high favor in Japan, and hawking is held in great honor. After having expressed the desire to see the Envoy again on New-Year's Day, her Majesty put an end to the audience. All her words had been rapidly transmitted by the interpreter, who remained bent almost to the ground."

A MONSTER SHARK.

The London *Daily News* of March 12 says: "It will be recollected that in a late issue we announced the stranding of an immense shark at Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight. The skin of this huge fish has now arrived in London, having been purchased for the British Museum. The difficult operation of taking the skin off so gigantic a creature has been admirably carried out by Mr. Gerrard, Jr., whose ability in preparing skeletons for the British Museum is well known. Its total length is 29 feet, its circumference 15 feet at the largest part. Its teeth are exceedingly small, and not the least like the large white ivory teeth seen in sharks of museums; they are, on the contrary, very small and set with interspaces one from the other, and about the size of a cat's teeth. This is the basking shark—*squalus maximus, cetorinus maximus, squalus elephas*, sail-fish, hoe-mother, or homer of Orkney, sun-fish, west coast of Ireland. It is not, however, to be confounded with the sunfish—*orthagoriscus mola*—that is, the shape of the sun. These huge sharks appear in considerable numbers in the Spring along the northwest coast of Donegal and Clew Bay. The Sun-fish Bank is probably the first shoal water made by the fish coming in from the Atlantic. It is possible they come there to spawn, passing the rest of their lives in the deep waters of the Atlantic. Little or nothing is known of the habits of this fish, which is probably the largest among known sharks. Couch records one taken in Cornwall measuring thirty-one feet eight inches. It is supposed that they swallow their prey alive. The Irish fishermen spear them for the sake of the oil which is to be obtained from their liver. This fish, when floating on the water, is frequently taken for the whale on account of its somewhat sluggish movements. Hence it is also called the basking shark. It is supposed that the present specimen had lost its way, being bound probably for the west coast of Ireland.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FUNDING ACT.

In vetoing the bill to amend the Funding act of South Carolina Gov. Chamberlain says: "Whatever differences of opinion may have existed respecting the act as an original measure, the people of the State generally, as well as our public creditors, have now acquiesced in it, on the ground that it was the best attainable adjustment of the difficult and embarrassing questions involved. So universal and deep-seated was this feeling that both political parties in the last canvass for Governor and members of the General Assembly pledged themselves in their platform of principles to especially maintain this settlement of the public debt. These pledges are binding on me, and I understand them to require me to stand by that settlement as it is, without any change whatever in any of its important features and provisions." And further: "I fear there are some who feel that this subject of our public credit is remote and unimportant in its relations to the interest of the mass of our citizens. No mistake can be greater. There is not a man in South Carolina whose pecuniary well being is not largely bound up with the condition of our public credit. Our vast natural advantages of climate, soil, water-power, minerals are waiting for the coming in of capital to develop them and enrich all our people. That capital must come from abroad. Why does it tarry? No one cause is so potent as the utter wreck which has been made of our public credit. Men who have surplus funds will allow them to lie idle rather than invest them in a State whose public credit is the sport of the indifference or passion which rules the hour. Public credit is like personal honor. It feels a stain like a wound. It cannot be trifled with. Therefore, while the 'consolidation' act was originally a measure with which I had no concern, to-day it is the only method open to us for recovering our public credit, and I must stand by it at all times and in all its features, and the same obligation rests upon every member of the General Assembly."

ILLNESS OF A FRENCH LITTERATEUR.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes March 16: "M. Etienne Arago, formerly director of the Vaudeville, and brother of Arago, the great astronomer, is dangerously ill. As he is upward of eighty-three, his recovery can scarcely be hoped for. Belonging to a strong race, M. Etienne Arago, up to the night of the *verglas*, on which he caught a pulmonary inflammation, appeared nearly twenty years younger than he really was. I breakfasted in company with him several times in the course of the Winter at the house of a literary man, who every week invited from twenty to thirty Parisian celebrities, chiefly of the passing-away generation, to a *déjeûner à la fourchette*. On these occasions M. Etienne Arago led the conversation. He had a wonderfully green memory, had known as many celebrated and eccentric people as the late Sir Henry Holland, and seen a great deal more both of the bright and seamy sides of the artistic and theatrical world. Gifted with a keen sense of that comic element which is mingled in the existence, however tragic or however brilliant, of every human being, with a clear, rapid style of narrating what he saw, and the epigrammatic flash which so nearly approaches wit, his anecdotes were the best worth remembering that, I think, I ever heard. M. Arago has written his memoirs, which will be posthumously published. But I doubt if they will have anything like the charm of his conversation. He was one of those men whose best intellectual gifts were called out by the society of congenial spirits. His brain records were written in sympathetic ink. They needed the fire of conversation and that refined conviviality which reigns at some Parisian tables to come out distinctly."

THE FASHIONS.

HINTS FOR SPRING DRESSES AND BONNETS.

THE RUSSIAN BLOUSE—PROPER TRIMMINGS—CHILDREN'S TOILETS — SEASONABLE CHAPEAUX.

Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, dresses are to be trimmed as elaborately as ever. Parisian authorities continue to assert that jet beading is altogether out of use, and that embroideries of all kinds will replace it. Aprons and cuirasses of Spanish tulle are also likely to be much worn. Many new toilets have been made with small folds, and this style of trimming will be generally adopted.

The Russian blouse alluded to in a former article, is cut like a Princess tunique; it is generally made of sicilienne or cachemire, and is worn over a silk waist. The blouse is cut very high on the shoulders, under the arm, and over the hips, and this makes the front and back very narrow. It is fastened over the shoulders with an ornamental hook or button. The skirt is drawn tightly over the hips, and so peculiarly draped that it is impossible to describe it. Around the skirt is a scarf made of ribbon, crêpe de chine, or damas Renaissance; this is taken back under a drapery, drawn out on the opposite side, and there tied into a bow. The borders of the garment are trimmed with a handsome passementerie trimming and an insertion composed of heavy embroidered tulle. This tulle is likely to replace the beading, which is becoming too common. It is made of embroidered material, cut out and placed on a kind of strong tulle, canvas-like appliqué, and cut out in the same way. Insertions and laces are not only used as dress trimmings, but also make whole garments. Small folds are likely to be much employed for Spring suits. A Spring walking suit may be made with a short train skirt with plaited flounces extending all the way up; between these are bias bands of velvet; the front of the skirt has a plaited flounce at the bottom, and shirrings and puffings extend above as far up as the apron. The tunique, which forms an apron in front, is altogether independent of the remainder of the suit; it is made of Scotch plaid, either gray and black or blue and white. The apron is raised at the sides. A faille scarf is taken around the front, and fastened at the back under a faille rosette; the ends of the scarf are fringed. The sleeves are made of the plain material and finished at the wrist with a ruffle made with very little fullness on the outside; above the ruffle is a band of velvet with two buttons adorning the outside. The hat suited for wear with this suit is made of felt; a scarf of the same color as the skirt of the dress is around the crown. Two feathers hang over the crown in the two colors of the plaid tunique. The brim is bound with velvet in the darker color of the plaid.

A beautiful and very new style is thus to be described: The short train is of pearl-colored silk, with a deep gathered flounce at the bottom, above which is a shirring, a large puffing, and then another shirring with puffing. The front of the skirt is finished with a gathered flounce, and above are five shirrings with a fluted heading. The coat-formed tunique is of purple and lilac plaid. The waist is called a vest, and is cut out heart-shape at the neck and bordered with two bias bands of lilac faille; it is ornamented down the front with pearl-colored silk buttons and button-holes bound with pearl-colored silk. The sleeves are of the plaid material; at the wrist there are cuffs of pearl-colored silk made in three scollops, the one in the centre on the outside of the sleeve being twice as deep as the others; these scollops are bound with velvet; over the cuffs and above the bands on the neck is a small band of pearl-colored feathers. The apron is trimmed at the bottom with a ruffle of plaid material bound with silk or velvet. A pearl-colored faille scarf is taken across the apron, gathered up at the sides, and trimmed with shirrings and plaitings; pearl-colored faille bows extend down the front. There is a postilion at the back of the vest, and under it is placed a small faille sash. The bonnet worn with this suit is of gray felt; it is bound with purple faille; underneath is a twist of purple faille with camellias and green leaves in the centre; the crown is enriched with ostrich feathers and purple faille loops. This toilet can be arranged in two different ways; it may either be made with a vest and apron of the plaid material—if so the apron is turned over, each side forming a kind of revers over the pearl-colored scarf—or else the vest and apron can be entirely dispensed with, thus making a toilet of pearl-colored faille; if arranged in the last-named manner the scarf and trimmings are placed upon the dress instead of the apron.

A black faille suit may have three flounces graduating upon the under-skirt, the lowest one being the widest; these are bound with the same material; above are two shirrings and a heading. The overskirt is cut square in front and bordered with lace; it is finished at the back with a deep ruffle, and above are a shirring and plaited ruffle; a large bow is placed in the centre of the back. The basque waist is bordered with a deep lace, and the basque is open in the middle of the back. The waist is trimmed with a piece of lace placed on in the form of a cape. The neck is trimmed with a small ruffle. The sleeves are nearly tight and shirred crosswise. The bonnet corresponding with this suit is of felt and quite large. On one side a large black faille bow is placed from which a white ostrich feather extends across the crown. Scarlet pinks are underneath.

A suit for a miss about ten years of age is made of any fancy woolen material, and trimmed with striped goods of the same texture. The costume is composed of a short skirt finished at the bottom with a narrow fluted flounce; the top of the flounce is covered with a bias band of striped material, and lengthwise bands of striped goods are placed above this trimming all around the skirt. The tunique forms an apron in front, which is taken up each side; it is raised at the back, and forms the puff; it is surrounded with a band of striped material, similar to that upon the skirt. The corsage is also trimmed with the striped goods; at the neck is a deep falling collar, trimmed with a bias band of striped goods; the collar extends down the front in the form of a revers, and is cut on each side so as to be heart-shaped. On the inside is a fluted piece of muslin. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with three cuffs placed one above the other, and bound with bias-plaited bands. Another costume for a little girl about five years old can be made of white cachemire and pink faille. It is composed of a skirt with corselet and basquine Louis XV. The front of the skirt and corselet are made in one piece of cachemire, and trimmed with pink ribbon crossed. The back of the skirt is of pink faille and entirely knife-plaited. The basquine is of white cachemire and opens in front over the corselet and skirt; the white borders are lined with pink faille, and form revers at the top. The sleeves are tight-fitting, and finished at the wrist with a plaiting, above which is a trimming of pink faille ribbon.

A pretty suit has a tunique with a rounded basque at the back, and rather long square flaps falling at the sides; it is trimmed with a plaited ruching. The skirt is plain at the back and trimmed down the front with ribbon bows, while at the bottom is a plaited ruching. A wide sash with a deep fringe is on the back. This suit can be made of any material in two different shades, the trimming being either in the lighter or the darker shade. The felt hat suited to this suit should be trimmed with velvet and bows and ends of ribbon in a lighter shade. A light feather hangs over the crown.

Some Spring bonnets may be described as follows: One has a soft crown made of cream-colored damas Renaissance; around the crown is a scarf of the same color, and over the top of the crown is an ostrich feather also in the same color. The front is trimmed with a half garland of flowers composed of three tea roses. The strings are short and made of white Brussels tulle.

The Ophelia form is made of fine white straw; it has a broad brim turning up all around, and sits quite back on the head. Around the crown is a wreath of blackberries and wild roses: these are placed upon a ribbon slightly twisted, which is tied at the back and falls in long fringed ends.

For a very young lady a pretty style is made of straw with a very low crown; the brim is raised in front and one side, where a garland of flowers is placed and fastened at the back by loops and ends of black velvet. Around the crown is a twist of velvet with loops in front.

A bonnet for an elderly lady is made of black lace. The crown is soft; the brim is shirred inside and outside. The trimmings are composed of loops of either faille, ribbon, or velvet; these are placed on the top of the crown; feathers and loops are on the back. Two pieces of lace are taken loosely under the chin, cross each other, and are fastened on each side, each to the other, under the ear. Under the brim is a garland of flowers.

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

THE ASTOR PLACE RIOT—REMINISCENCES OF MACREADY.

Macready's Reminiscences, edited by Sir Frederick Pollock, have appeared in London. Most American readers are likely to turn to the latter part of the second volume with the greatest interest. Therein we find narrated, in Macready's own words, the story of one of the strangest episodes in dramatic history—the "Macready riots," as they are called—which occurred in New-York in 1848, when the English actor visited this City. The disturbances began at Philadelphia, where, however, he made an effective appeal to the mob, denying the truth of the false report that had been circulated to the effect that he had shown great hostility to an American actor in England. Next morning Mr. Edwin Forrest issued an offensive printed card, and the hostile demonstrations were repeated on following nights. But when Macready reached New-York the outrages assumed a more terrible gravity.

"I had heard immense applause and three cheers for Mr. Clarke in *Macduff*. I smiled, and said to myself, 'They mistake him for me.' I went on, the greatest applause, as it seemed, from the whole house. I bowed respectfully, repeatedly. It still kept on. I bowed as it were emphatically, (to coin an expression for a bow,) rather significantly, that I was touched by such a demonstration; it continued. I thought, 'This is becoming too much.' It did not cease, and I began to distinguish howlings from the right corner of the parquet. Still, I thought, it is only like the Western shriek—a climax of their applause. At length I became sensible there was opposition, and that the prolongation of the applause was the struggle against it; I then waited for its subsidence, but no cessation; I at last walked forward to address them, intending to say, 'I felt pain and shame, which the intelligent and respectable must feel for their country's reputation, and that I would instantly resign my engagement rather than encounter such disgraceful conduct.' They would not let me speak. They hung out placards, 'You have been proved a liar,' &c.; flung a rotten egg close to me. I pointed it to the audience, and smiled with contempt, persisting in my endeavor to be heard. I could not have been less than a quarter of an hour on the stage altogether, with perfect *sang froid* and good humor, reposing in the consciousness of my own truth. At last there was nothing for it, and I said, 'Go on,' and the play, 'Macbeth,' proceeded in dumb show, I hurrying the players on. Copper cents were thrown, some struck me, four or five eggs, a great many apples, nearly—if not quite—a peck of potatoes, lemons, pieces of wood, a bottle of assafœtida, which splashed my own dress, smelling, of course, most horribly. The first act, at least in my scenes, with these accompaniments, passed in dumb show; I looking directly at these men as they committed these outrages, and no way moved by them. Behind the scenes some attempted to exhibit sympathy, which I received very loftily, observing, 'My concern was for the disgrace such people inflicted on the character of the country.' The second act closed exactly in the same way. I dressed for the third and went on; the tumult the same, the missiles growing thicker. At last a chair was thrown from the gallery on the stage, something heavy was thrown into the orchestra (a chair) which made the remaining musicians move out. Another chair was hurled by the same man, whom I saw deliberately throw it, then wrench up another and throw it too—I bowed to the audience, and going up to Mr. Chippendale, observed that I thought 'I had quite fulfilled my obligation to Messrs. Niblo and Hackett, and that I should now remain no longer.' I accordingly went down and undressed; Colden was there, and seemed to apprehend danger out of doors; I did not. However, I took my dirk, but thinking it unworthy to carry it, threw it down again. Colden, (who made too much of it,) Tallmadge and Emmett walked home with me; there was no sign of any attempt in the back street, but there was a crowd at the front door, which Colden had not been able to penetrate, and which, the Chief of Police informed me afterward, made the strongest efforts to break into the house. Colden was with me, and Ruggleston came and joined us. I was in the best spirits, and we talked over what was to be done. Several things proposed, rejected, and certain things decided on, but so hastily that when they were gone I perceived the course was yet to be fixed on. A Mr. Bennett—stranger—came, as he said, from young Astor and other names of the first, he said, to say that this should be resisted, and to convey to me the expression of their regrets, &c. I was not quite sure of my man. Gould came when they were gone, in great distress, having heard all from Duyckirk. Our conversation overturned the decision with Ruggles and Colden. He gone, Mr. Monnitt, my landlord, and one of the heads of Police called, to show me a deposition taken from one of the rioters who had been captured, and who, because he cried very much, was set at liberty. I asked leave to copy the deposition, and I am about to do it, and I suppose I shall have a long night's writing. And this is my treatment. Being left alone, I begin to feel more seriously the indignities put on me, and entertain ideas of not going on the stage again. Pray God I may do what is right. I will try to do so. I thank His goodness that I am safe and unharmed. Wrote to dearest Catherine."

The Police interfered, and there was serious bloodshed:

"I was in the act of making my exit with Lady Macbeth, and stopped to witness this clever manœuvre, which, like a *coup de main*, swept the place clear at onece. As well as I can remember, the bombardment outside now began. Stones were hurled against the windows in Eighth street, smashing many. The work of destruction became then more systematic; the volleys of stones flew without intermission, battering and smashing all before them; the gallery and upper gallery still kept up the din within, aided by the crashing of glass and boarding without. The second act passed, the noise and violence without increasing, the contest within becoming feebler. Mr. Povey, as I was going to my raised seat in the banquet scene, came up to me, and, in an undertone and much frightened, urged me to cut out some part of the play and bring it to a close. I turned round upon him very sharply and said that 'I had consented to do this thing—to place myself here, and, whatever the consequence, I must go through with it—it must be done; that I could not cut out. The audience had paid for so much, and the law compelled me to give it; they would have cause for riot if all were not properly done.' I was angry, and spoke very sharply to the above effect. The banquet scene was partially heard and applauded. I went down to change my dress—the battering at the building, doors, and windows growing, like the fiends at the Old Woman of Berkly's burial, louder and louder. Water was running down fast from the ceiling to the floor of my room, and making a pool there. I inquired. The stones hurled in had broken some of the pipes. The fourth act passed. Louder and more fierce waxed the furious noises against the building, and from without—for whenever a missile did effectual mischief in its discharge it was hailed with shouts outside—stones came in through the windows, and one struck the chandelier; the audience moved for protection behind the walls; the house was considerably thinned, gaps of unoccupied seats appearing in the audience part. The fifth act was heard, and in the very spirit of resistance I flung my whole soul into every word I uttered, acting my very best, and exciting the audience to a sympathy even with the glowing words of fiction, while these dreadful deeds of real crime and outrage were roaring at intervals in our ears and rising to madness all round us. The death of *Macbeth* was loudly cheered, and on being lifted up and told that I was called, I went on, and, with action earnestly and most emphatically expressive of my sympathy with them and my feelings of gratefulness to them, I quitted the New-York stage amid the acclamations of those before me. Going to my room I began without loss of time to undress, but with no feeling of fear or apprehension. When washed and half dressed, persons came into my room—consternation on the faces of some; fear, anxiety, and distress on those of others. 'The mob were getting stronger; why were not the military sent for?' 'They were here.' 'Where? Why did they not act?' 'They were not here; they were drawn up in the Bowery.' 'Of what use were they there?' Other arrivals. 'The military had come upon the ground.' 'Why did they not disperse the mob, then?' These questions and answers, with many others, were passed to and fro around me while I was finishing my hasty toilet, I occasionally putting in a question or remark. Suddenly we heard a volley of musketry. 'Hark! what's that?' I asked. 'The soldiers have fired.' 'My God!' I exclaimed. Another volley, and another! The question among those surrounding me—there were, that I remember, Ruggles, Judge Kent, D. Colden, R. Emmett, a friend of his in some official station, Fry, Sefton, Chippendale, and I think the performer who played *Malcolm*, &c.—was, which way was I to go out? News came that several were killed. I was really insensible to the degree of danger in which I stood, and saw at once—there being no avoidance—there was nothing for it but to meet the worst with dignity, and so I stood prepared."

THE FAMINE IN ASIA.

Some terrible figures are published by the *Levant Herald*, showing the extent of the ravages of famine in Asia Minor. Taking forty-two villages in a district in which the English Relief Committee has been at work, as subjects of investigation, the following statistics have been obtained: The total of the population in 1873 was 16,900; it is now reduced to 9,261; 4,997 have died, and 2,642 are described as "dispersed." These poor people had, in 1873, 2,206 pair of oxen, they now have 427; they had, in 1873, 81,240 sheep, but now possess only 3,312; 3,635 of the inhabitants of these villages have been supplied with wheat by the English Relief Committee. Another district, containing 160 to 170 villages, in respect of which similar calculations have been made, seems to have suffered not less severely. Its population in 1873 was 52,000; the approximate number of deaths is stated at 20,000, the number of population dispersed at 7,000, and there is now a remainder of 25,000.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NOTES.

The Ohio Legislature has failed to pass the Compulsory Education bill.

Two weeks ago a wealthy New-York lady promised to Union College, New-York, $3,000 annually to collect art models and to establish an Art Department in the college.

Michigan University recently granted diplomas to 134 graduates of the Law Department and to 604 of the Medical Department. The number graduating from the Medical Department is less than usual.

The Agassiz Memorial Fund has been handed over to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, and President Eliot has stated in his letter of acknowledgment that the continuous growth of the museum is assured through the successful labors of the committee.

The Detroit Board of Education has reconsidered the question of introducing the study of the German language into the public schools, and has decided that it shall not be taught. The petition for the teaching of the French language has also been rejected.

The list of students of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, comprises 35 in the Senior class; 79 Juniors; 86 Sophomores, and 115 Freshmen, making a total of 315 in all. There are 4 students from Berks County, 217 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Brazil, 1 from India, and 2 from Japan. New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, and Maryland are well represented.

Rev. Joseph H. Dubbs, A. M., has been called to the new Professorship of History and Archæology in Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn. Mr. Dubbs is at present Pastor of Christ Reformed Church, Philadelphia, of which the late Mr. Audenried, founder of the Professorship, was for many years a member. Mr. Dubbs is said to be an able scholar, an eloquent preacher, and one of the rising men in the Reformed Church.

The meetings of the Alumni Associations of Union College, New-York, are to be revived. It is proposed to raise an endowment fund of $100,000 to create Professorships in the names of Profs. Jackson, Lewis, and Foster, who are about retiring after long and faithful service. Prof. Foster is abroad. He had a severe attack of epilepsy a year or so ago, and he has been for some time seeking the restoration of his health in Algeria. His health still continues infirm.

Work on the Vanderbilt University, Tennessee, is being pushed rapidly forward, and the institution will be completed and put into full operation by next Fall. A large number of ornamental trees, shrubbery, and flowers have been planted, and the grounds are being laid off and arranged after the most elaborate style, and will, when completed, present a most magnificent appearance. The chemical and philosophical apparatus for the university has been purchased in Europe at a cost of $30,000.

The Philadelphia Board of Education is making vigorous efforts to discover and remedy the causes of the bad sanitary condition of the schools under its charge. Of 424 schools applied to for information as to their condition replies have been received from 359. It is supposed that the reports of the teachers represent the condition of affairs in their worst aspect, their expectations naturally being that great improvements are projected. A large number of reports have been examined, and, as a rule, they bear witness to the following facts: That the air in the school-rooms is very foul, in many cases disagreeably so; that the systems of ventilation are imperfect and insufficient where any system has been adopted; that in a large number of schools (principally the older ones) there is no means of ventilation except by opening windows or doors. There is less complaint of lack of heat, but in cold weather it is impossible to secure ventilation by windows and keep the rooms sufficiently warm. In some of the primary schools the children have been dismissed on very cold days from inability to keep them warm. Headache, lassitude, nose-bleeding, and nervous disorders are reported from a large number of schools as the result of foul air. The temperature ranged from 53° to 70°, the difference between one foot and seven feet from the floor being about 6°. The most perfectly ventilated, lighted, and heated building, and the most healthy pupils, are reported from Girard College, sixteen rooms of which are perfectly ventilated without resort to windows or doors, two only requiring it. The gymnastic exercises and military drill promote health and vivacity. This school, however, has exceptional advantages which none of the others possess. The Central High School is reported to be in a very fair condition as regards light, air, and heat. The Girls' Normal School building suffers from a deficiency of air, and there is evidently insufficient or badly arranged light, as out of 640 pupils 60 are near-sighted and 67 have weak or diseased eyes. This is a far greater proportion than is reported from any other school.

The Philadelphia Association of American Alumni have issued the following address:

PHILADELPHIA, March, 1875.

DEAR SIR: It is the opinion of many gentlemen in Philadelphia that some steps should be taken to secure a proper celebration by college men of the Centennial anniversary in 1876. For this purpose an association of the graduates of all the principal colleges in the Union who are living in this city and vicinity has accordingly been formed. It is proposed that a convention or college graduates shall assemble in Philadelphia late in the Summer or early in the Autumn of 1876, to commemorate by its meeting the close of the first century of our national existence; that its exercises shall consist of short addresses upon topics connected with college history and college life; of scientific papers (not technical) and others having a general bearing on art, literature, and education; of biographical memoirs of eminent college men; of historical sketches of the various universities and colleges in this country: of one or more orations upon historical subjects by distinguished Americans, (all of which might eventually be collected in a memorial volume,) and last, and not least, of meetings of a social and informal character. Such a convention would undoubtedly draw to it and together not only the most eminent men in America in science, politics, and letters, but also the many distinguished foreign scholars whom the Centennial will attract to Philadelphia; while the personal intercourse of the representatives of the various colleges in all parts of this country and Europe would not only be productive of infinite pleasure and improvement, but certainly lead to very desirable results. The time suggested for such a meeting seems especially fit. The Centennial Exposition will commemorate the progress of the United States in art, science, manufactures, agriculture, and mining. It will attempt to show nothing but material progress; while our advance in other than material things has been almost as remarkable. Should not the opportunity be seized by the educated men of America to show at the same time what has been accomplished in a hundred years in the various departments of intellectual life? The means and manner by which the object of the association may best be accomplished have not yet been finally agreed upon; the object itself is, however, clear, and must commend itself to the patriotic judgment of every college man. The undersigned are confident of your assistance and support. They beg you to communicate, as soon as convenient, with the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Mr. Samuel L. Parish, No. 528 Locust street, Philadelphia, and give them the benefit of any suggestions that may occur to you.

THE "TICHBORNE DEFENSE ASSOCIATION."

On March 17, says the London *Daily News*, a meeting, convened by the above association, was held at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, the object being the advancement of the "Tichborne Fund." The admission was on payment, the prices being 6d., 1s., and 2s. The hall, which is capable of accommodating about 1,000 people, was crowded before the hour at which the proceedings were announced to commence, hundreds being unable to obtain admission. For an hour previous to the commencement of the meeting three processions of men (a large number of whom wore blue favors,) headed by brass bands, patrolled the neighborhood. Dr. Baxter Langley officiated as Chairman. There were also present Mr. Guildford Onslow, Dr. Kenealy, M. P., and many others, including Surgeon Major Mundy and Mr. Guy, both witnesses in the case. The Chairman, at the close of his address, announced that Dr. Kenealy was at that moment recovering from the severe shock, and perhaps injury, he had received from those who had escorted him from the station, in consequence of which he had fainted. Mr. Onslow having addressed the meeting, resolutions in accordance with the objects for which it had been convened were adopted. Dr. Kenealy, on entering the hall, met with an enthusiastic reception, those present standing and cheering. In the course of a very long speech, he said that they were told that it was only the residuum of society that agitated this question, but he said, if any residuum were to be found in the world, it was among those who decided upon the case of which they knew nothing. The question was, he said, resolving itself into a larger issue, whether Englishmen would have liberty or not, or lie down like slaves, as he believed the Whig and Tory parties were endeavoring to make them. The House of Commons said that they would not receive the petitions of the people on this subject; but the people of England would meet them on that issue, and his life upon it the people would succeed. He asked them to gird up their loins for the fray, and demand from Mr. Disraeli the liberation of a man who, from the first day he entered the court, was doomed to the dungeon he was now in. He concluded by expressing his intention of restoring the right conceded in Magna Charta that no man should be convicted without the concurrence of a jury. This was done daily.

LOBBYING BY CONTRACT.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, March 30.

In our issue of the 27th inst. brief allusion was made to the extra compensation secured by Hon. George D. Lord for Messrs. Spaulding, Bennett & Co., when he was a member of the Assembly, on their contract for dredging the Ohio and Erie Basins in this city. This precious job was exposed by the Albany correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who boldly charged that Senator Lord, (the innocent who is unaware of the existence of a Canal Ring,) has "had a direct or indirect interest in several of the extra awards which have recently been made" to the Ring contractors. The correspondent further asserts that he can prove, upon the sworn testimony of trustworthy witnesses, that the Senator's son, "George D. Lord, while a member of the Assembly, violated the laws of the State by advocating before the House canal claims in which he had a direct interest."

It is evident that the proposed investigation should begin with these Lords. It appears that Messrs. Spaulding, Bennett & Co. believed that they had not received on their contract a sufficient sum to recompense them for the work performed. Accordingly, Mr. John Hand, the "Co.," was delegated to secure an additional award. The contract allowed about $30,000, and the contractors thought they ought to have $5,000 more. The correspondent says that Hand entered into an arrangement with Assemblyman George D. Lord, by which the latter was to secure the passage of a bill granting the desired relief and receive for his services two-thirds of the entire award. A contract was thereupon made in regular form as follows:

For value received, I do hereby promise and agree to pay John Kiley, of the City of Rochester, two-thirds of any and all additional money over and above the amount promised to be paid by the express terms of my several contracts with the State of New-York for dredging in Black Rock Harbor, and the Erie and Ohio Basin, in the City of Buffalo, which may be paid or awarded by the State by reason of said contracts. And I hereby direct and authorize the said Kiley, for me and in my name, to procure the Canal Commissioners' drafts for two-thirds of the amount which may be paid or awarded by reason of said contracts, and to give for me, and in my name, all proper receipts and acquittances for the said two-thirds of any award that may be made, and to collect the said two-thirds of the Treasurer of the State, or the proper officers to pay the same, together with all the benefits accruing thereon; and this assignment shall be my voucher therefor.

(Signed,) JOHN HAND.

John Kiley, whose name appears in the above document, was Mr. George D. Lord's confidential agent. His name was used at the request of his employer, who said to Mr. Hand that, "as he [Lord] was a member of the Legislature, it would not do for him publicly to take an interest in canal awards." Mr. Lord then framed a bill of relief, in the usual form, providing that the Canal Commissioners should take testimony as to the sufficiency of the original award for dredging the basins named. The act was passed on the 19th of April, 1871. In November of the same year, Commissioners Fay, Chapman, and Wright, all Democrats, "found" that the contract price was not sufficient, and awarded $29,666 14 more to Mr. Hand. It should be remembered that the amount of the contract was only $30,000, and that the extra compensation at first desired by the contractors was only $5,000.

But is seems from subsequent events that Mr. Lord was not satisfied with the terms of the agreement. The correspondent says that, soon after the award was made, Lord presented to Hand duplicate blank receipts, to which was attached a blank certificate of indebtedness, and asked him to sign the receipts, so that he [Lord] might get from one of the Commissioners a certificate to the amount of the award. Having all confidence in Lord's honesty, Hand signed the receipts as desired. The blank certificate was then filled out with the full amount of the award, and was signed by Commissioner Fay. The papers were now ready, and they were accordingly turned over to the influential Senator, Jarvis Lord, who presented them to Auditor Dayton for payment. Learning how matters were proceeding, Messrs. Spaulding and Bennett procured an injunction restraining the Auditor from honoring the warrant. The injunction was granted by Judge Learned, but subsequently a settlement was made by which Hand received his stipulated share and Lord his two-thirds of the award.

If this correspondent's statements are authentic, (and they are given with so much of detail and particularity that there is little room for doubt,) then both the Lords, father and son, were guilty of a very grave offense. It is bad enough to defraud the State by means of unbalanced bids, but it is a much more serious affair for members of the Legislature to become parties to such a fraud. Moreover, it seems that Mr. George D. Lord was fully aware of the crime he was committing, as he inserted in the agreement the name of his agent in place of his own.

Now, Democratic papers hold that the State "officials"—meaning the canal officers—who were complicated with the frauds should be first investigated and punished. Perhaps this is right. But Senator Lord and Assemblyman Lord were State officials also, and, therefore, our Democratic friends must admit, on their own claim, that it would be well to begin with these Lords.

MINING AND MINERALS IN RUSSIA.

The *Golos* gives some interesting details respecting the mining operations and mineral productions of Russia during the year 1874. The State foundries smelted 1,225,000 Russian pounds of bronze, 557,000 pounds of iron, and 1,000 pounds of steel; 89,000 pounds weight of articles in bronze were cast, and 508,000 pounds weight of ammunition, 9,000 pounds weight of steel cannon, and 15,000 pounds weight of iron cannon; 15,000 pounds of lead and 6,600 pounds of zinc were smelted; 7,800 pounds weight of iron articles, 10,000 pounds weight of sheet-iron, and 7,500 roubles worth of iron for use in shipbuilding were also made, besides 46,700 side arms, 20,000 blades, and 5,725 gun-barrels. The amount of metal passing through private factories can only be approximately calculated, as the year is reckoned from May 1 to April 30. The following return, however, is supposed to be tolerably correct. The productions of the smelting establishments of the Ural are estimated at 13,200,000 pounds of bronze, 1,017,000 pounds of iron, 69,000 pounds of steel, and 100,000 pounds of copper. Those around Moscow are supposed to have produced 3,360,000 pounds of bronze and 1,830,000 pounds of iron. South Russian produce is estimated at 430,000 pounds of bronze and 440,000 pounds of iron; that of the Polish Provinces at 1,370,000 pounds of bronze, 806,000 pounds of iron, and 120,000 pounds of zinc. Lastly, 44,000 pounds of copper is calculated as the return from the Caucasus. Gold to the amount of 1,806 pounds has been extracted during 1874, without reckoning the districts of Altai and Nerchinsk, which yield an annual average of 165 pounds. Coal has been worked with increased progress in every district except that of the Vistula, which is still suffering from the effect of the conflagrations of 1873. The total amount of coal and anthracite raised in 1874 was 83,575,000 pounds, the largest portion coming from the Government of Catherinoslaw, the district of the Don Cossacks, the neighborhood of Moscow, and from private mines. The extraction of mineral oils in the Caucasus shows a great increase, and oil wells have lately been discovered in Poland, in the Government of Kielce. A Russian pound is equal to about six pounds English weight.

BYRON AND THE COUNTESS GUICCIOLI.

The *Academy* says it is probable that a new book illustrating the career of Lord Byron in Italy, and his relations with the Countess Guiccioli, may be published at no very distant date. It takes the form of a narrative, written by a lady, of a visit which she paid not long ago to Ravenna, and to the Guiccioli palace there, and of her interviews with the secretary of the Guiccioli family, who produced to her several very curious and often amusing documents bearing upon the loves of Byron and the fair Italian Countess. These papers include, for instance, a letter from the Countess to her husband, wherein she confesses her culpability in loving Byron; a long string of minute regulations, of that sort which is specially exasperating to the female mind, drawn up by the Count for the moral and social guidance of his wife after a quasi-reconciliation between them had ensued; memorials presented by the Count to the Roman authorities, deprecating or appealing from the decrees of separation and of alimony which the Pope had granted against him; letters from a certain Fanny, the F—— of Moore's "Life" of the poet, who was actively concerned as an intermediary between Byron and the Countess; a letter addressed to Guiccioli announcing the death of the great poet in Greece, &c., &c. There is also a curious anecdote throwing light upon a recent and somewhat painful controversy, a good deal about Shelley, about Byron's daughter Allegra and her mother, and about the light which the new information throws upon passages in Moore's "Life." The work presents a general view of the case hostile to Count Guiccioli, and comparatively favorable to his wife and to Byron. It cannot fail to prove interesting to a large circle of readers. We may add that one of the last requests of the Countess Guiccioli was that all documents relating to her connection with Byron should be published.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The following donations and subscriptions to the Training School for Nurses have been received since March 19, 1875:

Mr. Arthur Lawrence..	$25	Mr. Henry Day..........	$5
Mr. Geo. P. Wetmore...	100	Through Mr. A. G. Sedgwick..........	10
Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart.	50	Mrs. Newbold..........	10
A Friend, through Mrs. Robert Gracie..........	5	Miss A. C. Cook..........	5
W. F. M., through Mrs. Robert Gracie..........	5	Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, 1874	10
Miss Collins..........	2	Mrs. F. B. Arnold..........	10
Mrs. Judge Emott..........	5	Miss Arnold..........	10
Mrs. Pierre Humbert...	5	Mrs. B. G. Arnold..........	10
Dr. W. Gill Wylie..........	5	Through Miss Waddington..........	5
T. C. L., Philadelphia...	5	Mrs. William H. Thorn.	10
Messrs. Busk & Jevons.	25	Mrs. Edward King..........	5
L. E. M..........	5	Mrs. Elijah Ward..........	50
Mrs. Osw'd Ottendorfer	25	Mrs. Samuel Wetmore..	20
Mrs. Wright..........	10	Mrs. Clendennen Gray.	10
Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson..........	15	Miss A. C. Cook..........	5
Mrs. Abm. Van Buren..	10	Miss A. L. Williams..........	5
"A Young Bachelor's Mite"..........	10	Mrs. Oothout..........	50
Mrs. Daniel Lord..........	10	Mr. R. L. C..........	10
		Received for services and board of nurses..	543

Total..........	$1,100
Previously reported..........	3,795
Total..........	$4,895

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer,
No. 50 Exchange place.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 2, 1875.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE DISGRACED GENERAL.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS REWARD TREASON AND REBUKE LOYALTY.

From the New-Orleans Republican.

Fitz John Porter was appointed Commissioner of Public Works in New-York City, because he had been dismissed from the Army. The Democrats were perfectly satisfied to thus reward treason and rebuke the Union officers who tried the case.

HIS OFFENSE WORSE THAN THAT OF A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Fitz John Porter's friends urge with a good deal of plausibility the reopening of his case, now that ninety Confederate soldiers have been returned to Congress. If the rebellion is to be condoned, why not all its incidents? They must remember, however, that the offense for which he was tried is a worse one than that of the ordinary Confederate soldier. Disaffection in the camp is more dangerous than rebellion in the field.

ANYTHING BUT COMPLIMENTARY.

From the Syracuse Standard.

The name of Gen. Fitz John Porter is not a new one to many of our readers. His name has been conspicuously before the American people in connection with transactions that redounded but little to his credit, and were a source of much mischief to the country. His name and history are again brought into notice by his recent appointment by Mayor Wickham, of New-York, and the comments of the press upon that appointment are anything but complimentary either to Gen. Porter or Mayor Wickham.

THE WORST OF ALL TRAITORS.

From the Allentown (Penn.) Register.

No event in the political history of the country for a long time past has caused so much indignation as the appointment of ex-Gen. Fitz John Porter as Commissioner of Public Works for the City of New-York. It is not enough to have the former keeper of Libby Prison as a Sheriff's under-keeper, and Jeff. Davis' private secretary as Mayor Wickham's private secretary, but the sense of decency and the patriotism of the people must be further shocked by the elevation of this worst of all traitors who owes his life to the humanity and clemency of a noble Government. In any other country, after being convicted of such treachery as was found against Porter, he would have been hanged or shot. He lives to be made a martyr by the element which opposed the war and sympathized with the rebellion.

HE OUGHT TO REMEMBER HIS OLD FRIEND, JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

An immense amount of patronage will be at the disposal of Fitz John Porter, the new carpet-bag Tammany Commissioner of Public Works. It is understood that Jeff. Davis is in somewhat straitened circumstances. Here is an admirable opportunity for the new incumbent to assist his old friend. The Tammany Mayor of New-York having appointed Jeff.'s former private secretary as his own, and the Tammany Sheriff having selected the keeper of Libby Prison as his Clerk of Arrests, why should'nt Porter give Davis a fat berth?

THE MILITARY COURT OF OPINION THAT PORTER SHOULD HAVE BEEN SHOT.

From the Reading (Penn.) Times.

Fitz John Porter, whom Mayor Wickham, of New-York, has just appointed Commissioner of Public Works, narrowly escaped sentence of death for his treason and refusal to obey orders at the battle of Bull Run. Gen. Hunter, who presided over the military court-martial that tried Porter, is reported as saying that the court were unanimously of the opinion that Porter ought to be shot for his disobedience of Gen. Pope's orders on the battle-field, and was only prevented from bringing in such verdict by the apprehension that President Lincoln would set it aside. Hence the court decided that he should be cashiered.

RETREATED WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT.

From the Cumberland (Md.) Civilian.

Fitz John Porter, once a General in the United States Army, is now appealing for a new trial. Had the court-martial rendered a just verdict, Fitz John Porter would have been shot at daylight the day following the verdict. He willfully disobeyed the orders of his commanding officer in the face of the enemy, and like a coward and a dastard retreated instead of attacking, not even firing a shot, and a reverse of the Union arms was the result. If Fitz John Porter is granted a new trial, common justice would demand that the penalty prescribed by law shall be indicted upon him, if found guilty.

IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY HE WOULD HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

From the Buffalo Evening Post.

In New-York Fitz John Porter has been hoisted over the heads of all the local Democratic aspirants, and given the most influential and important position in the gift of the Mayor. Porter was guilty of no less than three deliberate acts of disobedience while Pope was commanding the Army of the Potomac, and his conduct aided the defeat of that Army, and proved, in all probability, the cause of the humiliating catastrophe. Such an offense has brought many a commander to an ignominious death. Any other country would have enforced such a sentence.

HE WENT FORTH FROM THE COURT OF INQUIRY A BRANDED MAN.

From the Schenectady Daily Union.

Everybody knows who Fitz John Porter is. He became, by his insubordination, a most active ally, within the Union lines, of the rebel forces. He refused to move the corps under his command, when ordered to do so, to sustain the Union forces during one of the sharpest conflicts of the war, and his refusal to move inflicted upon the Union Army a defeat which added materially to the prolongation and cost of the war. A court-martial which investigated his case, convicted him of military insubordination, and he was degraded from his rank in the Army. He went forth from that court of inquiry a branded man, and all the protestations he and his friends may utter will never serve to convince the great mass of people of this country that Porter, in refusing to obey orders, did not do so in order to bring defeat and disgrace upon our Army, as a retaliation for the removal of McClellan and the appointment of Pope in his place.

TREASON NO LONGER A CRIME.

From the Yonkers Statesman.

The selection of Mr. Porter is an unofficial but intelligible demonstration that the current has set back toward the period of treason and treachery. Fitz John Porter stands convicted of willful disobedience of orders in the presence of the enemy. Mayor Wickham has exhumed this man from his dishonorable retirement to give him the office that expresses most significantly the spirit now dominant. We may expect still more. If the tide does not set back, the fact will be to declare against the maintenance of the Federal ascendency in the recent civil war, and to apologize for having been a soldier of the Government. It is a fearful lesson that we are learning. A murdered President, the death of half a million of men from slaughter and disease, the hand-to-hand struggle for national existence; and now the honors, the favor, and all consideration are to be for those who sought to betray their country. Treason is no more a crime.

HOW WICKHAM WILL SUFFER THROUGH PORTER'S ELEVATION.

From the Lockport Journal.

Gen. Porter was dismissed from the service in 1862. There is, at least so far as we can perceive, a willingness on the part of the press and the public to allow Gen. Porter to remain in obscurity, and not parade his transgressions, but when he is brought prominently before the public and placed in one of the best offices in the gift of the Democratic Party, his antecedents become a matter of public interest, and are properly alluded to for the purpose of showing what kind of individuals are to be brought to the surface by the success of that party. The appointment of such men as the former clerk of Libby Prison, and the disloyal or at least disobedient General, Fitz John Porter, to prominent positions in the departments of the City, will soon deprive Mayor Wickham of the confidence and support of all good and loyal citizens.

THE INSULT OFFERED THE NATION BY TAMMANY.

From the Troy Budget.

Fitz John Porter has been appointed to the important position of Commissioner of Public Works in New-York. This shows more clearly than the election of ninety rebels to Congress the animus of the party which is now seeking to resume control of national affairs. Not satisfied with honoring rebels who had been forgiven by the Government, the Democracy now hugs to its breast a traitor whom the Government can never forgive, and who now walks the earth through a clemency such as was never extended by any other government under the sun. Mayor Wickham excited surprise when he appointed a rebel soldier as his private secretary, but this was exceeded when he tendered the best place in his gift to one who, as a trusted and honored officer, betrayed his country on the field of battle. For thirteen years he has borne the stigma of treason. His crime was baser than that of Jeff. Davis, for it had not the shadow of a motive, save in the petty personal hatred which he felt toward his superior officer. The nation will not forget the insult to its cause which Tammany has offered in advancing this disgraced traitor to an honorable and remunerative position while faithful soldiers are repudiated.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 At. & Pac. Tel.... 25	500 Union Pacific..... 68½
200 West. Union...s3. 78⅛	1000 do........ 68¼
900 do........ 78¼	1500 do........ 68
300 do........ 78⅛	500 do........ 67⅞
900 do......b3. 78	1000 do........ 67½
1900 do........ 77⅞	500 do........ 67¾
200 do........ 78	500 do........ 67½
200 N. J. Southern.... 8	500 do.......c. 67¼
1500 Pacific Mail..... 43¾	500 do.......c. 67½
1500 do........ 43⅞	12 do........ 67
1000 do......b.3. 43⅞	200 do........ 67⅞
300 do........ 43¾	600 do........ 67⅛
600 do........ 43⅝	300 do........ 67
400 do......s3. 43½	500 do.......c. 67
500 do......c. 43⅝	300 do.......c. 67⅛
400 do........ 43¾	1000 do........ 67¼
200 do......c. 43⅞	300 do........ 67⅜
700 do........ 44	300 do........ 67½
900 do........ 44⅛	100 do......b3. 67⅝
1300 do........ 44	100 do........ 68
500 Erie Railway..... 30½	100 do........ 68¼
1200 do........ 30½	500 do........ 68
1400 do........ 30⅝	800 do........ 67⅞
1300 do........ 30¾	800 do........ 67¾
2600 do........ 30⅝	600 do.......c. 67¾
800 do......s3. 30½	100 do........ 67⅞
2300 do........ 30⅝	100 North-western.s3. 45
1100 do........ 30¾	100 do......b3. 45⅛
1500 do........ 30⅞	1500 do......s5. 45
1200 do........ 31	100 do......s4. 44⅞
800 do........ 31⅛	500 do......b3. 45
400 do......b3. 31¼	200 do........ 44⅞
200 do......b3. 31⅛	200 Ohio & Miss..... 28⅝
400 do........ 31⅛	200 do........ 28½
100 St. Paul........ 38⅞	100 do........ 28⅝
900 do......s3. 38¼	100 do........ 28¾
600 do........ 38¼	300 Han. & St. Jo..... 28½
100 do......s3. 38⅞	200 do........ 28⅝
100 Tol. & Wab....s3. 15	200 do........ 28¾
100 do........ 15⅛	400 do......s3. 28½
300 do......c. 15⅛	100 do........ 28
200 do........ 15⅜	400 do......s3. 28
100 Lake Shore........ 73¾	50 Han. & St. J. Pref. 35¼
100 do........ 73⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500 U. S. 6s,'81,C. 12........120	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........12.119¾
19,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........119⅞	20,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R........12.113⅝
2,000 U.S.5-20R.,'68.120⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Texs.10s'76 6c 98	100 C. & R. I......bc.106¼
1,000 Va.6s,C.x.m.C. 54	500 Erie Railway..bc. 31¼
2,000 N.J.C. 1st Con.104½	700 do........ 31⅛
1,000 C.&N.W.,C.C.G. 83⅞	1300 do........ 31¼
21,000 do........ 84	300 do......s3. 31⅛
3,000 do........ 84⅛	1000 do......b30. 31⅛
15,000 do........ 85	300 do......b3. 31¼
2,000 C.&N.W. G.R.B 83¾	2100 do........ 31¼
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. 90½	700 do........ 31⅛
3,000 Morris & E. 1st.113⅝	400 do......s3. 31
2,000 M. & E. 7s,'71	1500 do........ 31
x int........103½	1000 do......b3. 31
3,000 do........103	1000 do......b60. 31¼
6,000 Erie 1st........106½	1600 do........ 30⅞
1,000 Erie 2d........100½	600 do........ 30⅞
2,000 Erie 4th. x int. 96¾	400 do......b3. 31
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s..104	100 do........ 31
8,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 98½	2100 do........ 31⅛
2,000 do........ 98⅝	700 do......b3. 31¼
3,000 M.&St.P.7sG.bc 84	1400 do........ 31¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 97¼	1200 do........ 31⅛
1,000 do........ 97⅜	200 do......s3. 31
6,000 Un. Pac. S. F'd. 91½	400 do........ 31
4,000 do........ 91⅞	900 C., M. & St. P. bc. 38¼
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87.100	500 do......b3. 38⅜
5,000 Har.1st7sR.bc.111	900 do......c. 38¼
5,000 Har.1st7sC.bc.111	300 do......s3. 38⅛
1,000 C. & P., C. S. F.105½	100 do......b3. 38¼
2,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.1st110	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.bc. 56¾
5,000 N.Y.C.6s,S.bc.. 97½	900 Union Pac......bc. 68
10,000 S. Pac. of Mo.. 70	500 do........ 67⅞
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s,C. 85	2800 do........ 68
6,000 L. & N., C. '98.. 87	100 do......c. 68
4,000 C.C.&I.C.1stbc. 51¼	300 do........ 68⅛
5 Park Bank........142	400 do......c. 68
58 Hanover Bank.... 98.	200 do......c. 67⅞
10 do........ 98½	1100 do......c. 67¾
100 Quicksilver.... 26	1100 do........ 67¾
6 Del. & H. C....bc..114¼	100 do........ 67⅝
200 W. U. Tel......bc. 78	100 do......c. 67½
500 do......s3. 78	1300 do........ 67¼
700 do......s3. 77⅞	700 do........ 67⅜
300 do........ 77⅞	200 do......c. 67⅜
800 do......b3. 78	200 do........ 67¼
15 L. S. & M. S....bc. 73⅜	500 do........ 67⅜
200 do........ 73⅝	100 do........ 67¾
100 do......s3. 73⅝	100 do........ 67¾
10 N. Y. C. & H....bc.101¼	1300 do........ 67¾
60 Illinois Central..102¼	500 do........ 67¾
10 N. J. Central.....112½	700 do........ 67⅝
17 do......b. c.112½	500 do........ 67½
300 Pacific Mail....bc. 43⅞	300 do........ 67½
400 do........ 44	36 C., C. C. & I....bc. 60
1000 do........ 44⅛	100 Tol., W. & W...bc. 15⅛
600 do........ 44⅛	100 do......bc. 15¼
400 do........ 44⅛	1200 do........ 15⅜
1300 do........ 44¼	600 do........ 15⅜
100 do........ 44	46 Pac. R. of Mo..bc. 12
1000 do........ 44⅛	46 Del., L. & W..bc. 110¾
1000 do......b3. 44⅛	100 At. & Pac. Pf.bc. 15
1000 do........ 44⅛	100 St.L.K.C.&N.Pf.bc 28
600 do........ 44	50 Rens. & Sara...... 111
1200 do........ 43⅞	500 Kansas Pac.....bc. 11
1500 do........ 43¾	400 H. & St. Jo.....bc. 28½
200 do........ 43⅝	100 do......b60. 28⅞
200 do......c. 43⅝	100 do........ 28⅝
1600 C. & N. W.bc.b3. 45	100 do........ 28¾
200 do......c. 45	100 do........ 28¾
300 do......s3. 44¾	100 H. & St. J. Pf....bc. 34⅞
300 do........ 44⅞	100 N. J. S.....bc.b3. 8
300 do......b3. 45	200 Ohio & Miss...bc. 28¾
200 do........ 45⅛	400 do......s3. 28⅝
200 do........ 45	100 do........ 28½
100 C. & N. W.Pf....bc. 57¼	100 C., C. & I. C....bc. 6
100 do........ 57⅛	100 At. & Pac. Tel....bc. 24¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.119¼	10 N. J. Central.... 112⅝
6,000 Erie 1st........106½	200 Un. Pacific....s3. 67¼
3,000 N. West. con.	100 do........ 67⅜
coup gold bds. 85	200 do........ 67⅜
2,000 Harlem 1st,	100 do........ 67⅜
Reg......b3.111	1100 do........ 67⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud....101	1200 do........ 67⅜
20 do........101¼	1400 do........ 67⅜
500 Western Union....... 78	1000 do........ 67⅜
500 do......b3. 78⅛	900 do........ 67⅝
300 do........ 78	100 do........ 67⅞
800 North-western.... 45¼	300 do........ 67⅞
900 do........ 45½	600 do........ 67¾
300 do........ 45⅜	500 do......b30. 68⅛
100 do......b3. 45⅜	200 do......c. 67⅞
300 N. W. Pref....b3. 58	2900 do........ 68
200 Pacific Mail....... 43⅞	600 do........ 68⅛
300 do......b3. 44	100 do........ 68
500 do........ 44	900 St. Paul........ 38¼
600 do........ 44⅛	100 do......s3. 38¼
1000 do........ 44⅛	800 do........ 38⅜
600 do......b3. 44¼	900 Tol. & Wabash.... 15½
100 do........ 44⅛	100 do........ 15⅝
100 do........ 44	400 do......b3. 15¾
400 do........ 44	400 do........ 15⅝
1300 Erie Railway.... 31⅛	200 do........ 15⅝
100 do......b3. 31⅛	100 do........ 15⅝
500 do......b3. 31¼	20 Ohio & Miss......c. 28¾
200 do........ 31⅛	200 do........ 28⅝
200 do........ 31¼	700 do......s3. 28⅝
800 do........ 31⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 28¾
500 do........ 31⅛	300 do........ 28⅝
200 do......b3. 31⅛	22 N. J. Southern....c. 7
200 do........ 31¼	100 Pacific R. of Mo.... 48¾
100 do......s15. 31	100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 15⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n........119⅛	$1,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67.119⅞
	10,000 U. S. 10-40 R..113⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 51	1100 Union Pac..b.c. 68
2,000 Cen. Pac. G.bs. 98⅜	1000 do........ 68⅛
7,000 do........ 98½	400 do......b3. 68¼
5,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 97⅞	700 do......c. 68⅛
2,000 do......b.c. 97⅛	200 do........ 67⅞
2,000 U. Pac.S.F.b.c. 91⅞	100 do........ 67¾
1,000 Ced. F.& M.1st. 84	100 do........ 67⅞
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 99¾	900 do........ 68
1,000 Mor.& E.7s,'71.103	100 do......c. 68
75,000 N. J. C. 1st C.104½	1400 do........ 68⅛
5,000 Alb. & Sus.1st.109	100 do......s15. 67⅞
2,000 Alt. & T.H.1st.105½	100 do........ 67⅞
2,000 Erie 4th........ 96⅞	600 do........ 68
5,000 Chic. & N. W.C.	700 T., W. & W...b.c. 15⅝
G. bs........ 84⅞	800 do........ 15⅞
6,000 do........ 85	100 do........ 15½
20,000 C. & N. W. C. 90½	100 C., C. & I.C.b.c. 6
4,000 Intern'l 1st.... 58	700 Chic. & N.W.b.c. 45⅜
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 57	2800 do........ 45½
4,000 West. P.bs.s15. 91¼	1000 do........ 45⅝
20 Bk. of Com..b.c.118	100 do......s3. 45½
100 Am. Exc. Bk.b.c.119	200 do........ 45⅜
60 Del. & H. C.b.c.114¼	400 do........ 45½
500 Mariposa....b.c. 3¾	200 Chic., M. & St.
300 Quicksilver..b.c. 25	P......b.c.b3. 38⅜
200 At. & P.T.b.c.b3. 25	400 do........ 38¼
200 West. U..b.c.b3. 78	200 do........ 38⅜
2200 do........ 78⅛	100 do........ 38¼
400 do......c. 78⅛	200 C., M. & St P.
2700 do......b3. 78¼	Pf......b.c.b3. 56¾
1500 do........ 78¼	222 P.,F.W.&C.G.b.c. 97
200 do......s3. 78¼	100 do........ 97
2200 do........ 78⅛	200 Han. & St. J. b.c. 28¾
200 do........ 78	100 do......b3. 28¾
100 U. S. Ex..b.c.b3. 61	200 H. & S. Jo.Pf.b.c. 34½
100 Pacific Mail..b.c. 43⅞	200 do........ 34¾
800 do........ 44	400 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 28⅞
200 do........ 44⅛	100 do......s3. 28⅞
300 do........ 44	2500 do......b3. 29
300 Erie R....b.c.b3. 31¼	1200 do........ 28⅞
400 do........ 31⅛	200 At.&P.Pf.b.c.b3. 15
2100 do......b3. 31⅛	100 P. R. of Mo.b.c. 49
400 do........ 31	50 do........ 48¾
200 do........ 30⅞	300 St. L., K. C. & N.
800 do........ 31	Pf......b.c.b3 28
200 L.S.& M.S.b.c.b3. 73¾	80 Mor. & E....b.c.100
50 Chic. & R. I.b.c.106¼	100 N. J. So....b.c. 7¾
100 do........ 106⅜	1400 Del.,L.& W.b.c.110⅝
400 do........ 106½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000 Un. P. S. F.... 91⅞	500 Union Pacific.... 68
10,000 do........ 91¾	1500 do........ 68⅛
800 Erie R'way...b3. 31⅛	2000 do........ 68¼
300 do........ 31	1300 do........ 68⅜
400 do......s3. 31	400 do......b3. 68⅜
1700 do........ 31	500 do........ 68⅜
200 Western Un...s5. 77¾	400 do........ 68¼
800 do........ 77⅞	100 Lake Shore........ 73⅞
3100 do......b3. 78	900 do........ 74
1800 do........ 77⅞	100 North-western.... 45⅜
200 do........ 77⅞	100 do........ 45½
49 do........ 78	400 do......b3. 45⅝
500 Pacific Mail.... 44	300 At. & Pac.Pf.b3. 15
600 do........ 43⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.... 29
400 do......s3. 43¾	200 do........ 28⅞
500 do......s3. 43⅞	1000 do........ 29¼
400 do........ 43⅞	800 do........ 29⅜
500 do........ 44	400 do......s3. 29¼
1200 do........ 44⅛	200 do........ 29¼
500 do........ 44	200 do........ 29¼
1100 Rock Island.... 106½	100 Han. & St. Jo...b3. 28½
700 do........ 106¾	100 do......b3. 28⅜
100 do........ 106⅝	200 Warren........ 96½
100 do........ 106½	100 St. L. & K. C.... 28½
100 St. Paul......s3. 38¼	100 do......b60. 29
300 do........ 38⅜	

FRIDAY, April 2—P. M.

The Wall street markets displayed less animation to-day, and the volume of business on the Stock Exchange was smaller than yesterday. The course of the stock market, however, was in favor of higher prices, and indicated no loss of the confidence which has characterized Wall street affairs for some time past. The total number of shares sold was 195,000, of which 44,000 were in Erie, 42,000 in Union Pacific, 32,000 in Pacific Mail, and 25,000 in Western Union. The most important fluctuations of the day were in Union Pacific, which opened at 68½, an advance of nearly 2 per cent., as compared with yesterday's close. A decline to 67 soon followed, with a quick recovery to 68¼. The lowest price afterward touched was 67⅜, and the highest 68½, the latter shortly before the close of business. The general market declined slightly in the early dealings, but in the afternoon exhibited great firmness, with a general improvement in prices of 1¼ to 1 Ꝑ cent., Ohio and Mississippi recovering from 28⅜ to 29⅜, North-west from 44¾ to 45⅝, Pacific Mail from 43½ to 44¼, Wabash from 15 to 15¾, Erie from 30⅝ to 31¼, Lake Shore from 73⅝ to 74, Rock Island from 106¼ to 106¾, and Hannibal and St. Joseph from 28 to 28¾. Western Union ranged between 77⅞ and 78¼. Missouri Pacific sold at 48¾@49, against 50 yesterday. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 24¾@25. Investment shares were firm on a small business.

The money market was extremely easy, and the offerings of capital were even more abundant than usual. Call loans were quoted at 4@5 Ꝑ cent. during the greater portion of the day, but at the close the rate declined to 2½ Ꝑ cent. Discounts remain as last quoted.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £76,000 bullion, on balance, by the Bank of England to-day. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities at London is 3 Ꝑ cent. Consols were strong and higher, closing at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. American securities were firm, old 1865s closing at 107¾, 1867s at 107½@107⅝, 10-40s at 103@103⅛, and New 5s at 103⅜@103½. The sterling exchange market was strong and rates were advanced from $4 84 and $4 88 to $4 85 and $4 89 for bankers' long and demand sterling, respectively. Actual business was done as high as $4 84½ and $4 88½. Commercial bills are in small supply, and sales to-day were reported at $4 83@$4 83½. Gold was weak in the early dealings, and sales were made at 114¼ to 114, showing a decline of 3 Ꝑ cent. for the week. During the afternoon the market became firmer, and an advance took place to 114½, the final transactions having been at 114⅜. Cash gold was easy and in ample supply at 1@3 Ꝑ cent. for carrying. A few loans were reported free of interest. On Thursday $80,000 Spanish and American gold was shipped to Havana.

Government bonds were a shade lower in price, and the market was quiet. A firm feeling pervaded the railroad bond list, the demand having been active throughout the day, and prices higher in many instances. The Pacific issues advanced ⅛@½ Ꝑ cent., chiefly in Union Sinking Funds, which reached 91⅞. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon Gold bonds advanced from 83⅞ to 85, closing at the latter quotation. New-Jersey Central consolidated firsts were active at 105½. State bonds were firm, and Tennessees still higher, New Series having sold at 51.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $3,493,426, and the amount marketed $3,031,750. The imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 are $36,599,815, and the amount marketed $37,060,166.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 2, 1875.

Gold receipts	$662,014 06
Gold payments	89,202 08
Gold balance	55,343,458 39
Currency receipts	253,671 53
Currency payments	433,126 54
Currency balance	42,790,884 65
Customs	648,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 2.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	114¾	114⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862, coup	117⅛	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	120	120
American Gold	114⅛	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83	$4 84½
New-York Central	100¾	101
Rock Island	106⅛	106½
Pacific Mail	43⅝	44⅛
St. Paul	38¼	38¼
St. Paul Preferred	56¾	56¾
Western Union	78⅛	77⅞
Union Pacific	66⅝	68¼
Lake Shore	73¾	74
Wabash	15	15¾
North-western	44⅞	45⅜
North-western Preferred	57¾	58
Delaware and Lackawanna*	110½	110¾
New-Jersey Central	112½	112½
Panama	120	120
Erie	30¼	31
Ohio and Mississippi	28½	29¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	6	6
Harlem	130½	130½

* Ex div.

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101	101	100
Erie	31¼	30⅝	44,500
Lake Shore	74	73⅝	1,800
Wabash	15¾	15	6,500
North-western	45⅝	44¾	14,000
North-western Preferred	58	58	400
Rock Island	106¾	106¼	2,750
Fort Wayne	97¼	97¼	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38⅜	38⅛	6,500
Mil. & St. Paul Preferred	56¾	56¾	900
Del., Lack. & Western	110¾	110¾	1,400
Union Pacific	68½	67	42,000
C., C. & I. Central	6	6	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	28¾	28	3,500
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf	34⅞	34½	550
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅜	28⅜	9,300
Missouri Pacific	49	48¾	200
Western Union	78¼	77⅞	25,200
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	25	24¾	500
Pacific Mail	44¼	43½	32,000
Quicksilver	26	25	300
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	15	14⅞	1,700
Mariposa	3¾	3	500
New-Jersey Southern	8	7¾	422
United States Express	61	61	100
Total sales			195,382

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Cur. 6s	119⅛	119¼	5-20s, '65, n. c.	119⅛	119⅜
6s, '81, r.	119¾	120	5-20s, '67, r.	119⅞	120
6s, '81, c.	120½	121	5-20s, '67, c.	119⅞	120
5-20s, '62, r.	114¼	..	5-20s, '68, r.	119¾	120
5-20s, '62, c.	117	117½	5-20s, '68, c.	119⅞	120⅛
5-20s, 64, r.	114¼	114¾	10-40s, r.	113¾	114
5-20s, '64, c.	118	118⅛	10-40s, c.	114½	115
5-20s, '65, r.	116	116½	5s, '81, r.	114½	115
5-20s, '65, c.	120	120½	5s, '81, c.	114¾	115⅛
5-20s, 65, n. r.	119⅛	119⅜			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed, in coin, $16,000 for interest, and $25,300 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$65,442,000
Gold balances	2,137,780
Currency balances	2,465,606

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$97,497,508
Currency balances	3,435,038
Gold exchanges	7,533,336
Gold balances	1,194,652

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Illinois coup. 6s, '77.101	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n., '77.110
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.101	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n., '78.110
Illinois War Loan..102	N. Y. 5s, Gold, '75...110
Kentucky 6s........101	N. Y. 5s, Gold, '76...110
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..103	N. C. 6s, old,Jan.&J. 20
Michigan 6s, '83.....103	N.C.6s,NCR,c.of.J&J 37
Missouri 6s, due '75.100	N. C. 6s,N.C.R.,c. off.
Missouri 6s, due '76.100	Ap. & O........ 37
F. Bds., due '94-'95.. 95	Ohio 6s, 1875........101¼
L. B.,due '81 to '91.in. 98	Ohio 6s, 1881........105
As. or U., due '92.... 96	Ohio 6s, 1886........106¼
H. & St. J., due '75..100	Rhode Island 6s......105
H. & St. J., due '76..100	Tenn. 6s, old........ 65
H. & St. J., due '86.. 96	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.... 51
H. & St. J., due '87.. 96	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 65
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan..106¼	Tenn. 6s, ex coup.... 49
N. Y. Coup. B. L'n..106¼	Tenn. 6s, new series. 49
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n., '75.110	Virginia 6s, con.bds. 58½

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st....108½	Det., Mon. & Tol.bds. 99½
Alb. & Susq. 2d....102¾	Buff. & Erie n. bds..100
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 44½	Buff. & St. L. 7s.....102
Chic. & Alt. income 100¼	Lake Shore Div. bds 99¾
Joliet & Chic 1st...108	L. Shore Cons. C. 1st.102½
La. & Mo. 1st guar.. 90	L. Shore Cons. R. 1st.101½
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.100	L. Shore Cons. C. 2d. 93
Chic., R. I. & Pac..107⅜	Marietta & Cin. 1st.104
Cen. R. of N. J.1st n.110½	Mich.C. Cons.7s,1902.103½
Cen.R.of N.J.1st con.104¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 99¾
Cen.R. of N.J. con. c.109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 99⅝
Am.Dock& Imp.bds.102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es. 96½
M.&St.P.1st 8s, P.D.108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc. 97
M.&St.P.1st7 3-10PD. 90	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101
M.&St.P. 7s g., R.D. 83	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.110½
M.& St. P. 1st LaCD. 85¼	Harlem 1st 7s, C....110½
M.&St.P. 1st C.&M. 81¼	Harlem 1st 7s, R....110⅞
M. & St. P. 2d..... 75	Ohio & M. Cons. S. F. 98
Chi. & N. W. S. F...103	Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 96
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.100	Ohio & M. 2d Cons.. 78
Chi.&N.W.Cons.bds. 90	Cen. Pac. G. bds..... 98⅜
Chi.&N.W.Ext.bds. 85	C. P. San Joa. B'ch.. 84¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 98	C. P. Cal. & Or. 1st.. 86½
Chi.&N.W.C.G.bds. 84⅜	C. P. St. Aid bds.....105
Chi.&N.W.R.G.bds. 83	West'n Pac. bds...... 91¼
Gal. & Chi. Ext.....106	Union P. 1st bds..... 97
Gal. & Chi. 2d......102¾	Union P. L. G., 7s.... 96¼
Pen. 1st Conv....... 95	Union P. S. Fund.... 91¾
Chi. & Mil. 1st...... 94	P. R. of Mo. 1st C. B. 71
Del., L. & W.2d.....109	P. R. of Mo. 2d...... 78
Del., L.&W.7s,Conv.112¼	P. R. 7s. G. by Mo..100½
Mor. & Es. 1st......113½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.109¾
Mor. & Es.7s, '71....103	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..104¾
Erie 1st Ext........106½	C. & P. Con. S. F...105
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......100	C., C. & Ind. 1st.... 51¼
Erie 3d, 7s, '83...... 99	C., C. & Ind. 2d..... 18
Erie 4th, 7s, '80..... 96	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 87¼
Long Dock bds......103	A. & T. H. 2d, Inc... 77
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77. 90	T., P. & W., E. D... 45
B., N. Y. & E. L. bds. 87	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex... 82
Han. & St. J. L. G..102½	T. & W. 1st, St.L.D. 62
Han. & St. J. 8s C... 84½	T. & W. 2d......... 57½
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 26	T. & W. Cons. Con. 38¼
M. So. 7 Ꝑ c. 2d.....103¼	H. & Naples 1st..... 45
M.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 Ꝑ c.107¼	Gt. W. 1st, '88...... 79
Cleve & T. S. F......105	Gt. W. 2d, '93...... 57
Cleve. & T.. new....100	Q. & T. 1st, '90..... 55
Clev., P. & A., o. bds.102	L., B. & Miss. 1st... 58
Clev., P. & A., n. bds.100	

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exchange.118½	Import. and Trad...195
Butchers' and Drov.130	Irving..........127
Chemical.........1600	Manhattan........149
City.............300	Market...........121
Commerce.........118	Mechanics'.......142
Continental...... 93½	Merchants'.......120
First National....200	Nassau...........107
Fourth National... 98½	North America.... 99½
Fulton...........163	Oriental.........172
German American... 85	Pacific..........165
Gold Exchange.....115	Park.............142
Greenwich.........215	People's.........140
Grocers'..........100½	State of New-York..112
Hanover........... 98	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	...
City 6s, New	105¼	105⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¾	55⅞
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	55⅝	56
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad Pref	38¾	40
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	21⅝	21¾
Northern Central Railroad	33	...
Lehigh Navigation	51	...
Lehigh Gold Loan	101¼	...

The following are the gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the month of March:

1874	$651,475 30
1875	823,509 65
Increase in 1875	$172,034 35

The increase in gross earnings for March this year is equal to a gain of nearly thirty per cent. over last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HOLDERS OF COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY first mortgage consolidated bonds are invited to meet at No. 50 Wall st., Room No. 6, second floor, on TUESDAY, April 6, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing a statement by Mr. Charles F. Southmayd, of Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, of the present condition of the C., C. & I. C. Railway Company, and what is proposed to be done for the protection of the first mortgage consolidated bonds.
JAMES MILLIKEN, ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, WM. H. GEBHARD,
FRED. J. DE PEYSTER, Committee.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1875.

☞ HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN AND INTERNATIONAL OF TEXAS.—First and second Mortgage Bonds bought and sold by WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO., Bankers, No. 37 William st.

☞ ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 WALL st., dealers in stock privileges. Comprehensive explanatory circulars mailed gratuitously, containing prices all stocks sold at the Exchange.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 2, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	20	Peanuts, bags	270
Bees-wax, pks	2	Resin, bbls	180
Beans, bbls	336	Tar, bbls	44
Cotton, bales	1,436	Beef, pks	87
Flour, bbls	12,234	Pork, pks	410
Meal, bbls	160	Cut-meats, pks	1,614
Meal, bags	804	Oil-cake, pks	900
Wheat, bushels	57,140	Lard, tcs	1,709
Corn, bushels	19,300	Lard, kegs	80
Oats, bushels	7,200	Butter, pks	2,641
Malt, bushels	4,060	Cheese, pks	3,617
Peas, bushels	2,620	Tallow, pks	48
Grass-seed, bags	955	Stearine, pks	44
Copper, bbls	13	Grease, pks	50
Dried Fruit, pks	16	Sugar, hhds	93
Eggs, bbls	2,079	Sugar, bbls	284
Hops, bales	14	Spelter, pcs	1,181
Hides, No	2,496	Syrup, bbls	33
Hides, bdls	2,477	Starch, pks	615
Leather, sides	29,202	Tobacco, hhds	97
Flax, bales	89	Tobacco, pks	771
Flax-seed, bags	184	Wool, bales	142
Oil, bbls	60	Whisky, bbls	919

BOOTS AND SHOES—The business in this line has been fairly active, both at private trade and through the auction-rooms, and the aggregate of the dealings is much more satisfactory to sellers, especially as, in the instances of most kinds of seasonable stock, the prices realized indicated a generally steady market. Finishing goods are in moderately active demand on the basis of late quotations.

BRICKS—Sales of stock from yard are increasing, and prices are quoted firm. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6 25@$6 50; Upriver, $6 50@$7 25; Haverstraw, $7 25@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56 Ꝑ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 Ꝑ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Slow movements are noted in nearly all kinds at unchanged prices. Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. Ꝑ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio very firm at the advance quoted in our last, the range having been, on invoices, from 16c.@19c., gold, for ordinary to prime, with a fair demand noted. Sales have been reported here of 3,650 bags (including invoices by the Merrimack, Ontario, and H. W. Gore,) at full rates, reducing the stock in first hands here to 54,100 bags. And at Baltimore, 4,000 bags by the Ithuriel at 17c.@17½c., gold; 2,918 bags by the David Stewart at 17c.@17¼c., chiefly at 16¾c.; and 3,200 bags by the Echo at 18½c., gold. Other kinds firm and more inquired for, with sales reported of 450 bags Laguayra, one or two small invoices of Costa Rica, and 120 bags Mexican, on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A restricted business has been noted in this line since our last, at about previous quotations, Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 32c.@39c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$2 87½c.

COTTON—Has been in light request for early delivery, with prices, however, quoted steady. The export dealings have been very limited. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, for early delivery of 732 bales, (of which 260 bales were on last evening,) including 50 bales to shippers, 630 bales to spinners, and 52 bales to speculators. Of the sales 50 bales were to arrive. Short notices were again comparatively plenty, and in moderate request for export at 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c. Ꝑ ℔....For forward delivery there has been a fair movement reported, opening rather weaker, but under the further purchases of short notices on export account, and the advices of increasing firmness from Liverpool, with the light arrivals at the shipping ports, closed stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,700 bales, of which 2,100 bales were on last evening, and 16,600 bales to-day, with 2,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16 21-32c.; May at 17 1-32c.; June, 17⅜c.@17 13-32c.; July at 17 21-32c.@17 11-16c.; August at 17 25-32c.@17 13-16c.; September at 17⅞c.@17 13-32c.; October at 16¾c.@16 25-32c.; November at 16 15-32c.@16 17-32c.; December at 16 17-32c.@16 9-16c., and January at 16⅝c.@16¾c. Ꝑ ℔, showing an improvement of 1-16c. to ⅛c. Ꝑ ℔, on yesterday's final quotations....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,436 bales, of which 299 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 5,835 bales, against 8,817 bales same day last week; and 5,835 for this week 40,175 bales, against 49,119 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,183,419 bales, against 3,418,837 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days') exports to Great Britain, 26,054 bales; to the Continent, 23,538 bales. Stock in New-York, 202,434 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 618,055 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15½	15½	15¾	15¾
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Middling Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Fair	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

FERTILIZERS—A fair movement has been noted in this line, chiefly in a jobbing way on a generally firm basis as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after since our last, yet prices have been generally quoted steady. The inquiry from export buyers has been less active. Really desirable shipping Extras have been offered with reserve. City Mill product has been comparatively quiet. Most of the local mills are working on contracts, representing the recent extensive transactions in this line for the West Indies and South America. Superfine Flour has been in rather better request at the ruling figures. Trade and Family Extras have been selling very moderately at unaltered rates. The sales since our last have been 15,850 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 40, the latter an extreme; ordinary to choice superfine State and Western at $4 45@$4 75, chiefly at $4 55@$4 75, with very fancy Minnesota (for bakers' use) at $4 80@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 20, chiefly at $5 00@$5 15; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 20@$5 80, chiefly at $5 50@$5 80; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 20; very good to fancy do., $5 20@$5 65; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 20; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 70@$5 70; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 8,100 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Western and City Mill Extras at quoted rates. ....Southern Flour has been very quiet, with values quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 60 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour continues inactive and nominal....Rye Flour has been in good demand, within the range of from $4 10@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 10 for Superfine, Ꝑ bbl....Cornmeal has been more freely dealt in, and has been quoted firm, within the range of from $3 90@$4 45 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of $2,800 bbls., including 700 bbls. Brandywine at $4 75@$4 80, from dock and delivered; 750 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 45; 950 bbls. other Yellow Western at $4@$4 20; 200 bbls. Jersey at $4 Ꝑ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, sells moderately at from $1 35@$1 85 Ꝑ 100 ℔....Oat-meal is in very light demand at from $7 25@$8 25 Ꝑ bbl.

FRUIT—Orders for job lots, wanted for distribution, are more numerous, and serve to augment the volume of dealings sufficiently to give an appearance of moderate activity to the general market. Values, as a rule, show steadiness. Sales have been made of 1,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 70@$2 75; 1,800 bxs. loose Muscatel, on private terms; 500 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 200 hlf. bxs. Valencia Raisins at 11c.; 15 cases Citron, on private terms; 40 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7⅝c.@8c. Sardines quoted firmer at 14¼c.@14¾c. Ꝑ quarter box.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted a shade firmer, on reduced offerings, particularly of prime to choice stock, but has been less active since the very free dealings of yesterday (as mentioned in our last.) The export movement has been checked, to some extent, by the advanced figures claimed. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but quoted steady; offerings of really prime stock limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 131,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 28 for very inferior to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 27 for very choice Minnesota, (12,000 bushels,) in store, and $1 26 for prime Milwaukee, afloat; $1 20@$1 22 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, $1 18@$1 20 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 16@$1 19 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 19 for stock, afloat; and $1 17 for do., in store; $1 13@$1 16 for No. 3 Spring, car stock; $1 12@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, and within the previous range for Red, Amber, and White Western....New Corn has been less freely offered and quoted higher, with a moderately active inquiry noted, but the later dealings indicated a lower range of values. The export demand was less urgent. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 79,500 bushels at 86c.@88c. for poor to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 86½c.@87½c. for stock, afloat, closing at 87c. for very good, afloat, with this price bid for prime, and 87½c. asked; 87½c.@88c. for new Yellow Western....Old Mixed Western held at 90c., in store, but without further movement of importance....Rye very firm and wanted; sales, 2,000 bushels prime State, from store, and 7,000 bushels do., to arrive on opening of river navigation, at $1 Ꝑ bushel....Barley dull and weak in price; sales, 650 bushels very common California at $1 05, delivered, and 5,000 bushels two-rowed State, to arrive, at $1 20. Strictly prime California quoted (nominally, at $1 60, asked....Of Barley-malt, 5,000 bushels California sold at $1 35, time....Canada Peas dull and nominal....Oats have been very freely purchased at decidedly stronger prices. The demand has been largely speculative and for prime Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 156,000 bushels at 70c.@73c. for poor to strictly prime mixed Western, chiefly at 71c. for prime Toledo and Chicago, in store, and 72¾c.@73c. for prime Chicago afloat; 71c.@74½c. for White Western; and 71c.@74½c. for White State, car stock....Business in Feed has been fairly active at full prices, ranging from $26 50@$33 for poor to extra choice Ꝑ ton....Bale Hay meets with a ready sale, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@80c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 15; Clover, 65c.@70c. Rye Straw has been in fair demand, within the range of from 65c.@$1; Oat at 55c.@75c. Ꝑ 100 ℔.

HEMP—Of Manila, 500 bales sold at 7⅞c., gold. And of Jute Butts, 1,000 bales at 2¾c., currency. Market otherwise dull, but steady.

HIDES—Meet with only a moderate call from buyers, though prices have been quoted weak. Sales, 3,330 Matamoras and 800 Dry Texas on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, chiefly for home use, but at irregular prices within our range. We quote: New-Yorks, fair to very choice, new, 33c.@40c., New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 38c.@40c. Ꝑ ℔. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 584 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 40,585 bales, as against 19,201 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 283 bales, and since Sept. 1, 15,566 bales. Mr. Wells says: "The most important of the week's business in this market is the sale of a straight lot of about 400 bales of old Hops to an out-of-town brewer, on private terms. A few more such heavy drafts upon our already much reduced stocks of old would leave us with no supply of this class of goods. The growth of 1874 has been moderately dealt in at unchanged prices. Purchases of choice Hops have been made in the interior of this State this week as low as 35c."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been moderately active, with Eastern quoted from yard (in lots) at $2 50@$2 75, and afloat at $2....Lime has been in fair demand, with common Rockland quoted at $1 25, and Lump at $1 65; State, $1 25@$1 50 Ꝑ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4@$4 50; Roman, $4@$4 50 Ꝑ bbl....There has been generally more inquiry noted for supplies of Lumber, with values quoted steady; Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$21 for lots to order, and $16@$19 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $19@$25; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. Ꝑ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $8@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine; $6 50@$8 for sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—A fair demand prevails for the leading kinds of Sole, at generally steady prices. The export movement is moderate. Upper is in moderate request, and without change as to values. Most other kinds are selling, to a limited extent, at unaltered quotations. The weeks receipts have been 63,733 sides, and 2,595 bales do.; exports, 7,000 sides, including 2,000 sides to England and 5,000 sides to the Continent.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been steady and fairly active, with Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 21¼c.@21⅝c., cash, Ꝑ ℔. Sales, 500,000 ℔....A fair jobbing demand has been noted for Copper products, with new Sheathing quoted steady at 28c.; old, 20c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal do. at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. Ꝑ ℔....Iron has been attracting rather more attention. Scotch Pig has been offered with reserve, and at extreme rates, checking business, with a moderate demand noted. American Pig has been held with more confidence, particularly No. 1, which has been in comparatively light supply; the demand, however, has not been very urgent. Wrought Scrap has been more sought after at full rates. Rails have been in request and firm in price. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$35; Glengarnock, $37@$38; Coltness, $38@$39; No. 1 American Pig, $27 50@$29; No. 2 do., $26@$27; Forge, $23@$26; English Rails, $50, gold; American Rails, $48@$49, currency, at the works; old Rails, $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $35 50@$36 Ꝑ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been moderately sought after, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 50@$6 62½, and American at $5 75@$5 90, gold; Bar at 8⅝c.; Sheet, 9⅛c.; and Pipe at 9c.... Spelter has been selling slowly at $7@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $6 37½@$6 87½ for domestic.... American Steel has been quiet at former prices.... Regulus Antimony has been in light demand at 12¼c.@12½c., gold....Shot continues in moderate demand at 10c.@11c. Ꝑ ℔....Tin has been rather quiet, with sales reported of 250 slabs Straits at 20¾c.@21c., gold; 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $9 50@$9 75, and 250 bxs. Coke at $7 62½, gold. Straits have been quoted at 20¾c.@21c.; English at 20c.@20¼c., Refined at 20¼c.@20½c., and Banca at 24½c.@25c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9 50@$9 75; I. C. Coke, $7 37½@$7 75. Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 87½c.@$7 37½, gold....Zinc has been in limited request at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., gold; sales, 10 cases at 9⅛c., gold.

MOLASSES—Foreign quoted strong in price, as in our last, with a good demand noted for trade and refining goods, but with business checked by the limited offerings. Sales have been made to-day of 120 hhds. and 8 tcs. Arroyo and 125 hhds. Demerara, for jobbing purposes, on private terms; two cargoes, one of 354 hhds. and 41 tcs. Cienfuegos, and another of 449 hhds. and 47 tcs. Cardenas, just arrived, come to order. An invoice of 50 hhds Cienfuegos and one or two other small invoices of Cuba, of recent receipt, have not yet been reported as marketed. The jobbing trade in foreign has been fairly active at full rates; 250 hhds. Porto Rico have been sold, in lots, at 45c.@58c., as to quality; and sundry small lots of English Islands within our former range. New crop New-Orleans firm and moderately sought after; quotations as before.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more active request and quoted firmer, within the range of $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale Ꝑ 280 ℔. Sales have been reported of 3,700 bbls. Strained, part at $2 10; 2,200 bbls. good do., part at $2 15, and 300 bbls., Strained, small pks., at $2 25 Ꝑ 280 ℔....Tar dull and weak at $2@$2 25....City Pitch, $2 25 delivered....Spirits Turpentine in fair demand at about steady rates: sales 400 bbls. merchantable, to arrive, at 35½c., and 200 bbls., here, at 36c. for merchantable and 37c. for New-York pks.

OILS—Whale has been firm and in request. Crude stiffly held, but without activity. More inquiry has been noted for Linseed, Lard, Menhaden, Palm, and Olive Oils at generally steadier rates. Cotton-seed, Cod, Red, and Paraffine Oils quiet within our range. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 72c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 87½@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm, $2 07½@$2 10; Bleached Sperm, $2 12½@$2 15; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 15 for good to choice, and 87½c.@$1 05 for No. 1; Red Oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil, 72c.@73c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 10@$1 15, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 42c.@45c.; Yellow do., 51c.@53c.; Refined Yellow and White do., 60c.@62½c.; Paraffine, 22c.@27c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@85c.; Cod, 55c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 87½c.@$1 25; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally dull and quoted easier as to price....Crude quoted at 7c.@7⅛c., in bulk, and 10¼c.@10⅜c., in shipping order....Refined, here, at 14⅛c.@14¼c., for prompt delivery, and 14½c.@14¾c. for April....At Philadelphia, Refined, for early delivery, at 14¼c. And at Baltimore at 14½c....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20c....City Naphtha as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less actively sought after for early delivery, but has been held very firmly, with sales reported of 700 bbls. new Western Mess at $21 75, closing with $21 75, bid, and $22, asked; 550 bbls. choice do. at $22; 150 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 25; 70 tcs. Western Extra Clear at $24 25, with Prime Mess quoted at $19 25. And for forward delivery of new Western, (which opened decidedly stronger, but closed less firmly,) 500 bbls., May, at $21 75, and 2,500 bbls., June, at $22 25@$21 95....Dressed Hogs steady at 9⅝c. for City on a moderate demand....Cut-meats have been more active and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 3,000 pcs. fresh Meats, in bulk, including Shoulders at 8¾c., and Hams and Bellies at 11¾c.; 1,200 Pickled Shoulders at 8¾c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 9¾c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 11¾c.@12c.; 500 Smoked Hams at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; 69,000 ℔. Bellies, in bulk, at 11c.@11½c., the latter rate for lean; 185 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11¾c.@12c.; 110 hhds. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 8¼c., and 500 bxs. Backs, in Boston, at about 12½c....Bacon quoted higher, and wanted; offerings very light; sales, 300 bxs. City Long Clear at 11¾c.; Long Clear quoted at 11½c.@11¾c.; Short Clear at 12c.@12¼c., and Long and Short Clear at 11⅞c....Lard has been quite actively sought after, largely on speculative account, and under the influence of the favorable Western advices has been quoted decidedly stronger in price; 3-16c.@5-16c. higher on options, closing, however, about 1-16c. Ꝑ ℔. off the best prices of the day. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 915 tcs. Western Steam, fair to strictly prime, at 14½c.@14⅞c.; 100 tcs. do., Western, at 13 5-16c.; 100 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 14½c.; 200 tcs. No. 1 City at 13½c.; 500 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 14⅞c.@15c., now quoted at 15c.@15¼c., and 400 tcs. do., for the West Indies, at 14¼c. ....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., April options, at 14⅞c.@14 15-16c.; 2,250 tcs., May, at 14⅞c.@14 15-16c.; 5,500 tcs., June, at 15c.@15⅛c., closing at 15 1-16c., and 2,250 tcs., July, at 15¼c. Ꝑ ℔....Beef steady as last quoted; sales 160 bbls. at $19 50 for Family and $15 for Packet....Of Beef Hams, 75 bbls. sold at unchanged rates....Butter has been moderately sought after within the previous range. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 16c.@26c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 26c.@32c. for choice to very fancy do.; 12c.@22c. for poor to choice Western; 12c.@18c. for rolls, and new State, in tubs, at 23c.@31c. for fair to choice....Cheese has been fairly active and steady. State Factory quoted at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 5c.@15½c. Ꝑ ℔....Eggs have been in moderate request within the range of from 20c.@24c. for fair to fancy fresh, chiefly on the basis of 21c.@23c. for good to choice marks.

SEED—Trade in Clover has been confined to job lots, wanted for home use, at about previous prices; 29 bags about prime State sold at 11⅜c.; and odd lots of Pennsylvania, from store, at 10¾c.@11c....Rough Flax has been in limited supply and wanted. One or two car lots, of recent receipt, have been marketed at from $2 10@$2 40 Ꝑ bushel—the latter for very choice small lots for druggists' use....Timothy has been in light demand and weak as to values; 190 bags (car stock) have been sold at $2 60@$2 65, with small lots from store within our range....Calcutta Linseed has been in slack request and quoted essentially unchanged in price....Timothy quoted $2 70@$3, from store, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 10, gold, Ꝑ 56 ℔.

SPICES—Have been moderately inquired for in the jobbing line at about previous prices. Invoices in slack demand. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 17½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 03; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 37c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 17c.@17½c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26c.; Pimento, 10c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c. Ꝑ ℔.

SUGARS—In view of the comparatively free arrivals, buyers have been less urgent in their bidding for Raw Sugars, and the movements have been less animated. Holders, however, have been firm and not disposed to press supplies on the market. Sales have been made, to-day, of 1,888 hhds. and 600 bxs., including 500 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 8c.; 1,017 hhds., about scant fair to good refining do., at 7¾c.@8⅛c., chiefly good fair to good refining at 8c.@8⅛c.; 500 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7c.; 100 bxs. Cuba at 8c., and 371 hhds. Melado at 6 3-16c. Ꝑ ℔. We quote fair Refining strong at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Claved stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅛c.; Manila Bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. Ꝑ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good demand and quoted firmer, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow, at 8½c.@9½c. Ꝑ ℔.

TALLOW—Less active and less firm at the quotations; equal to 117,000 ℔. sold at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for very good to strictly prime....Stearine in good demand and quoted higher, with sales reported of 15,000 ℔. prime City, in hhds., on private terms; held at 15c.; and 150 tcs. Western, for forward delivery, on private terms; quoted for early delivery at 14¾c....Of Grease, 219 pks. sold at 7c.@10¾c. Ꝑ ℔., the inside price for very dark.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand within the previous range; sales, 2,200 half-chests Green, 5,400 half-chests Oolong, and 3,000 half-chests Japan, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been moderately inquired for at steady rates; sales, 250 hhds. We quote Kentucky Leaf thus: Common Lugs, 10¼c.@12c.; good do., 11¼c.@13¼c.; low Leaf, 12¼c.@15c.; medium do., 14c.@17c.; good do., 15¼c.@20c.; fine do., 16½c.@25c.; select do., 18½c.@28c., Ꝑ ℔. Relative to Virginia Leaf, Messrs. M. Rader & Son say that their Virginia friends write thus: "Receipts of the new crop are on the increase, considering the smallness of the crop; but we are unable to report any improvement in the quality. The majority of the offerings are green, sappy, and unripe, much of it mixed with frosted, blistered, and ragged leaves. Good desirable Lugs and Leaf command full prices. We are still assured there is a limited quantity of desirable Leaf in the crop, else indeed, it would prove the poorest crop we had to deal in for many years. They quote frosted and common Lugs, 6½c.@8¼c.; Good Lugs, 8½c.@10c.; Low, 10½c.@11½c.; Medium, 12c.@15c.; Good, 15c.@18c.; Fine, 18c.@24c."....Seed Leaf in demand at former figures; sales, 100 cases, 1873, Connecticut, and 25 cases, 1873, New-York, and 120 cases, 1873, Pennsylvania, on private terms; and 100 cases sundry growths at 7½c.@55c. Messrs. J. S. Gans quote Seed Leaf thus: Crop of 1870—Connecticut and Massachusetts, 10c.@12c. Crops of 1871 and 1872 thus—Connecticut and Massachusetts Wrappers, 15c.@30c.; Seconds, 10c.@12c.; Fillers, 7c.@8c.; New-York Assorted lots, common, 9c.@11c.; good to fine, 12c.@18c.; Wrappers, 14c.@25c.; Fillers, 7c.@8c.; Pennsylvania Assorted lots, 11c.@20c.; Wrappers, 18c.@40c.; Fillers, 9c.@11c.; Ohio Assorted lots, 11c.@12c.; Wisconsin Assorted lots, 8½c.@9½c. Crop of 1873, thus: Connecticut Wrappers, 35c.@55c.; Connecticut assorted lots, 18c.@30c.; Massachusetts assorted lots, 15c.@25c.; Connecticut and Massachusetts Seconds, 10c.@16c.; Fillers, 7c.@8c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 16c.@25c.; Ohio assorted lots, 10½c.@13c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 8½c.@10c.; New-York assorted lots, common, 9c.@11c.; New-York assorted lots, good to fine, 12c.@18c. Ꝑ ℔....Spanish quiet, but steady; sales 200 bales Havana, at 87½c.@$1 25 Ꝑ ℔....Manufactured stock has been in fair request within our range, with Black, common to fine, quoted at 17c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@60c. Ꝑ ℔.

WHISKY—Dull and heavy; quoted nominally at $1 13@$1 13½ Ꝑ gallon. Of Alcohol, 200 bbls. reported sold at $1 11@$1 11½ Ꝑ gallon, showing a decline.

WOOL—Though not generally in anything like liberal stock, is yet offering, as a rule, with comparative freedom, from the very moderate accumulations, and is quoted somewhat weak and irregular as to values, especially in the instances of the finer grades of Domestic Fleece, most kinds of California product, and, in the line of imported stock, Australian and Cape. The demand is yet, for the most part, confined within the limits of the urgent wants of manufacturers. Domestic Pulled, as also Combing and Delaine Wool, is held with decided confidence, being in very light supply, and wanted. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 96,000 ℔. domestic Fleece, in lots, at 40c.@56c. for No. 1 to XX, and 64c. for (5,000 ℔.) Picklock; 9,000 ℔. Unwashed stock at 42c.@43c.; 80,000 ℔. Scoured at 50c.@75c., the inside price for Texas; 30 bags combing Pulled, 2,000 ℔. Oregon Bucks, 5 bags Black, 84 bales East India, and 80 bales Cape on private terms; 2,000 ℔. Georgia at 40c.; 415 pks. and 15,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 30c.@50c.; 260 bales and 6,000 ℔. Oregon, part at 39c.@42½c.; 17,000 ℔. Texas at 24c.@38½c.; 64,500 ℔. and 227 bales California Spring at 25c.@30c.; 1,004 pks. and 561,500 ℔. California Fall at 15c.@25c., (closing rather steadier;) 21 bales California Pulled at 34c.; 23 bales California Lamb at 22½c.; 1,400 bales Donskoi at about 30c., gold; 2,000 ℔. do. on private terms; 3 bales New-Zealand at 52½c.; 212 bales Australian, chiefly at 50c.@51c.; 6,000 ℔. Mexican at 21½c., and 21,000 ℔. Noils at 30c.@47½c. Ꝑ ℔. Advices from San Francisco report increasing activity in the new Spring clip of California, (mostly from the southern portion of the State,) with some transactions reported on the basis of 23½c.@24c., gold, for grades under strictly choice, which rate is here deemed a high price. In our own market the new California clip is now offering by sample (of goods to arrive) to some extent, and some dealings are reported within the range from 32½c.@37½c., currency, delivered here.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business has been reported in the way of berth freights, at about steady rates. Grain, Cotton, and Provision room most sought after. Less animation has been noted in the chartering line, with rates quoted weaker in most instances. Tonnage for Grain and Petroleum in moderate request. Vessels for Lumber in some demand. Tonnage for the Sugar trade sparingly inquired for....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been by steam, 700 bales Cotton at 7-32d.; 500 bales do. (through freight,) at ¼d. Ꝑ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. Ꝑ bushel; 900 pkgs. Provisions, mostly at 27s. 6d., and 15,500 bxs. Cheese at 35s. Ꝑ ton. Also, 16,000 bushels Grain, by steam, (vessel to finish loading at Philadelphia,) at 6d. Ꝑ bushel....For London, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain, at 7½d. Ꝑ bushel; also, an Austrian bark, 906 tons, hence with 5,700 quarters Grain, at 5s. Ꝑ quarter, and a British ship, 1,467 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain (reported) on private terms, quoted nominally at 6¾d.@7¼d. Ꝑ bushel; 800 pkgs. Provisions and 250 pkgs. Seed on private terms, and 200 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. Ꝑ 280 ℔....For the United Kingdom direct, a Norwegian bark, 421 tons, hence with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d. Ꝑ bbl.; and a bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. Ꝑ quarter. Some demand was noted for tonnage for Timber, from Savannah—quoted at 38s....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, an Italian bark, about 450 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 5d. Ꝑ quarter, and £10 gratuity. ....For Falmouth and orders, a British brig, 238 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Havana, at 57s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a Russian bark, 560 tons, and two Italian barks, 541 and 538 tons, with Grain, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms, quoted there nominally at 5s. 9d., and here, at 5s. 9d.@6s. Ꝑ quarter....For Bordeaux, a Norwegian bark, 408 tons, hence, with about 600 bbls. Naphtha and 1,900 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 7½d. Ꝑ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 926 tons, hence, with about 6,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 9d., and another, 981 tons, (to arrive,) with about 7,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia or Baltimore, at 4s. Ꝑ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 3d. Ꝑ 280 ℔.; 300 tons Provisions, at 27s. 6d.@28s. 9d.; and 100 tons Merchandise, at current rates....For Gibraltar, by sail, 50 cases Tobacco, at 17½c....For Genoa, by sail, 50 bbls. Provisions at $1 50 Ꝑ bbl.; 30 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at $10; and 50 cases Tobacco at 20c....For the River Platte, a British bark, 745 tons, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $20....For a port north of Hatteras, a brig, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Havana, at $6 50, now represented as an extreme rate....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $6 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 2, 1875.

Trade in Beeves was very small on this forenoon at Sixtieth Street Yards, 499 head of horned Cattle came fresh to hand, and, with those herds left over since the previous market day, sold of some 76 head, from 10¼c.@12¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weights 5½ cwt., strong, to 7¾ cwt., scant, on 56 ℔. to 57 ℔., net. Milch Cows slow at $44@$67 Ꝑ head. Smooth quality Veals did not improve in value, but remained slow of sale at 9c.@10½c. Ꝑ ℔., with a few coarse quality grass Calves at 6½c.@8½c. Ꝑ ℔. These rates were also current on yesterday forenoon. Trade in Sheep slow at 6c.@7½c. Ꝑ ℔. No Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened at 9⅝c. Ꝑ ℔., with an effort to advance on that.

SALES.

T. C. Eastman sold for self 38 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. Ꝑ ℔., with 50c. on Ꝑ head, weight 5½ cwt.; 72 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt., strong; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt; 38 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. Ꝑ ℔., with $15 on the lot; 74 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. Ꝑ ℔., with $1 on Ꝑ head, weights 7¼, scant, to 7¼ cwt.; strong; 42 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. Ꝑ ℔., with $30 on the lot, weight 7½ cwt. 19 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. Ꝑ ℔., with $1 on Ꝑ head; 90 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., scant. W. J. Thompson sold for self and Coon 16 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. strong. Held on sale 75 Illinois Steers. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 227 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weights 6½ to 7¼ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 64 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. Ꝑ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 16 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 15 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 8 cwt., scant.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 204 Illinois Sheep at 6c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 16,600 ℔.; 185 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,260 ℔, at 7½c. Ꝑ ℔.; 155 State Sheep, weight 15,720 ℔., at 7¼c. Ꝑ ℔. J. Kirby sold 91 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,340 ℔., at 7½c. Ꝑ ℔. P. McCabe sold during this past week 44 Milch Cows, with their Calves, from $40@$85 Ꝑ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 560 Illinois Sheep, weight 53,510 ℔., at 6¾c. Ꝑ ℔.; 180 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,360 ℔., at 6⅝c. Ꝑ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards on this forenoon: 499 head of horned Cattle, 213 Veals, 2 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 2,054 Sheep, 6 Cows, 26 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,862 Hogs.

At Weehawken Yards: 30 cars of horned Cattle came fresh to hand on this forenoon. No sales reported up to noon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,224 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,775 head, or 575 cars, against 634 cars for the same time last week and 514 cars for the same time last year; no market to-day; fresh arrivals were through consignments; few odds and ends only remaining unsold. Cows and Calves—Receipts this week, 50 cars of Cows of all kinds; 20 cars through consignments; the balance found ready sale at $35@$45 per head, and choice ones at $50. Not sufficient Calves received and sold for quotation: those offered were of an inferior grade. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,200 head, against 13,800 head for the same time last week, and 8,000 head for the same time last year; the market was dull and flat: 327 head only were disposed of; 5 cars of good quality remaining unsold will be shipped East in first hands; sales to-day, 144 Michigan Sheep, averaging 112 ℔., at $7 12½; 183 Ohio Sheep, averaging 81 ℔., at $5 65. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,200 head, against 13,400 head for the same time last week, and 21,000 head for the same time last year; market slow for Yorkers; heavy Hogs neglected; Yorkers, $7 40@$7 60; heavy Hogs holding at $8; Stillers Extra, averaging 253 ℔., at $7 65; three cars of heavy corn Hogs remaining unsold.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Cattle active, steady, and rather firmer. Receipts, 3,000 head; official receipts yesterday, 6,000 head. Sales. Butchers' and Stockers, $3@$5; Ordinary to Extra Steers, $5@$6 75; Choice do., $5 80@$6 25. Shipments, 2,200 head. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head. Market opened moderately active at full prices, but closed with pens well filled. Sales range from $7 25@$8 75; Light sold at $7 35@$7 75; Heavy, $7 50@$8 25. Shipments, 4,000. Sheep dull and weak; sales, Inferior to Extra, $3 75@$6 50; bulk of sales being at $4 50@$6.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 469 cars, against 414 cars last week; the supply is largely in excess of the demand; quality better than last week; prices show a decline of ¾c. on the few sold. Sheep—Receipts, 60 car-loads, against 78 car-loads last week; market dull and irregular, at 6c.@6½c. for common to fair; 6½c.@7c. for fair to good, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for extras; no extra choice on the market. Milch Cows—Receipts small and the offerings light, at $40@$70 for common to good; demand quiet. Calves—Receipts, 30 head, averaging 131 ℔. each; sold at 7½c.@8c. Ꝑ ℔. Bulls—An easy market exists, at 5c.@5½c. Ꝑ ℔. for good ones.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat advanced, and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 97⅜c.; Regular, 95¼c., spot or April; 99⅞c., May; $1 01¾, June; No. 3 Spring, 92c.; rejected, 84½c. Corn advanced, and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 70c.; regular, 68¼c.@68⅜c., spot or April; 76¾c. bid May; 76c. bid June. Oats excited, prices higher; No. 2, 57c. bid, spot; 60c. bid, May. Rye—Demand light, holders firm; No. 2, $1. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 09, spot; $1 04@$1 05, April. Seeds unchanged. Pork lower and in fair demand; $21 50, spot; $21 35@$21 37½, April; $21 50, May; $21 75@$21 80, June. Lard steady; $14 50, spot; $14 62½@$14 65, May; $14 82½@$14 85, June. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 8c.; Short Rib Middles, 11½c.; Short Clear Middles, 11¾c. Whisky, $1 11@$1 12. Receipts—Flour, 12,900 bbls.; Wheat, 66,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. At the call of the board in the afternoon: Wheat excited, prices higher; $1 01⅛@$1 01¼, May; $1 01, June. Corn higher; 63½c., April; 76⅝c.@76¾c., May. Oats, 57¼c., April; 61¼c.@61⅜c., May. Pork active, and 10c. higher. Lard unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Flour quiet; sales, 600 bbls. Extra at $4 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $5@$5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 50@$6 25; high grades, $7@$8. Rye Flour, $5. Wheat—Little doing; Red, $1 26@$1 27½; Amber, $1 27; White, $1 32@$1 37. Rye firmly held at $1 05. Corn slow and weak; sales, 5,000 bushels Yellow at 84c.; Western Mixed, 84c. Oats quiet; White, 68c.@69½c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $21 25@$21 50; Pickled Hams, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Smoked do., 13c.@14c.; Smoked Sides, 12c.@12½c. Lard, 13½c.@14¾c. Whisky held at $1 16 for Western, iron-bound. Petroleum nominal; Refined, 14c½.@14¾c.; Crude, 10c. Clover-seed in good demand; Western, 11½c.; State, 9½c.@10c. Flax-seed and Timothy unchanged. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 25c.@27c.; Western Extras, 22c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 18c.@20c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 16½c.@17c.; Western, 16c.@16½c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 26c.@27c.; Western, 26c.@27c.; Southern, 25c.@26c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2.—Receipts—1,200 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Flour quiet: sales 500 bbls. at $5 25@$5 75 for Spring; $5 75@$6 25 for bakers; $6 25@$7 25 for White. Wheat a shade easier; sales of 700 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 08; 700 bushels Duluth Club at $1 11, and 12,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 10. Corn quiet and scarce; sale of two cars new, on the track, at 80c.; 15 cars do., to arrive, on private terms. Oats firm; retailing at 65c. Peas quiet; sale of 1,000 bushels Canada Field at $1 10. Rye nominally $1 for State. Barley quiet and firm; sale of six cars Western at $1 20, on the track; 2,500 bushels Canada at $1 35, in store. Oatmeal higher; sale of 50 bbls. at $8@$9. Seeds in fair demand; sale of 1,500 bushels Timothy at $2 60@$2 75; medium Clover, $6 50; large Clover, $7 75. Pork higher; $22 for heavy Mess, $21 50 for Short Cuts. Lard quiet at 15c.@15½c.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Flour fairly active; prices steady; closed firm; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 34; No. 2 do., $1 28; Mixed do., $1 26; No. 1 Red Western, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 26@$1 27; Pennsylvania Red, $1 26; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 30; Amber do., $1 35@$1 37; White do., $1 25@$1 35; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 16@$1 17. Corn buoyant; White Southern, 86c.@87c.; Yellow do., 84c.@85c.; Western Mixed, 85c. Oats quiet; steady; Southern, 70c.@73c.; White Western, 68c.@70c.; Mixed do., 66c.@67c. Rye firm at $1 05@$1 08. Hay steady; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$24. Provisions very strong and buoyant. Pork steady at $21@$21 50. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c., loose. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c., packed. Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard steady at 14¼c.@15c. Butter steady; Western Tubs and Rolls, 16c.@22c. Petroleum steady at 7c.@7⅛c. Coffee very strong; Rio cargoes, 15¾c.@18¾c. Whisky dull at $1 15.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 2.—Flour firmer; scarce; common, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 25; Treble do., $5 37½@$6; choice do., $6 25@$6 50. Corn easier at 86c.@88c. Oats dull; declining at 74c.@75c. Bran quiet at $1 40. Hay dull; prime, $24@$25. Pork advancing tendency; active; large sales at $23, spot; to arrive, $22 50. Dry-salted Meats, advancing tendency; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅝c. and 12c. Bacon, advancing tendency; scarce; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c.@13¾c. Hams in fair demand at 13¼c.@13½c. Lard firm and scarce; Tierce Kettle, 14½c.; Refined, 14¾c.@15c.; Keg, 15¼c.@15½c. Sugar—Stock 3,200 hhds.; inferior, 5½c.@6¼c.; common, 6¼c.@6¾c.; fair to fully fair, 7c.@7¾c.; prime to choice, 8c.@8⅜c. Molasses firm; stock 5,391 bbls.; fermenting, 45c.; prime do., 55c.; sales of jobbing lots at 54c.@55c. for common; 68c.@70c. for choice. Coffee unchanged. Corn-meal $3 70@$3 75. Exchanges—New-York Sight ⅛c. premium; Sterling $5 55. Gold 114½.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat firm, higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 14½; No. 2 Spring, 99c.@$1. Corn a shade better; No. 2 Mixed, 70½c.@71½c. Oats active, higher; No. 2, 64c.@64½c., cash. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 12. Pork higher at $21 50. Dry-salted Meats very strong; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11½c. and 12c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides, up country, at 11⅜c., buyer to April 10. Bacon active, higher; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c. Lard higher at 14¼c. Live Hogs active, firmer; Yorkers, $6 12½@$6 87½; Bacon, $7@$7 50; Good to Extra, $7 75@$8 25. Cattle quiet, a shade lower; Good Native Steers, $5 60@$6; Fair, $5 25@$5 35; Mixed Stock, $3 90@$5 15; Fair to Good Texans, $3 75@$5 25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,000 head.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 02½; No. 2, 95c., May, 99¾c.; June, $1 01¼. Oats scarce, higher; No. 2 Fresh, 56c.@56½c. Corn excited; prices higher; No. 2 Mixed, 73½c. for fresh; 75½c. for regular, cash and May. Rye scarce, higher; No. 1 fresh, in store, $1 06½. Barley scarce; No. 2 Spring, $1 06; No. 3 do., in store, 91c. Provisions strong. Mess Pork firmly held at $21 50. Sweet Pickled Hams at 11c.@11½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8c., loose; Middles, 10¾c.@11¾c. Prime Lard—Steam, 14½c.; Kettle, 15c. Receipts—2,800 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,200 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Wool easier, with increased activity; Fine in good demand; Medium and Coarse dull; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX, and above, 54c.@55c.; X, 55c.@56c.; Medium, 56c.@57c.; Coarse, 50c.@52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 49c.@52c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.@51c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@67c.; do. unwashed, 45c.@46c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine Unwashed, 36c.@37c.; Coarse and Medium do., 40c.@44c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, Washed, 28c.@30c.; do. Unwashed, 21c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super, do., 45c.@50c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; do., Coarse, 21c.@25c.; California not quoted.

BOSTON, April 2.—Flour in steady demand, with moderate sales; Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Common Extras, $5 25@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 50@$6 25; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 75@$6 50; Illinois, $6@$7; St. Louis, $6@$8, including choice and favorite brands; Southern Flour firm at $5 28@$8 for Common Extras and Choice Family; Fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Corn in fair demand at 89c.@91c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 70c.@73c. for Mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, Fine-feed, and Middlings, $29@$31. Receipts—Flour, 3,687 bbls.; Corn, 17,308 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Shorts, 5,580 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; Red, $1 12@$16. Corn firm at 71c.@73c. Oats firm at 60c.@64c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Barley quiet, but firm; Iowa Spring, $1 22. Butter dull. Cloverseed firm at 11c.@11½c. Pork firm at $21 50@$21 75. Lard firm; Steam held at 14½c.@14¾. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c., spot; 11½c., buyer April and seller May; 11¾c., buyer May and seller June; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. Whisky steady at $1 11. Live Hogs firm; common, $6 50@$7 25; fair to medium, $7 50@$8; good, $8 50@$8 75; no choice offering.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Flour firm and moderately active; Superfine, $4@$4 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1; Amber and White, $1 05@$1 08. Corn active and firm at 68c.@70c. Oats in fair demand and firm; Mixed and White, 65c. Rye unchanged. Provisions active, excited, and irregular. Pork, $22 50. Bulk-Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon steady and unchanged; Sugar-cured Hams, 13¼c.@13¾c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 11. Bagging quiet but firm at 12½c.@13c.

TOLEDO, April 2.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 20½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 16½; Extra do., $1 20½; Amber Michigan, $1 12¾; May, $1 15½; June; $1 17; No. 1 Red, $1 60. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; High Mixed, cash and April, 72½c.; May, 74¼c.@74¾c.; June, 75½c.; Low Mixed, 72½c.; Yellow, 73c.; no grade, 71c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 63c.; No. 2, 61c.; May, 63c.; Michigan, 61c. Receipts—17,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels. Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 2.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White Winter; $7 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; White has advanced; sales of 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 33; Extra do., $1 38. Corn quiet; sales of 2 cars at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 40@$1 43. Corn-meal, $34 for Bolted; $33 for Unbolted, Ꝑ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $28; Ship-stuffs, $30; Middlings, $32 Ꝑ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2.—Flour steady at $3 75@$5 75. Wheat steady; Amber, $1@$1 07; White, $1 06@$1 12; Choice, $1 08@$1 18. Corn steady at 69c.@71c. Oats steady at 57c.@61c. Provisions in fair demand and firm. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¼c. and 11¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12½c. and 13c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—Flour in fair demand; firm. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats firm, scarce at 73c. Lard firm, in fair demand at 14¾c.@15½c. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12¼c. Bacon in fair demand, advanced; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¾c. and 13¼c.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Red, $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 13@$1 14. Corn in improved demand; High Mixed, 74c.; Low do., 73c.; Ears, on track, 69c.@70c. Oats, in improved demand; No. 1 State, 63c.; No. 2 do., 61c.; White, 64c. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, in car-lots, 11¾c.; Legal Test, 12¾c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

DETROIT, April 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; Extra, $1 20; No. 1, $1 16¾@$1 17⅛; Amber, $1 12½. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 74c.@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover-seed dull at $6 30@$6 35.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—Wheat quiet. Rye firm at $1 in the street. Corn quiet, and held at 85c.@87c. Barley firm; no sales. Oats quiet, though firm, at 70c.@72c.; sales, 1 car No. 1 White State at 72c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 2.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 32½c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 70. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 55; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 50. Tar quiet at $1 30.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 2.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 1,819 bales; gross, 2,469 bales; exports, coastwise, 752 bales; sales, 2,750 bales; stock, 186,026 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,629 bales; gross, 12,593 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,406 bales; to France, 12,337 bales; to the Continent, 4,784 bales; Channel, 1,680 bales; coastwise, 5,804 bales; sales, 19,050 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 514 bales; gross, 659 bales; exports, to the Continent, 600 bales; Channel, 1,433 bales; sales, 961 bales; stock, 39,824 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,845 bales; gross, 4,195 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,164 bales; to the Continent, 635 bales; Channel, 1,433 bales; coastwise, 2,240 bales; sales, 7,082 bales.

MOBILE, April 2.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 553 bales; exports, coastwise, 345 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 40,345 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,159 bales; gross, 2,161 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,773 bales; sales, 7,500 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 2—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 3 per cent. Consols, for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93⅛@93¼; for the new account, United States 10-40 bonds, 103. Erie Railway, 27; do. preferred, 39½.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 26¾@27.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £76,000.

5 P. M.—Consols, for money, 93⅛@93¼; for the account, 93⅜. Erie Railway shares, 27¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 2½c.

FRANKFORT, April 2.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 99⅛.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer. Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

The sales of the week have been 61,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export, and 5,000 bales on speculation. Sales of Cotton forwarded from the ship side directly to the spinner, 15,000 bales. The stock in port is 908,000 bales, including 544,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 143,000 bales, including 75,000 bales American. Actual export, 15,000 bales. The stock afloat is 426,000 bales, including 209,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8 3-16d.

Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 32,000 quarters, including 28,000 American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April and May, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 34s.@34s. 3d. Ꝑ quarter. Peas, 42s. Ꝑ cwt. Provisions—Lard, 65s. Ꝑ cwt. Pork, 76s. Ꝑ bbl. for new Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,900 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm, with an upward tendency. Provisions—Bacon, 50s. Ꝑ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April and May, at 8¼d.; do., do., deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d.; do., do., deliverable June and July, at 8¼d.

LONDON, April 2.—Petroleum, 10¾d. Ꝑ gallon for Refined, and 9½d.@9¾d. for Spirits.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. 3d. Ꝑ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 6d. Ꝑ cwt.

SPANISH POLITICS.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes to that journal: "Not for many years has political intrigue in Spain been so active as it is at present. All parties are involved, except the Republicans and the Carlists. These indignantly watch the course of events, the former cowed but bent upon revenge, the latter savage and expectant, and both persuaded in their fanaticism that Alfonso XII. has come to prepare the way for them. The struggle for power going on just now is between the Reactionists and Conservative Liberals, or rather a fraction of the latter, for Serrano heads another. The end of it will most probably be the usual compromise between absolutism and mock liberalism, such as characterized the reign of Isabel II. when the Government relied upon the Army instead of itself. Then there was no civil war. Now the Government has to provide two armies; one to take care of it, the other to fight the Carlists. The high Catholic notions with which King Alfonso has been imbued by his unfortunate mother render him particularly liable to reactionary and priestly influences. Were it not for his political guardian, Canovas, and one or two Ministers who know the times they live in, it would not take much urging to make the young monarch inaugurate a paternal despotism and become the most obedient son of the Church who ever wore a crown. So things are in suspense. Marshal Seranno and his fraction are not idle amid the general bustle. He bids high for the support of the Protestant plenipotentiaries here, as King Alfonso does for that of the clergy. It is supposed that these diplomatists have been instructed by their respective Governments to watch the course of events, to report frequently, encourage the Government in a liberal policy and firmly oppose any attempt to interfere with or put down religious liberty. This sounds well, only it may tend to encourage the diplomatists in question to support secretly public men favorable to their views and intrigue against their antagonists. Public opinion in Spain has always been very strong against foreigners mixing themselves up in her political affairs, although by one of those paradoxes so common in this land of unexpected events they have done so for the last hundred years. It remains to be seen whether the bestowal of the order of the Golden Fleece upon Prince Bismarck—a compliment which has thoroughly disgusted the President of the French Republic—will mollify him toward the Government of Alfonso XII., but as long as his Majesty favors the clergy he may be sure to have the German Chancellor for an enemy, while the Republicans and Radicals will obtain his secret support. As for us, British statecraft has bought its Spanish experience dear enough during the last half century, and learned, it is to be hoped, to eschew meddling in Spanish affairs, or offering unasked for advice to Spanish Governments.

Alfonso XII., who does not want courage, has more than once expressed a resolution to put himself again at the head of the Army of the North as soon as the intended operations in Spring commence. But well-informed persons here are confident that the war will come to a peaceful conclusion before then; while others equally acquainted with the negotiations Government is carrying on with Gen. Cabrera, are of a contrary opinion. It was fully expected that as soon as Prince Alfonso became King part of the Carlist forces would go over to him and the remainder disband. And now, perhaps, the defection of Cabrera will only render the contest more obstinate. At any rate the Government is very anxious about the safety of the Army of the North, and frequent are the messages sent by the Minister of War to the Commander in Chief to guard against surprise."

APRIL DIVIDENDS IN BOSTON.

The Boston papers say that the long-continued unbroken column of bank dividends in that city has at last given way, and the reductions are a marked event of the times. The only banks making an apparent gain are the Atlas, three to four per cent., and the North, four to five per cent.; but both of these reduced one per cent., in October last on account of taxes then paid. The Commerce, after ten years' experience in opposition to the spirit of the law, and at great personal inconvenience to itself and its shareholders, now reduces to four per cent., and having abandoned the policy of deducting the city tax from each individual's dividend, will hereafter pay a net dividend, free of all taxes, which is now the rule with all the banks of Boston. The Blackstone divides on $500,000 increased capital, the Everett on $200,000, and the National Bank of Brighton on $100,000 additional. The Boylston has recently increased $100,000, but the regular dividend will not be paid on it until October next. The National Security pays its usual quarterly dividend of three per cent., and the Bunker Hill divides in July. The following banks have reduced their dividends, as compared with October, 1874: Blackstone, 5 to 4½ per cent.; Broadway, 4 to 3½; City, 4 to 3½; Commerce, 5 to 4; Eagle, 4 to 3; Eleventh Ward, 4 to 3½; Everett, 5 to 4; Freeman's, 4½ to 4; Globe, 5 to 4; Hide and Leather, 4 to 3; National Bank of Brighton, 5 to 3; Old Boston, 5 to 4; Revere, 4 to 3; Rockland, 7 to 6; Union, 6 to 5, and Washington, 5 to 4 per cent. Several banks not included above reduced their dividends in October last, on account of taxes, and have not recovered to the April, 1874, payments, consequently the present dividends are practical reductions. These banks were: the Blue Hill, 5 to 3½ per cent.; Boylston, 6 to 5; Central, 4 to 3; Hamilton, 5 to 4; North America, 4 to 3; Second National, 6 to 5; Shawmut, 4½ to 4; Shoe and Leather, 5 to 4½; State, 4 to 3; Webster, 4 to 3 per cent., and in the following there were double reductions: Broadway, Freeman's, Old Boston, National Bank of Brighton, Revere, and Washington. Of the fifty-eight banks within the limits of Boston, one pays 7 per cent., four 6 per cent., eleven 5 per cent., three 4½ per cent., twenty-one 4 per cent., four 3½ per cent., ten 3 per cent., one passes; two not declared, and one divides January and July. The total amount of dividends paid by the banks is $2,147,500, against $2,258,500 last October, and $2,412,500 in April, 1874. Other dividends, interest, &c., payable in Boston in April, aggregate $2,524,464, making $4,671,964 in all.

CURIOUS HERITAGE CASE IN FRANCE.

A curious heritage case, in which some high names appear, has just been decided by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. The amount in dispute was a sum of 35,000 francs, being the balance declared to be held by the notary charged, after the death of the Duke de Persigny, with the liquidation of that nobleman's debts, out of a grant of 400,000 francs, made by the late Emperor for the purpose. The claimants were the Princess de la Moskowa, mother of the Duchess, and the relict herself, who has since contracted a fresh marriage and become Mme. Lemoyne. The court, taking into consideration the many sacrifices which the Princess had made to assist her late son-in-law, decided that the sum in dispute should be paid over to her.

THE DEATH OF PILATE.

There seems no name so remarkable that it cannot be found somewhere. Jezebel we have not yet met with, except in the form of Isabel, but Pilate killed himself by lying half naked on the line between Brussels and Tournai as the express passed. What Christian name he bore is not stated.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) April 2:

By William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, one four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 22 by 80, on Rivington street, north-east corner of Ludlow street, sold for $15,270 to the Peters Manufacturing Company.

By Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court order similar to the above, O. H. Bogert, Esq., Referee, one lot 23 by 75.5, (rear line 25 feet,) on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 99.9 feet west of the Grand Boulevard, sold for $7,350 to Alfred Roe, plaintiff in the legal action.

By James M. Miller, also under a similar court decree, W. L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 17.1 feet north of Forty-second street, sold for $6,000 to W. L. Cutting, plaintiff in foreclosure suit.

The remaining auctions of the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the house and lot No. 18 East Fortieth street—withdrawn upon an upset figure of $70,000; sale by same firm of four lots on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-second street, and five lots on same avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street—withdrawn for the want of adequate bids; sale by same auctioneers, of lots on One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets, with buildings, west of Tenth avenue—adjourned to the 8th inst.; sale by James M. Miller, of lots, with buildings on, on Baxter street, south of Hester street—property withdrawn, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged; sale by R. V. Harnett, of a house and lot on Eleventh avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-ninth street—adjourned to the 12th inst.; sale by George H. Scott, of the buildings with lot No. 23 Spring street—adjourned to the same date, and sale by Hugh N. Camp, of a house and lot on West Twenty-third street, west of Seventh avenue—adjourned to the 14th inst.

Among the auctions to occur next week we desire to call special attention to two which take place on Tuesday, namely: Positive sale by A. H. Muller & Son of fifty-eight valuable Central Park lots belonging to the estate of Thomas T. Ferris, deceased, and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the desirable residence No. 30 West Eighteenth street, known as the parsonage connected with the Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Hall's) on the corner of Fifth avenue and the street named.

P. M. One sale is noticed for to-day, viz: By auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Woodworth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100 feet front, on the old Boston Road, west side, adjoining lot of John Balcom, deceased, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, APRIL 2.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

A four-story brick tenement-house and lot, Rivington st., n. e. corner of Ludlow st.; lot 22 x80..... $15,270

By Richard V. Harnett.

A lot West 68th st., n. s., 99.9 ft. w. of the Grand Boulevard, 23x75, (rear line 25 ft.)..... 7,350

By James M. Miller.

A three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, Prospect place, e. s., 17.1 ft. n. of 42d st.; lot 16.8x58..... 6,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 1.

Delancey st., No. 263, 25x82.6, with use of alley; Executor of O. Newcombe to E. Maass. $18,000

Grand st., s. a. corner of Elizabeth st., 23.4x 55.8; C. Muhlken to G. B. Brinckerhoff, T. C. Pohle, and T. L. Olive..... 20,000

Prospect place, e. s., 82.9 ft. n. of 42d st. 16.8 x58 ft.; M. Leyne, Referee, to W. L. Cutting, Executor..... 7,000

Prospect place, e. s., 67.1 ft. n. of 43d st., 16.8 x58; same to same..... 2,000

Prospect place, s. e. corner 43d st., 17.1x58; same to same..... 4,700

South st., (No. 187;) J. G. Maclay, Jr., to J. G. Maclay, ½ part, subject to dower right..... 10,000

Spring st., n. e. corner Marion st., 25.3x100.9; C. Cavanagh to J. D. Wendel..... 29,700

Suffolk st., s. e. corner Delancey st., 2.3x63.7; Executors of M. Hoffman to J. J. Campion.. 12,300

3d st., s. s., extending from Avenue A to Avenue B, 25.13x100, West Farms; W. McDonald to H. McCabe..... 4,000

3d st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d av., 15x100; G. M. Ledyer, Fanny, wife of S. Longsdorf, Emma M., wife of L. Adler, to W. H. Moore..... 16,500

3d st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x93.11; A. Smith, Jr., to A. Hartwig..... 18,800

7th st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x92.3; G. W. Martin to J. Theisz..... 14,400

13th st., n. s., Nos. 125 and 127, 41.8x90; Executors of J. B. Dunham to Rector, &c., of Grace Church..... 30,000

33d st., n. s., No. 123, 20.10x90; F. Grote and A. J. Knapp to Rector, &c., of Grace Church.. 24,500

34th st., (No. 103,) n. s., 22x106.6; F. E. O'Rourke to J. A. Hadden..... 33,500

21st st., n. s., 87 ft. w. of 9th av., 22x90; W. A. Pond to W. B. Harrison..... 30,000

62d st., n. s., 325 W. of 2d av., 25x98.6; W. B. Astor to C. Bristly..... 30,000

82d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x97.6; A. Kramer to S. Metfil..... 13,000

46th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x38.9; W. Sinclair, Referee, to M. Dauziger..... 3,000

46th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; B. Morgan to J. Lauer..... 20,500

83d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., 19x89; Executors of S. Cochran to Felipa H. de Martinez. 20,500

83d st., s. s., 208 ft. e. of 7th av., 16.5x100.5; W. Wellington to Emma, wife of W. Colon..... 20,500

87th st., s. s., 178.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 28x 121.3; W. A. Ketchtas to Catharine A., wife of J. Gill..... 10,000

88th st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5; J. R. Smith to W. J. Sherwood..... 40,000

60th st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x 100.5; H. Grossmyer to S. Simon, Jr.. 23,450

Same property; S. Simon, Jr., to H. W. Schmidt. 22,250

54th st., n. s., 212 ft. e. of Lexington av., 16x 100.5; G. Fountain to Adelia, wife of A. F. Bennerd..... 16,500

83d st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x102.2; J. Davies to F. Curran..... 14,000

75th st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; J. Ryan to J. W. McGuire..... 5,000

83d st., s. s., 102.3 ft. w. of 3d av., 47.6x102.2; 83d st., s. s., 149.9 ft. w. of 3d av., 15.7x82; Lexington av., e. s., 64.2 ft. n. of 83d st., about 15.16x62.3; J. Meeks, Referee, to S. Murray..... 39,800

86th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 11th av.; runs n. 100.1, thence w. to Centre line of Riverside av., thence s. 109.2 ft. to n. e. corner of Riverside av., thence e. 51.6 ft.; P. B. Amory to J. M. Amory..... 100

115th st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x63.10; T. Winsor to A. C. Dayton..... 6,000

119th st., s. s., 335 ft. e. of 4th av., 130x 100.10; strip rear of above, 78.3x10; T. Winsor to A. C. Dayton..... 35,000

120th st., s. s., 236 ft. e. of 2d av., 19.5x100.11; R. C. Chetwood, Referee, to L. Freeman..... 4,500

126th st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x90.11; D. B. Lovejoy to Margaret C., wife A. R. Hutcheon..... 6,500

Lexington av., e. s., (No. 643,) 25x100; S. Simon, Jr., to H. Grossmayer..... 30,000

Lexington av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 61st st., 20x 80; C. Maxwell to H. M. Kaminski..... 22,000

2d av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 45th st., 25x100; J. Martin to J. Kucher..... 14,000

2d av., e. s., 65.2 ft. s. of 59th st., 20.1x105; D. Dinkelspiel to P. Starr..... 23,000

5th av., e. s., 25.9 ft. s. of 106th st., 25.9x100; 106th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x100.9; T. Winsor to A. C. Dayton..... 65,000

Wall st., s. s., 50.2 ft. w. of 5th st., 25.1x100; Executors of S. Cochran to W. H. J. Hurst and J. J. Trainor..... 26,000

8th av., w. s., 75.8 ft. n. of 89th st., 25x100; T. Winsor to A. C. Dayton..... 30,000

8th av., w. s., 23.11 ft. s. of 100th st., 22x100; T. Winsor to A. C. Dayton..... 28,000

9th av., n. e. corner, 20x75; G. W. Smith and J. S. Sills to S. Hurst..... 21,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 132, store, &c., 7 years, per year. $2,000

2d st., Nos. 168 and 170 East, Boulevard stables, 5½ years, per year..... 2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

TO-MORROW'S TIMES

WILL CONTAIN

THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D ST.—A choice close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and ped-rooms handsomely finished in hard woods; exceptionally well-built and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of R. B. REMMES, No. 54 William st., or R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

UNFURNISHED.—A NEW CABINET-FINISHED four-story brown-stone house, 50th and Madison avs., near Central Park, for sale low, or to let at a moderate rent to private family for one to three years; owner going abroad in May. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st., or of Rev. CLARENCE BUELL, owner on the premises, No. 25 East 73d st.

FOR SALE.—THOSE ELEGANT THREE-STORY, new, high-stoop brown-stone houses Nos. 117 and 129 East 62d st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; handsomely finished, with all recent improvements; will be sold for $16,500 to an immediate purchaser. Apply to ANDERSON FOWLER, No. 72 Broad st.

ONE LEFT OF THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwellings, 62d st., 225 feet west of Broadway; all hardwood hall and stairs wainscoted high, elegant dwelling; No. 308 West 58th st.; elevated cars to 59th st.; about Aug. 1; going to be sold. WM. BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

FOR SALE ON 56TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—An elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25 feet wide, superbly finished in cabinet, and all other work in first-class. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—53D ST., BROADWAY AND 6TH AV.—Four-story brown-stone, cabinet finish, extra plumbing, from $23,000 to $25,000; 58th st., 9th av., three-story brown-stone, all improvements, $16,000. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 21st st.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN E. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

FOUND AT LAST—PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable, warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av. and 24th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT NEW THREE-STORY and basement dwelling 20x45, No. 615 Carlton av., Brooklyn, four minutes' walk from main entrance to Prospect Park. Brown-stone front in the Neo-Grec style, very heavy and elaborate. Has a stone bay-window, walnut sash and plate glass in front, first-story finished with walnut, stairs walnut, bronze hardware, walnut and marble mantles, elevated oven range, and the entire house heated by steam. All exterior and interior work is entirely new in design, and the house has been built throughout in the most thorough manner possible. Price, $14,000. Terms easy. Apply to G. L. MORSE, Architect, No. 213 Montague st., Brooklyn.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

TO-MORROW'S TIMES

WILL CONTAIN

THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 85 PENN ST.—Two-story high-basement sub-cellar brick house, 20x40x100, ten rooms, all improvements, $6,500, cash $2,400; two-story attic extension house at Far Rockaway, Long Island, eleven rooms, $2,300, cash $1,050; only ten minutes' walk to Atlantic Ocean, bay and two depots. G. C. NORTON, No. 54 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A four story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry, on Montague place. The house was built for the owner's occupancy; every way complete. Lot 25x100; house 25x55. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.—$800; No. 636 Gates av., west of Yates; cars pass the door; three-story frame house, twelve rooms, all improvements; immediate possession. Inquire of D. S. ACKMAN, next house, No. 636½, or at his office, No. 62 John st., second floor.

BROOKLYN WATER FRONT FOR SALE. Twenty to thirty lots; thirty-feet water; good bulkheads; near two ferries. Address Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,

THE GREAT WATER POWER ON THE SHENANDOAH RIVER,

Near its junction with the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, West Va., forming part of the famous and unsurpassed water power, formerly used by the United States Government at their rifle works adjoining this property. It is located on the Shenandoah River, about a mile above Harper's Ferry, and controls the whole river on both sides for one and a quarter miles, embracing 171 acres of land, sixty of which are under cultivation, affording excellent sites for dwellings. There are numerous eligible mill sites on the western side, through which passes the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, connecting with the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Harper's Ferry, affording direct communication with the Great West, and the sea-board cities of Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. It is at the outlet of the Valley of Virginia, one of the richest in agricultural and mineral wealth in the United States. It abounds in valuable timber, iron, lime, lead, grass, wheat, corn, and other valuable products, which are brought down the river to this point, and re-shipped by railroad to the sea-board. The climate is remarkably healthy, and may be characterized as the mild temperate. Apply to E. W. MILLER, Owner, Nos. 1,102 and 1,104 Sansom st., Philadelphia, Penn.

ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS,

HOUSES TO RENT

From $300 to $1,000 per annum.

HOUSES FOR SALE,

From $3,000 to $8,000, having all modern improvements of

GAS, WATER, AND SEWERAGE.

Distance, in time, from foot of Liberty st., New-York, by Newark and New-York Railroad, (running sixty trains daily,) to Bergen Avenue Station, is only

SEVENTEEN MINUTES!

Or from the foot of Cortlandt st., New-York, by Jersey City Ferry to horse cars leaving every five minutes to the different points on JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, averages only

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES!

Thousands in New-York looking for homes are unaware of these facts—facts which an outlay of ten cents and an hour's time will verify. If you go by the seventeen minutes route, FOYE & CO., to Bergen Avenue Station, will give you all information; if by thirty-five minute route, apply to S. GARABRANDT, Bergen square, near horse-car terminus, or HOPKINSON & CO., or VAN WINKEN & CO., at Grand st. Junction

FOR SALE—ON CARROLL PLACE, NEAR Carroll Park, five first-class three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone-front houses, 20x40; lot 130 feet deep, including 30 feet court yard; within ten minutes' walk from Hamilton ferry; accessible by car routes to Fulton and Catharine ferries, and within walking distances of Prospect park; terms very easy. For further particulars apply to C. & W. REDELL, builders and owners, No. 327 Smith st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—At New Hamburg, on high ground, north of the depot, a country residence and large farm of about 175 acres, in a high state of cultivation; the farm is quite celebrated for its rich productions; this place is located in close proximity to the country seats of several New-York gentlemen, and is a desirable estate in all respects; improvements and 75 acres can be sold for $35,000, or the entirety for $60,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DELancey's Neck, within one and one-half miles of Mamaroneck depot and twenty miles from New-York and New-Haven depot at 42d st.; ten acres tastefully laid out in lawn, garden, and orchard; good view of the Sound; neighborhood first-class; good cottage house of ten rooms; carriage-house, &c. Will be sold low; terms easy. Address, OWNER, Post Office box 2,720 New-York City.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—THE LA Bau place, on the Little Clove road, about two miles back of Quarantine landing, containing twenty-six acres of good land, which could be subdivided into several building sites; stone house with frame extension, filled in with brick, containing in all seventeen rooms; heated with steam; stables and other buildings. JOHNSON & PORTER, No. 1,298 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Orange, New-Jersey, for sale or to lease. Spacious lawns, gardens, greenhouse, and stable. House completely furnished and fitted with gas, baths, tank, furnace, &c.; three minutes from depot; location and neighborhood unexceptionable. For further particulars apply to T. H. DUNN, No. 7 Park place.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE Amelia Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Va., thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick store on street and 180 acres land; adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to P. S. WOOD, Amelia Court-house, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th st., New-York.

MANORIAL ESTATE.

OPPOSITE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

420 acres; three-quarters of a mile river front; views, avenues, lawns, groves, woodland, and building sites unequaled in this country; large stone mansion. Address POOLEY, 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—PAVILION HOTEL AND FURNITURE, AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—This elegant house, with extensive double piazzas, handsomely furnished, large outbuildings, ice-house, (filled,) seven acres of land, now in order for immediate occupation. Photograph and diagram. Terms easy. WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 7.

ORANGE, N. J.—ON RIDGE, NEAR DEPOT, COMmanding magnificent views; excellent neighborhood; brick, stone, slate-roofed residence; every improvement; large stables, carriage-house, green-house; nearly three acres; lawns, garden, fruit; sale at sacrifice; terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let—Nice country house; six bedrooms, good stable; near my residence; no chills and fever nor mosquitoes; near depot. THEO. AYRES, Morristown. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE.—COUNTRY Seats and cottages for sale and rent; furnished and unfurnished; several Summer boarding-houses. Address I. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

$8,500.—AT YONKERS.—FOR SALE, a French-roof house, thirteen rooms; gas, &c.; two lots; fruit; fine river view; Ravine av., near depot. Address No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 37.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at Flushing; complete house, extensive grounds; every convenience for city residences. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

NYACK.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—COTTAGES TO let from $250 to $300; for sale, $3,500 to $12,000; elegant fruit and good water. Inquire of J. V. UNDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

POSTPONEMENT.—SHERIFF'S SALE AT SOMERVILLE, N. J., advertised for to-day.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 259 MADISON AV.

STABLE AND LOT NO. 53 CHRISTOPHER ST.

AND HOUSES AND LOTS ON CHERRY AND WATER STS.,

By order of the Executors of Philetus H. Holt, deceased,

On THURSDAY, April 8,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

MADISON AVENUE.—The very desirable first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 259 Madison av., east side, between 38th and 39th sts. The house is in prime order and contains modern improvements. Lot 25x115 feet.

CHRISTOPHER STREET.—The brick stable and lot No. 53 Christopher st., north side, near 4th st. Lot 25x75 feet.

CHERRY STREET.—The three four-story brick houses and lots Nos. 243, 245, 247 Cherry st., south side, near Rutgers alley.

WATER STREET.—The three three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 506, 506½, and 508 Water st., north side, in the rear of the Cherry street property.

BROOKLYN.

The three-story brick house and lot south-east corner of Hoyt and Dean sts.

Maps at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.

FIFTY-THREE VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

on

58TH AND 59TH STS.,

OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK,

NEAR 5TH AV. PLAZA;

Also, on

8TH AND 9TH AVS.,

69TH, 70TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS.,

to be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 13,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The sale includes

A LARGE PLOT OF TWENTY LOTS ON

58TH AND 59TH STS.,

west of the

5TH AV. PLAZA,

and opposite

CENTRAL PARK.

Suitable for Public Buildings, Hotels, Churches, &c.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.

Maps at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Property on Warren, 14th, 17th, and 18th sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 6, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, under the direction of John W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee,

WARREN STREET—Lease of lot, with five-story marble-front store and lot, 25x80 feet. No. 51: lot leased for twenty-one years from May 1, 1875: lease from the New-York Orphan Asylum Society: ground rent, $1,250 per annum, and taxes and assessments.

WEST FOURTEENTH STREET—The three-story and attic brick, brown-stone trimmings, high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 151; house, 22x55 feet; lot, 103.3 feet.

EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET—The five-story brick tenement, No. 413; building, 25x45 feet; lot, 92 feet.

EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET—The five-story brick tenement, No. 412, directly in rear; building, 25x45 feet; lot, 92 feet.

EDGAR LOGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

W. Washington pl., 3-story high-stoop brick	$1,300
Jane st., 3-story high-stoop brick	1,000
W. 14th st., large boarding-house, remodeled, 30 rooms	1,500
W. 15th st., 3-story and attic high stoop	1,250
W. 17th st., 2½-story high-stoop brick	600
W. 19th st., 3-story high-stoop brick	1,000
W. 20th st., 3-story high-stoop brick	1,150
W. 20th st., 4-story English basement brick	1,000
W. 22d st., 3-story high-stoop brick	1,150
W. 22d st., 4-story English basement brown-stone	1,300
W. 23d st., 4-story high-stoop brown stone	2,700
W. 23d st., 3-story high-stoop brick	1,100
W. 24th st., 2-story high-stoop brick	800
W. 25th st., 4-story Eng. basement brown stone	1,100
W. 29th st., 3½-story high-stoop brick	1,350
W. 30th st., 3-story high stoop brick	1,400
W. 37th st., 3-story English basement brick	950
W. 39th st., English basement brick	1,000
W. 41st st., 4-story English basement brick	1,300
E. 46th st., 4-story high stoop brown stone	3,000
7th av., 3-story high brick	1,000

J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOMES in Norwalk, Darien, and vicinity, that is truly beautiful and healthful region of country, on the Sound and New-Haven Railroad, can be secured, by lease or purchase, on favorable terms. Apply to MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO RENT—A FINE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF eleven rooms; good barn, plenty of fruit, good boating, fishing and eight acres of land; one hour from New-York, ten minutes from depot, and situated in the healthiest part of New-Jersey. Terms for six months, $350. For particulars address W., Box 183 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—THOSE ELEGANT NEW THREE-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone houses Nos. 121 and 123 East 62d st., between 4th and Lexington avs., handsomely finished, with all modern improvements; rent, $1,600. Apply to ANDERSON FOWLER, No. 72 Broad st.

ORANGE, N. J.—THIS VICINITY SPECIALTY.—We offer complete variety furnished and unfurnished residences for rent, season or year; also some decided bargains for sale, prices to suit times. Offices, Orange, opposite principal depot and No. 30 Pine st. HAMILTON & WALLIS.

FACTORY FOR RENT, REASONABLY.—ON the Morris Canal, in Jersey City, near the Central and Newark and New-York Railway; building large and well lighted, and Passaic water; steam engine left in if desired. RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—SEVERAL HOUSES TO let, one furnished; all are near ferry; have large grounds; plenty of shade; fine view, and all improvements. J. FENTICK, No. 202 Broadway.

TO RENT—ON 57TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100. The house will be put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A LARGE and commodious house on Hillhouse av., furnished throughout, and supplied with gas, water, and all modern conveniences. Apply to T. DWIGHT, New-Haven, Conn.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLATS, EIGHT ROOMS, all light, with all the modern improvements, near corner 71st st. and 3d av.; building ninety feet deep; rent moderate. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible-house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN WEST 29TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.; fully furnished; contains fifteen rooms; now occupied by the owner; seen by permit only; no bill on the house. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

APRIL LIST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; reduced rentals!!! On and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 117 West 38th st., between Broadway and 6th av.; rent, $1,600 to a good tenant. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 18 East 40th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Over 200 houses in all parts of the City to rent; full list. Permits and all information desired obtained from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, cabinet finish, No. 18 East 46th st.; rent $3,000; seen by permit only. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE, FURnished, in Newark, N. J.; twelve rooms, water, gas, heater; laundry with stationary tubs; high ground. Apply to J. F. KOTHE, No. 288 Washington st.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, near depot, frame house, ten rooms; with garden, ice-house, &c. Apply to WILLIAM B. POPHAM, No. 51 Front st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, forty-five minutes from James slip, twenty-five minutes from Thirty-fourth street Ferry, New-York, steam communication from Hunter's Point by two railroads every half hour, one house on Clermont Terrace, now occupied by W. S. Wood, Esq.; rent, $550; one on Flushing road, opposite Mr. Lord's house, has laundry, furnace, and all water conveniences, with a splendid fruit and vegetable garden; also, the Veietor mansion, suitable for a boarding-house. Apply to THOMAS WARRIN, Newtown, or CHARLES SIMONSON, Real Estate Agent.

AN EIGHTH AVENUE CORNER TO LEASE.—West side, 27th st.; would lease for a term of years to a good responsible party: alterations made by owner or lessee as per agreement. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 69 West 23d st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. P. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 140 WEST 4TH ST., near Washington square, to let or lease; also, house No. 418 4th av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET AT NEWARK, NEAR DEPOT—A neatly furnished house or suite of rooms; rent partially by board if desired. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLISS, No. 292 Broadway, second floor.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE FULL-SIZED English basement house No. 21 West 19th st. For full particulars apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 27 East 133d st., to let or lease; also a shop at No. 196 Franklin st. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—NO. 474 GREENWICH ST.; GOOD FOR produce and commission; rent, $1,200. Also, No. 50 Watts street; suitable for express business; accommodates twelve horses.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FRENCH FLAT ON WEST 38th st.; eight rooms; modern improvements; strictly respectable; $75. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 919 Broadway.

$1,600 RENT—FOR A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, No. 451 West 47th st., or will sell at a bargain. Call Monday from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 228 East 19th st.; all improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to the owner. No. 218 East 18th st.

LARGE HOUSE, LANDSCAPE, SPRING, brook, lawn, 25 acres; rent, furnished or unfurnished. Address For No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.; pleasant location, near depot; $85 per month. E. LAVILAND, No. 14 Barclay st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—NO. 2 EAST 34TH ST., TO a private family. Possession May 1. Apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY—SECond floor of house No. 305 East 20th st. Inquire on premises; owner in house.

MORRISTOWN (N. J.) PROPERTY, A Specialty.—Cottages to rent furnished, or for sale. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THIS FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT.—SUITABLE FOR RENDERING ESTablishment or other business. Factory and lots on Newtown Creek, one mile from Hunter's Point. Property has stone bulk-head on three sides of 65 feet front, and is 400 feet in depth. Brick factory one story, forty by eighty feet. Ample depth of water for lighter or steam-boat. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 69 Elizabeth st.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway. K. P. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Parsley, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MILNE, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446, 448, and 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 378 CANAL, NEXT TO CORner Laurens. Inquire F. H. M. NEWCOMBE, No. 525 Broadway, also No. 378 Washington, near Beach, for storage. Inquire WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NO. 586 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 120 William st., New-York.

TO LET—CHEAP, AN OLD-ESTABLISHED PHOTOgraph gallery, No. 391 Canal st., suitable for an artist or engraver.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x200. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, without board, above 4th st. Address A. D., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

TO-MORROW'S TIMES

WILL CONTAIN

THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

$25 AND $30 PER WEEK FOR SECOND and third-floor front rooms on Washington square; quiet parties; no children; with private family. Address HARD TIMES, Box No. 817 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, ELEgant parlor suite on first or second floor, to responsible parties in the house and all pertaining first-class; references. Call at No. 125 West 43d st.

FIFTH A

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

DOING GOOD THE BEST WAY TO DEVELOP CHARACTER.

MR. BEECHER IN GOOD SPIRITS—THE MISTAKES MADE BY THE NEWLY CONVERTED—WHAT THEY FIRST HAVE TO DO—WIT AND HUMOR THE BEST LUBRICATORS.

At 7 o'clock last evening the Plymouth lecture-room was packed, strangers' gallery and all. Long before the hour of opening the disgusted ushers gave up their task of trying to find a place for just one more, and retired into the seats they had taken care to reserve for themselves, regardless of the clamorous crowd in the corridors. Assistant Pastor Halliday made his first appearance since his recent severe illness. He looked quite recovered, but wore a black skull cap to protect the bald spot on the top of his head from possible cold, and every now and then he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, showing that his looks belied him. On the Pastor's table stood a small china urn overflowing with roses, violets, mignonette, and hyacinths. Around the base fair hands had tastefully entwined a dainty sprig of smilax, whose ends hung over the edge of the table. Subsequently a lady handed up a pretty bouquet of lilies of the valley, and they were laid upon the Pastor's hymn-book. Mr. Beecher entered at 7:20. He was fresh looking and cheerful as if he had enjoyed his dinner. There was no sign of the mental strain he has undergone for the past two days. He stepped lightly upon the platform, dropped his hat under the table, took the bouquet of lilies of the valley in his hand, and dropped easily into his seat. His son Harry and his son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Scovill, accompanied him in. They carried camp chairs, which they placed upon the platform behind him, and seated themselves there. Mr. Beecher laid down the flowers, and, picking up the hymn-book, leaned back and chatted with his children. There was no demonstration. People went on chatting and laughing. Presently Brother Shearman entered, and advancing to where his wife was sitting, shook hands with her as though he had not seen her for some time. Brothers Camp and Whitney came in late, for a wonder. They are always among the first to arrive. Everybody now seemed to be present except Brother Bowen, who never attends the Friday prayer-meetings.

At 7:25 Mr. Beecher said in a strong voice "668," meaning the hymn of that number. The organ gave a few preliminary flourishes and the singing began. Mr. Beecher sang the last three stanzas. "Will Brother Hill lead in prayer?" said the Pastor. Attorney Hill prayed at much length for everything inside and out of Plymouth Church. He thanked God for the Pastor whose ministrations had made the brethren stronger, and wiser, and better. "Oh, God," said he, "stand by him in the future, that he may be never doubting, never fearing that God will leave him. Grant him many years of usefulnesss yet, and that when he goes home he may be received into eternal blessedness." "Six hundred and sixty," said Mr. Beecher, and the congregation sang the Pastor's favorite hymn, which begins:

"Love Divine all love excelling."

"Brother Halliday, will you pray?" said Mr. Beecher. The Assistant Pastor rose slowly. "How much," said he, "have we to give thanks for to-night? We thank Thee, O God! that Thou hast not left us to forget our obligations. We are glad to be Thy debtors—to be under so much obligation to Thee. When we remember how Thou has trusted us all the way, Thy patience, Thy forbearance draws our hearts toward Thee. Not individually, but together, to-night, we give thanks to Thee, O Lord God of Salvation! We thank Thee for the spirit of unity of affection that Thou hast made so largely prevail among us. We thank Thee for all the blessedness it has brought us in days past, and for all the sweetness it is bringing to us now. Those lessons of life that have been the sorest, that have cost the most, seem to us now the best. How good, O Christ, thou wert to choose for us! We thank Thee for the gracious manifestations we have had of Thy presence. Several souls have recently been born to us May the number be greatly increased." The 619th hymn having been sung, Mr. Beecher unfolded a sheet of note paper and said: I've received a letter which I will read to you:

Mr. Beecher:

SIR: You are no doubt surprised to see yourself addressed from this part of the world, the far West; but I am impressed that the Lord has something for me to do. Now, I want you to ask the Lord if there is anything he has for his handmaid to do, so that she may be permitted to act; that the way may be opened for her to act. I believe I have not been tried as by fire, but I remember David and his weapon when he slew Goliath. Yours in the Lord.

This letter is from an illiterate person, yet it represents a general mistake. It will serve to show the danger of a course which in religion and discipline is itself most useful. On one side, the notion that when a person enters Christian life and the Church he is to be thereafter a recipient, is most pernicious, and on the other side, if he become imbued with the idea that he is to be a laborer in the vineyard, that he has something to do for the Lord it is most wholesome. There is nothing that tends more to develop the moral character of a man than to do good toward others. There is no way in which we can come to know what is good for men, what is food and what is medicine, than by trying to tell men what is good for them. Revivals, especially extended revivals, call for too great a strain upon the average mind, and they are liable to overact. They are apt to fill the minds of persons with the idea that now that they have become Christians, they have to put out, to go somewhere, to do something to bring others to the Lord, and this quite frequently when no call has been made for them, and they have no qualifications for the ministry. Such a feeling may be right, it may be a person's vocation, but calls like that are not generic. If you were a heathen and by the grace of God were converted to Christianity, then it would be your duty to make known to your brethren the true God and the doctrines of Christ; but when you have been brought up in a religious household, in an atmosphere of Christian instruction with similar households all around you, there is no necessity of becoming a missionary. Do you suppose that every young person who has been led from comparative darkness to experimental light is called to tell his neighbors about it? Is he to run across the street and exhort the old man over there to repent, and is she to go among full-grown women and impart to them her scanty knowledge? Such a thing is pernicious, because it is seldom useful. It jars upon the sense of propriety. It is an attempt of the unripe mind to do what it is not qualified to do. Everybody has something to do, and in the sphere where a man is there is his first work. It is not necessary to work by speaking, but by being. When you become Christians, smile, sing, rejoice, do good! Show those around you so much conscientiousness, fidelity, piety and unselfishness, that they will be brought to say: "This is not the old sort, but the new." To be Christian is the first thing. If the qualification is in you to be more, the way will be opened to you by the Providence of God. By your results you will show whether you are competent to go still further and do more. For example, take a lad of fifteen; he has been converted, and he thinks he must relate his experience, he must lead in prayer, he must gather other boys of his age together into prayer-meetings, and he believes that is piety. It may be done; but to think that it is requisite for every boy is a great mistake. The first duty of a converted boy is to be a better child to his family. His father and his mother are his gods. His brother and sister are nearer to him than outsiders. He must improve in sweetness, in gentleness, in patience, in taking up his cross of little things, in repressing his temper, in getting up betimes if that has been his fault, in taking cheerfully upon himself those things that are put upon him. It is these homely crosses that are indicators of true piety. Everybody is willing to take a cross if it be given him upon a high hill, but lowly crosses are shirked and put away upon others. The Christian boy manifests his piety by being Christ-like at home; not by going to prayer-meetings and exhorting in a loud voice. Is he a student? He shows his Christianity by the conscientious accuracy with which he performs his tasks, by his obedience to rules, and by becoming commerce with his companions. In whatever sphere you are let your light shine, and if it leads to a call to go up higher go, but don't stand asking God to call you. Fill up your measure and God will call. This person asks me to pray to God to know whether he has anything for her to do. God has a great deal for her to do. She must be meek and gentle and truthful, and must serve others rather than herself. She has to be patient and, probably in this case, not ambitious. She is to do her obscure duty well and to maintain her obscure virtue and not to act. There are many persons who, if they could be converted in a very luminous manner from a very dark condition; if they could be received into the Church with great ceremony, and placed upon a committee right away, and go around among the brethren relating their experience, would like this kind of action very much; but it is the fundamental chords, the ground virtues, that show sweetness of disposition necessary for true Christianity. It is what makes you a blessing to those around you day by day that you should seek. Many say this is all good, but we must act, too. It is the Yankee spirit of drive that makes them go about disturbing people and waking the community up. The community often needs awakening, but there are persons who are called for that purpose. That is not a typical form of Christianity. The Kingdom of God and the power of the Holy Ghost must be within you. Out of these, as out of the flower, comes fragrance, comes influence. If this woman had come to me personally, I would have asked her, "What is your situation? You have already been called to Christianity by God's providence. How do you like it?" "I don't like it at all." "Well, stay where you are until you do." [Laughter.] Paul said, "I am content. I know when to abound and when to be abased." When you are abased penetrate your abasement with the spirit of content, the spirit of God. When you abound sanctify your abundance. In whatever state the blessing finds you make that radiant, and it will show you what further there is for you to do. Brother Moody is a very fine fellow, I have no doubt, and Brother Sankey sings well. I don't know that he ever exhorted, but I will warrant that his singing is as good preaching as the others. It is his gift. Are you gay, witty, humorous? That is the very thing this old, squeaking world wants. God lubricates the wheels of life with wit and humor. If you are told you must lay this off when you become converted, I tell you, my young friend, that it is a great deal better that you should sanctify your gift than to lay it off. Thank God for it, and use it every day of your life. Blessed is he who knows how to sing. The devil hates singing. Blessed are those who are able to look on the bright side of things. The world wants such a gift. The man who possesses it is a natural comforter. He has a ministry of comfort confided to him. A man is apt in teaching. He gains and imparts knowledge easily. It flows from him as if from a spring. Accept the ministry and be a teacher. Some have the gift of speech. Let them become public speakers. If, on the contrary, a person is of a graver turn and not demonstrative, while there should be a certain amount of rectification, Christianity is not bigoted and intolerant of gravity, and a man is not necessarily disqualified to be a Christian because he is sober. It is no reason because a man is tall, thin, dry, and always doing everything with a sense of awful responsibility, that he may not be a follower of Christ. [Laughter.] I'll warrant that men who have not smiled for twenty years will laugh the first thing when they get to Heaven; only they have not got there yet. [Laughter.] If a man is dry let him enjoy his dryness. [Laughter.] Some have an aptitude for practical affairs. I have known men who thought they were called to the ministry, and who became ministers forthwith. They had no aptitude for it. They were dry and narrow in their way of thinking, imperfect of speech, and slow to learn. It was a waste of their lives until some good providence interposed and made them Secretary of some benevolent society, and that just suited them. [Laughter.] People say what a mistake to leave the sacred ministry. The mistake was in entering it, not in leaving it. Suppose I had had the idea that I was a painter. I should probably have spent my life in making as poor pictures as nine-tenths of the artists do. [Laughter.] They are all conscientious. If a man is a lawyer and be converted it does not follow that he must go to preaching. My dear folks, I assure you that there are good men in the world besides ministers. [Laughter.] Don't you know that the whole kingdom of God is outside of Sunday? It is in the bank, in the shop, in the court-room, that human nature is pricked to higher perfection. The church is composed of the Christian merchant, the lawyer who follows Christ's fidelity and virtues, the mechanic, the tradesman, the laborer, [a pause,] the editor, [laughter,] the reporter, [leaning forward and pointing to them—[renewed laughter.] There are duties even for them. These duties are not preparatory. The love of God which makes a man consecrate his life to Him in the intent of serving Him by serving his fellow men, by discharging the duties of Christianity—this is the true sphere. The idea that everybody must run in one direction; that, while all these things have to be done, everybody must do them, is simply an absurdity. That is enough from me unless you want to ask me some questions.

Nobody responding to the invitation, the 638th hymn was given out and sung. Mr. Beecher then announced that letters of dismissal were requested by Mrs. Elizabeth Joy, to the First Congregational Church of Hartford, and Mrs. Mary Bates, to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of New-York. He then pronounced the blessing. The congregation seemed loth to disperse. They crowded around the platform, shaking hands with the Pastor and congratulating him upon the manner in which he had borne the ordeal so far. It was nearly half an hour after the benediction when the room was cleared.

THE EXAMINATION OF MR. HENRY M. CLEVELAND.

The illness of Mr. Henry M. Cleveland has made it necessary that his testimony in the Beecher trial should be taken at his residence. The examination began yesterday afternoon, subsequent to the adjournment of the court, at No. 114 Remsen street, Brooklyn. Judge Neilson was present to rule on such points as might be raised. Ex-Judge Morris and Gen. Pryor appeared on behalf of Mr. Tilton, and Ex-Judge Porter and Messrs. Shearman and Hill for Mr. Beecher. The proceedings began at 5 o'clock, Mr. Cleveland reclining in bed while answering the questions, which were taken down by a stenographer and are to be written out and read in the court-room at the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's testimony. At 6:30 o'clock a recess was taken for dinner until 8 o'clock, when the examination was resumed and continued until about 9:30 o'clock, and adjournment being then taken until 5 o'clock this afternoon. The examination will be resumed in the same manner each afternoon until the testimony is concluded. Counsel on both sides refuse to give any information either as to the points they desire to establish by the examination, or as to the subject matter elicited, and have instructed the stenographer not to disclose any facts connected with the proceedings until the testimony in full is presented to the court. The testimony of Mr. Cleveland is regarded as important by both sides, on account of his confidential relations with Mr. Beecher in reference to the matters at issue on the trial, and his consequent knowledge of important facts relating thereto.

NO EXTRA PAY FOR THE TILTON-BEECHER JURORS.

At a meeting of the Supervisors of Kings County yesterday Supervisor Fisher presented a bill of $3,600 for extra pay to the jurors sitting in the Tilton-Beecher case, being at the rate of $5 per day per man. Payment of this was refused by a vote of the board. Supervisor Fisher then introduced a resolution that the Supervisors indorse the bill now pending at Albany providing for the extra pay. The resolution was also negatived by a vote.

ADVERTISING AND ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

We believe that it has come to be an almost universally accepted maxim in the world of commerce and trade that intelligent and judicious advertising is one of the first requisites to success in business. So fully recognized has become this fact that the wisest of the large manufacturers and merchants quite invariably, now, intrust their advertising business, which to be properly executed would of necessity consume much of their time and attention, to advertising agents, men who have made a study of the best methods, and are fitted by training and experience to select the most advantageous channels for obtaining the public notice and interest. In the large cities of the country are found numerous agencies of this character, some of them conducted by gentlemen of real culture and marked business ability, and upon a marvelous scale of expenditure and receipts.

Prominent among these houses in New-York is the firm of Bates & Locke, who are very centrally and conveniently located on Park row, at the corner of Beekman street. Mr. Bates, of this firm, has enjoyed a long and varied experience in the art of advertising, while Mr. Locke has attained a national celebrity by his frequent contributions to the humorous literature of the day as "Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby," and is practically acquainted with the newspaper business by his long proprietorship of the Toledo *Blade*. Both gentlemen seem exceptionally well-fitted for their business, and, confining their attention chiefly to the larger and better class of newspapers, may fairly claim the best facilities for promoting the interests of their customers, large and small.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican, March* 29, 1875.

A NEW SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The line of the proposed Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad extends from Huntington, West Va., the present terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, to Cincinnati, and along the southern shore of the Ohio River, a distance of about 150 miles. A portion of the track is already laid. At Maysville connection will be made with the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, opening a route to Louisville and the South-west, and affording an eastern outlet for the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky. At Portsmouth connection will be made with the Hamden branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and at Huntington with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and its eastward branch to tide-water, and opening to the latter communication with Cincinnati. A meeting of representatives of the several counties along the line of the proposed railroad was held at Cincinnati last Tuesday, to devise means for the promotion of the enterprise. The opinions expressed were unanimous in favor of the project. The following Board of Directors was elected: President, Gen. A. J. Warner, of Marietta; Vice President and General Manager, Major John Byrne, of Cincinnati; Secretary, Thomas Wrightson, of Newport; Alfred Gaither, Hon. Stanley Matthews, M. E. Ingalls, J. Broadwell, Eli Kinney, and R. S. Colman, of Cincinnati; George Bliss and William A. Booth, of this City; William H. Wadsworth and John M. Duke, of Maysville, and Hon. Thomas L. Jones, of Newport.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, is at the Gilsey House.

Capt. McMickan, of the steam-ship Algeria, is at the Brevoort House.

Albert Keep, President of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, and Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, are at the New-York Hotel.

Judge Charles J. Folger, of the Court of Appeals; John B. Alley, of Boston; Judge Charles Mason, of Utica, and Controller Hopkins, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Chief Judge Sanford E. Church, and Judge Martin Grover, of the Court of Appeals; Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls; A. D. Barber, of Utica; D. C. Ellis, Superintendent of the New-York Bank Department; Bishop Thomas Grace, of Minnesota, and Assemblyman F. W. Vosburgh, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Publication of the *City Record* met yesterday, in the Mayor's office, and audited bills amounting to $10,970 53 for printing and advertising.

The home which Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer is establishing in Astoria is entirely unsectarian in its character, and is designed to afford relief to indigent and aged ladies.

At 8 o'clock last evening Henry Allen, aged seventeen, employed in the St. Germain Hotel, fell through the hatchway from the sixth floor, breaking his right leg and causing internal injuries.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood will read a paper on "Thomas Crawford, and Art in America" before the New-York Historical Society, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, next Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange have decided to formally withdraw from the Conference on Commercial Facilities, which was organized for the purpose of establishing a Bureau of Statistics.

A kettledrum in aid of the Cooking School of the Ladies' Directory, corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth street, will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, next Monday evening.

Josephine Lambert, aged twenty-seven, of No. 65 Suffolk street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday, at her residence, by taking a dose of Paris green. She was attended by Dr. Powell and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Last evening at 5 o'clock Donato Marino, of No. 66 Crosby street, was stabbed in the left arm by Felica Lango and slightly wounded. They are both Italians, and reside at the above number, where the row took place. Lango was locked up.

Prof. John P. Brophy, of St. Louis College, will deliver a lecture at the chapel of the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue, to-morrow evening. Subject—"The Catholic View of Civil Allegiance."

The boss stone-cutters held a meeting at Knickerbocker Cottage, Sixth avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, last evening, Mr. John Russell in the chair. It was resolved to insist on enforcing the rule requiring the rubbers to work nine hours per day.

Last evening Detective Reilly, of the Central Office, arrested Pauline Kohler, of No. 81 Mulberry street, upon a charge of robbery. She hired rooms of R. M. Cook, No. 191 Varick street, a short time ago, and disappeared afterward with a gold watch and a cloak valued at $50.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company yesterday notified the Stock Exchange that the Union Trust Company have been selected as their agents, and that all transfers of the Pacific Mail stock will be made at the offices of the Union Trust Company on and after Monday, the 5th inst.

A spelling match between the employes of the press and pupils of the public schools of this City, will take place in the large hall of Cooper Union to-night. The prizes will consist of a set of Shakespeare's works bound in half calf, and a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The judges will be Dr. Fuller Walker and Dr. Samuel Ayres.

Horatio Eagle, of the firm of Eagle, Blakely & Lewin, ship brokers, of Beaver street, died yesterday afternoon of consumption. Mr. Eagle has long been ailing, and has not been able to attend to his duties for nearly six months. The Maritime Exchange will meet on Monday at 11 A. M., to take suitable action.

At 3 P. M. yesterday, as John Galligan, of No. 419 West Thirty-sixth street, was leaving his house he was attacked and stabbed in the left side by William Connors, who resides in the adjoining house. Some trouble has existed between them for some time past. Galligan was attended by Dr. McLeod. Connors has not yet been arrested.

A subscription amateur entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music this evening for the benefit of the American team chosen to take part in the International Rifle Match at Dublin next June. The programme will include the play of Othello, in which Mr. J. H. Bird will assume the title rôle; and a performance by an infant pianist.

A petition is in circulation in the Cotton Exchange protesting against the severity with which the floor rules are being enforced. They say that keeping out the employes of members is an infringement of the prerogatives of those members, and is without authority. A meeting has been called for this afternoon to consider the matter.

William S. Copeland, who, while a clerk in the Controller's office, copied the Ring figures for ex-Sheriff O'Brien, has been made a Custom-house Inspector. Mr. Copeland was formerly Secretary of the Jackson Club. James S. Gardner has also been appointed to a similar position. Samuel Barclay, who was formerly a Custom-house Night Inspector, has been made a Deputy United States Marshal.

John Powers, a keeper of the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island, and who, under the name of Conroy, was charged with having caused the death of Gustave De Vernon, appeared at the Coroner's office yesterday and gave bail in the sum of $2,500 to appear for examination on Tuesday next. He charges a fellow-keeper named Hurley with having inflicted upon Vernon the injuries from which death ensued.

The annual meeting of the New-York Steam Boiler-makers' Benevolent Association was held last evening at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery. After the reading of the annual reports the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Peter J. Donohue; Vice President, Michael Murphy; Financial Secretary, James Lamb; Recording Secretary, Thomas Conlon; Treasurer, John Dougherty.

Yesterday morning a young man, respectably attired and of good address, entered the bakery of Herman Brussow, No. 1,611 Second avenue, and purchased cakes to the value of $1 50, which he directed to be sent to an address on Third avenue. A young girl employed in the store was sent with the cakes, and the young man accompanied her. When they reached Third avenue the man told the girl that he would pay for the cakes if she would get change for a $20 bill. The girl went back to the store and got the change. She handed the young man $18 50, but he slipped away and made his escape from her without giving her the $20 bill. He has not since been seen.

BROOKLYN.

The Bedford Presbyterian Church received yesterday, from Justice Gilbert, in Supreme Court, Chambers, the permission for which they had applied to borrow $7,000 on mortgage.

Henry Nesderman, of No. 118 Chrystie street, New-York, was yesterday arrested by Detectives Butts and Corr, on complaint of Louis Cederboge, a porter of the Clinton House, who accused Nesderman of robbing him of $96 while riding in a coach.

The Easter election for officers in St. Paul's Church, in Clinton street, resulted as follows: Wardens, A. E. Masters and Jasper W. Gilbert; Vestrymen, E. C. Elliot, B. Richardson, C. Pyle, S. M. Swenson, A. Ford, C. B. Lockwood, D. Birdsall, and E. W. Mascond.

William Horohoe was yesterday morning looking through a knot-hole in a fence at Hamilton avenue and Commercial street. A lot of bricklayers were working inside, and one of them threw a handful of mortar at the boy's eyes, seriously burning them. The boy was taken to College Hospital.

S. B. Chittenden, Jr., Milan Hulbert, John R. Kennedy, Joseph A. Slipper, and Franklin Woodruff have been unanimously elected Directors of the Mercantile Library Association, to serve for the next three years. Messrs. Seth Low, James N. Baxter, and Leslie Van Linderen were elected inspectors.

Charles Lyons, a professional pickpocket, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Walsh, to sixty days in the Penitentiary, on the affidavit of Detective Corwin, who arrested him in pursuance of the Habitual Criminal act. The detective swore that Lyons was a professional thief, and had been convicted of picking pockets.

Mr. Samuel Mills' residence, No. 235 Bedford avenue, was yesterday morning entered by two burglars. His son was awakened by the noise and fired twice at the burglars, who fled. Outside the house they were greeted with another shot from the revolver of Officer Feigenbaum. One of them escaped and the other was captured. He gave his name as William Kelley, aged twenty-one. He was held for examination.

About midnight on Thursday night Philip Kitzer and Joseph Wehner quarreled in front of the latter's residence, at No. 80 Varet street, about one Caroline Webber, for whose smiles they were rivals. Kitzer drew a dirk and stabbed Wehner twice in the face and once in the left breast, the latter wound probably being fatal. Wehner was taken to the City Hospital. Kitzer escaped but was arrested yesterday.

LONG ISLAND.

The Montauk Cotton Mills, at Sag Harbor, are nearly ready to resume operations.

An amateur magical entertainment was given in the hall of the Flushing Institute, Flushing, on Tuesday evening, in aid of a charitable object, which realized the net sum of $150.

A "Law and Order Association" has been formed in Flushing, on a plan similar to that of the one recently organized in Glen Cove. Henry H. Bogert is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and George E. Perine is Secretary. The first work of the association will be the suppression of the unlawful liquor traffic.

Ella Dean, a girl seventeen years of age, residing with her mother in Flushing, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself on the track of the Flushing and North-side Railroad before an approaching train at the Bridge Street Depot. She was seen and pulled off the track by Theodore Smith. She was taken before Justice Duer, where she said that she did not want to live, as the girls were constantly teasing and annoying her; neither did she want to go home. There was no charge to make against her, as she was not a vagrant, and she was too old to send to the House of Refuge. The Justice, therefore, dismissed her against her own inclination.

NEW-JERSEY.

A movement is on foot in Newark to erect a statue to the memory of Seth Boydon, the well-known inventor, who lived and died in that city.

James Pongry, a boarder in Dr. Pongry's school in Elizabeth, fell yesterday while playing foot-ball, and was injured so severely that it is feared he cannot live.

John C. Daly, a brakeman on the Midland Railroad milk train, was thrown from a car yesterday morning, and striking on his head, was very seriously injured. He was removed to the City Hospital.

At 6:15 o'clock last evening, Horace Baxter, aged eighty-five years, shot himself through the head at his residence on New-York avenue, Jersey City Heights. The ball lodged in his brain, killing him instantly. No cause is assigned for the act.

A horse, driven by G. A. Hobart, the Receiver of the Midland Railway, was frightened by the whistling of a locomotive in Paterson yesterday, and ran away. Mr. Hobart was thrown violently to the pavement and seriously injured.

Travel is impeded on the Midland Railroad in consequence of an accident to the bridge over the Passaic River at Dundee. Yesterday morning some of the posts supporting the trestle-work fell down, leaving the bridge too weak to bear the weight of a train.

A boy named Thomas Jenkins was struck by the locomotive of a freight train at the Market Street crossing of the Erie Railway, in Paterson, yesterday morning, and would have been instantly killed had not Mr. Joseph Allen, who was standing near, dragged him from beneath the wheels. The boy was badly bruised and sustained very serious but not necessarily fatal, injuries.

Yesterday morning the body of Caspar Pascal, a Frenchman, who resided on Palisade avenue, Jersey City Heights, was found hanging to the limb of a tree in a clump of woods on Congress street, near the One Hundred Steps. The body was discovered by Officer Fenton, of the Third Precinct, who, with the assistance of Constable Beck, cut it down and conveyed it to the residence of deceased. It is supposed that Pascal committed suicide. County Physician Stout was notified, and will investigate the case.

A murderous affray took place Thursday, between two of the Chinese workmen employed in Blewitt's laundry, in Belleville. Lin Goon and Bing Ning became involved in a quarrel, during which Lin Goon suddenly drew a huge knife from his pocket and plunged it into the body of his antagonist several times. Bing Ning struck Lin Goon, knocked him down, and his head struck against the edge of a stove, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Soon afterward Bing Ning sank on the floor, unconscious from loss of blood. Yesterday morning he was still alive, but sinking very rapidly, and last night he was in such a critical condition that all hope of his recovery was abandoned. Lin Goon was taken in custody and committed to the County Jail to await his victim's injuries. The prisoner is said to be a desperate character and of a quarrelsome disposition.

AN ATTEMPT TO NEGOTIATE STOLEN BONDS.

A man, about sixty years of age, who gave his name as James Coddington, and his residence Butler avenue, East New-York, was brought to Police Head-quarters last evening by Detectives Doyle and Silleck, and locked up upon a charge of attempting to negotiate ten $1,000 bonds of the State of New-Jersey, which are supposed to have been stolen from the New-Jersey State Treasury some time ago. The only facts that could be gleaned about the matter were that an attempt had been made to dispose of the bonds on Wall street yesterday. The manner of the arrest and the particulars of the robbery are withheld for the present.

[Advertisement.]

Drive out Catarrh with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR; established seventeen years. Pints, $1. Inflammation subdued, physical pain routed by using WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING WEATHER AT LAST!—Welcome it with a KNOX HAT, obtainable at No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale dealers supplied at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, April 2.—Spanish Gold, 220@221; American, 222@223; Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 90@92 premium; Short Sight, 93@95 premium; 60 days' Gold, 117@119 premium; Short Sight, 123@125 premium; on London, 141@143 premium. Sugar active.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:42 | Sun sets.....6:27 | Moon rises..4:31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.5:42 | Gov. Island..6:31 | Hell Gate...7:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............FRIDAY, April 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Pennington, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ships Kate Kellock, (Br.,) Keogh, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Star of Albion (Br.,) Hughes, London, R. J. Cortis.

Barks Rhone, (Br.,) Roberts, Halifax, N. S., C. W. Berteaux; Anna, (Norw.;) Gunnessen, Havre, Tetens & Bockmann; S. W. Holbrook, Mitchell, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Trait d'Union, (Br.,) Ballou, Port au Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Reindeer, Hecker, Georgetown, (Demerara,) H. Trowbridge's Sons; Rusoer, (Norw.,) Pedersen, London, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Rapide, (Fr.,) LeBuche, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Auguste Reimers, (Ger.,) Lange, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.; Ellen H., (Br.,) Crane, St. John's, N. F., Heney & Parker; Hille, (Norw.,) Bakke, Arendal, C. Tobias & Co.

Schrs. Ida Palmer, Palmer, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Marguerite, (Fr.,) Bensa, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) H. A. Suau & Son.; Frank W. Emory, Walker, Cardenas, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Cassie Amesa, Jameson, Caibarien, H. V. Haviland & Co.; E. T. Smith, Baker, Providence.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Dido (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull March 9 and Southampton 12th, with mdse. to Charles L. Wright & Co. Had a succession of strong S. W. and N. W. gales; March 31, 300 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Virago, hence for Hull.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen March 20, and Southampton 23d, with mdse. and 369 passengers and $32,500 in specie to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced moderate northerly and easterly winds the entire passage; March 27, lat. 47 29, lon. 23, passed ship Belle Alliance, of Glasgow, from Greenock for Matanzas; 29th, lat 44, lon. 38 30, passed an American ship bound W., showing signal letters H G D B; same day, lat. 43 55, lon. 40 04, passed a Red Star steamer bound E.; 30th, lat. 43 30, lon. 4?, passed bark Guiding Star, (Br.,) bound W.; same day, lat. 42 30, lon. 49 20, passed large ice fields; 31st, lat. 42 20, lon. 52, passed an Allan steamer bound E.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Haliett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with naval stores, cotton, and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Marcia C. Day, Chase, Liverpool Feb. 6, via Key West, in ballast to Carver & Chase. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Ship Imperial, (of Boston,) Crosby, Dublin 24 ds., in ballast to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Bark Vegar, (Norw.,) Albertsen, Bremen 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark H. F. Hussey, (of Richmond, Me.,) Shaw, Liverpool 63 ds., with salt to Charles L. Wright & Co.—vessel to master. March 23, lat. 31 20, lon. 74 10, passed bark Dirigo, steering S. W.

Bark Gustav Adolf, (Ger.,) Oehlmann, Cape Town 53 ds., with wool to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator March 9, in lon. 35.

Bark Blanche How, (of Portland,) Chase, Buenos Ayres 55 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the equator March 10 in lon. 40 30; had strong trades to lat. 25 N., and thence light variable winds; Feb. 6, off Buenos Ayres, spoke bark Samuel Moody, from Portland; March 29, lat. 32 40, lon. 71 40, spoke brig Etta Whittemore, hence for Sagua.

Bark Carrie L. Tyler, Tyler, Lisbon 32 ds., with wine and salt to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Squire Bros.

Bark Sjotna, (Norw.,) Anderson, Limerick 56 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Daniel Drater, (Ital.,) Bottone, Palermo 65 ds., with fruit and one passenger to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Eliza Oulten, (of Halifax,) O'Brien, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to J. M. More & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Contest, (of Melbourne,) Hines, Hiogo Nov. 15, with camphor, rags, &c., to John Middleton & Co.—vessel to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Passed Anjier Dec. 18, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 3, and crossed the equator March 10. Has had light winds the entire passage.

Bark Andreas, (Russ.,) Lassen, Newcastle 77 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Caroline, (of Salcombe,) Tanwick, Baltimore 6 ds., in ballast to George F. Bulley.

Bark Felice Secundo, (Ital.,) Peire, Gloucester 52 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Georgiana, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Crane, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Flora, (Ger.,) Hansen, Rio Grande do Sul 58 ds., with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. Crossed the equator March 9 in lon. 39; had fresh trade winds.

Brig Caroline Gray, (of Rockland,) Pease, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to J. V. Haviland & Co.

Brig Ellen F., (of Pictou,) Sutherland, Mayaguez 16 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Aurora, (of Halifax,) Dodd, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Gomes Rionda & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Harry Birden, (of Philadelphia,) Collins, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Edwin J. Palmer, Stevens, Tampico 21 ds., with mdse. to Thebaud Bros. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; March 27, lat. 34 10, lon. 74 50, had a hurricane from eastward lasting 60 hours; April 2, Woodlands bearing W. S. W., 3 miles, passed the stern of a vessel about four feet out of water, right in the track of vessels from the south.

Schr. Ann E. Valentine, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to W. A. Werth—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Dora M. French, (of Bangor,) French, Cienfuegos 19 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 2 ds., with molasses to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Nellie J. Dinsmore, (of Lubec,) Parker, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Eagle Rock, Hammond, Messina 60 ds., with fruit and brimstone to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 15.

Schr. Hattie Card, (of Boston,) Moore, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Meyer, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. A. H. Perry, Hale, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber for New-Haven.

Schr. Acara, (of Harrington,) Chandler, St. John's, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. March 22, lat. 30 19, lon. 73, had a gale from N. E.; lost deck load of 20 hhds. molasses.

Schr. Izetta, (of Bangor,) Smith, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Ella M. Pennell, (of Machias,) Thompson, Point-a-Pitre, 16 ds. with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Left no vessels.

Schr Annie C. Cook, (of Thomaston,) Cook, Fernandina 6 ds. with lumber to J. C. Gilchrist & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. W. G. Tufts, Joline, Virginia.
Schr. Maxson, Rogers, Abrahams, Virginia.
Schr. W. P. Cox, Thomas, Virginia.
Schr. J. W. Morris, Longstreet, Virginia.
Schr. Victoria, Rose, Virginia.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Zeluff, Virginia.
Schr. Lillie Falkenburg, Falkenburg, Virginia.
Schr. James Jones, Acy, Richmond, for Newark.
Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Fort, Baltimore.
Schr D. Haynes, Ryder, Portland, with lumber to Murray & Co.
Schr. Kate Newman, Newman, Portland, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.
Schr. George F. Albert, Bryant, Portland, with lumber to Wilson & Godfrey.
Schr. Clara Rogers, Rankin, Portland, with lumber to order.
Schr. Alert, Johnson, Bath, with lumber to Halpin & Co.
Schr. Equal, Titus, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.
Sch. D. Ellis, Torry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Walter H. Thorndike, Cushman, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.
Schr. T. C. Knight, Hall, Rockland, with lime to master.
Schr. John Farnham, Murray, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Crane, New-London.
Schr. Anthony Burton, Lewis, New-London.
Schr. Lucy S. Babcock, Roberts, New-London.
Schr. N. H. Gould, Weeks, Boston.
Schr. W. S. Mason, Littl john, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. James Parkinson, Kelly, Somerset.
Schr. D. B. Saunders, Locke, Somerset.
Schr. David G. Floyd, Clifford, Newport.
Schr. Expedite, Rackett, Newport.
Schr. Ellen Tobin, Burnett, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr. Maria Jane, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. A. E. Reynolds, Palmer, Virginia.
Schr. James E. Trot, Sterling, Virginia.
Schr. Ella Worden, Young, Virginia.
Schr. John T. Williams, Newberry, Virginia.
Schr. William H. Van Name, Holmes, Virginia.
Schr. Rebecca Knight, Leek, Virginia.
Schr. Garrett P. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.
Schr. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Virginia.
Schr. William Farren, Lindsay, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Lillie Warford, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr. Ida B Gibson, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. Charles R. Washington, Holbrook, Virginia.
Schr. D. W. Ostrom, Homan, Virginia.
Schr. Sydney Muncell, Newton, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jane, Allen, Virginia.
Schr. J. Hoyt, Rose, Virginia.
Schr. Florence Deane, Phillips, Baltimore.
Schr. Wm. P. Price, Price, New-Haven.
Schr. Rodney Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. S. S. Scranton Palmer, New-Haven.
Schr. Victory, Ryan, New-Haven.
Schr. Elizabeth White, Freeman, Providence.
Schr. Susan, Shaw, Providence.
Schr. Cerro Gordo, Bennett, Providence.
Schr. Mattie E. Taber, Lyons, Providence.
Schr. Irene, Purcell, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Edith, Pinney, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Altavelia, Joy, Providence.
Schr. Ellen Morrison, Dodge, Providence.
Schr. L. Delaney, Reeves, Providence.
Schr. Franklin D. Nelson, Wilcox, Block Island.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Everett, Madison, Conn.
Schr. Freedom, Willett, Taunton.
Schr. Saratoga, Nickerson, Pawtucket.
Schr. John Burley, Northrup, Pawtucket.
Schr. Monitor, Dodge, New-Bedford.
Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. John Leuthal, Maston, Virginia.
Schr. G. W. Anderson, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. Julius Webb, Headley, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Wood, Arthur, Virginia.
Schr. J. L. Beacham, Woodland, Baltimore, for Providence.
Schr. William H. Kenzel, Soper, Baltimore, for Providence.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.; very hazy.

RETURNED.

Bark Joshua, (Br.,) Mowat, hence March 23, for London. When off George's Banks, during heavy gales, shifted cargo and returned for restowage.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 2.—Sld. for the United States, Architect, Epaminondas, Queen of Commerce, Wellington, Bristol, Azelia, Edith, Mary, and Plassey.

Arr. out from the United States on the 12th of March, Daniel Webster.

Arr. out from the United States on the 1st inst., E. Shun.

QUEENSTOWN, April 2.—The White Star Line steam-ship Baltic sld. for New-York at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 2.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichmann, from New-York March 20, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, April 2.—The Allan Line steam-ship Nova Scotia, Capt. Richardson, from Baltimore March 17, via Halifax 23d, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 2.—The Inman steamer City of Richmond, Capt. Brooks, sld. for New-York to-day.

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At or before 4:30 o'clock P. M., will participate in the Fourth Series Drawing, held at Steinway Hall on MONDAY next (April 5) at 5 o'clock P. M.

2 Premiums at	$100,000
2 Premiums at	35,000
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And many others.

Postponements impossible under this plan. Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the Capital invested,

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Assets of New-York Branch.

Real Estate	$442,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	1,237,400 00
United States 5-20 Bonds	707,618 75
United States 10-40 Bonds	212,056 25
United States Funded Debt	113,750 00
United States Cur. 6 per Cent.	429,331 25
United States 6 per Cent. '81.	106,312 50
Cash in Bank	133,339 30
Premiums in course of Coll'n.	319,701 47
Other Securities, &c	70,023 32
Total Assets	$3,771,532 84

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